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CHRON FILE FOLDER

DATED: 6/11/64 to

7/ /64

RICHARD M. MOSK

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S.
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JLR:RMM:ej
4/23/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. Fred H. Steininger, Director
Bureau of Family Services
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Steininger:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you do forward is all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

JLR:RMM:ej

4/27/64

Mr. Harold J. Stafford, Regional Attorney
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Room 901
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Stafford:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you forward are all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

JLR:RMM:ej

4/27/64

Honorable John G. Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Tower:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any correspondence, materials, or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you forward are all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓
Mr. Liebeler

April 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO : J. Lee Rankin
FROM : Richard Mosk
RE : Senator Tower

At the request of Mr. Liebeler, I called Senator Tower's office to see if we could obtain the correspondence between Lee Harvey Oswald and Senator Tower. Presumably, I spoke with an administrative assistant who said he would be happy to send the material. He also mentioned that he had encouraged the Senator to make "a statement". As advised by Mr. Liebeler, I stated we would send a letter requesting the material. That is the sum total of my conversation.

JLR:EMM:ej

T: 5/6/64

MAY 12 1964

Honorable John C. Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Tower:

On April 27, 1964, a member of the Commission staff contacted your office by telephone. This letter is in response to a suggestion by one of your assistants.

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any correspondence, materials, or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you forward are all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Liebeler
Mr. Mosk ✓

Typed: 6/22/64

JLR:RMM:ej

JUN 22 1964

Mr. Kenneth J. Wickman
Special Agent in Charge
United States Secret Service
704 Brazos Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Wickman:

I transmit to you herewith an unsigned affidavit of
A 3/C Billy Joe Lord, 340th Bomb Wing, Combat Defense Squadron,
Bergstrom Air Force Base, which is based upon your report of
February 27 and 28, and a later telephone conversation with
Mr. Richard M. Mosk of the Commission staff.

Would you please be good enough to arrange to have a
member of your staff take the affidavit to Airman Lord to be
signed and notarized.

Inasmuch as the Commission hopes to wind up its investi-
gation in the very near future, we will appreciate any expeditious
action which you can afford this matter so that I may have the return of
the executed affidavit as soon as possible.

The Commission greatly appreciates your cooperation in
this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Inspector Thomas Kelley
United States Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Typed: 6/22/64

JLR:RMM:ej

JUN 22 1964

Mr. Edward F. Boardman
United States Attorney
Middle District of Florida
U. S. Post Office Building
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Boardman:

I transmit to you herewith the unsigned affidavits of
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Church, Jr., 2427 Sunset Drive, Tampa 9,
Florida.

Will you please be good enough to arrange to have
Mr. and Mrs. Church sign these affidavits and have them notarized.

Inasmuch as the Commission hopes to wind up its investi-
gation soon, we will appreciate any expedition which you can afford
this matter so that I may have the return of the executed documents
as soon as possible.

The Commission greatly appreciates your cooperation in
this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

JLR:RM/bjc
7/7/64

JUL 10 1964

Lieutenant General Gordon A. Blake, U. S. A. P.
Director, National Security Agency
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Dear General Blake:

In regard to Dr. Fordelle's request, the National Security Agency is authorized to keep for its file the following photographic copies of items which have been used by the Commission in its investigation:

- (1) Commission Exhibit 31
- (2) Commission Exhibit 15
- (3) Commission Exhibit 104
- (4) Commission Exhibit 18
- (5) Typewritten version of Commission Exhibit 24
- (6) F. B. I. items A-2, A-6
- (7) F. B. I. items 137, 152

Thank you for the cooperation and assistance you have rendered the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

M. Mosk

JUL 14 1964

Miss Catherine Mallory
412 East Main Street
Radicott, New York

Dear Miss Mallory:

Enclosed is an affidavit prepared as a result of a telephone interview of you on July 10, 1964, by Mr. Richard H. Mosk, a member of the Commission staff.

Would you be good enough to sign, have notarized and return the original affidavit as soon as possible. You may keep the carbon copy.

The Commission greatly appreciates your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ROM/slk

Mr. Mock

JUL 14 1964

Mr. George E. O'Brien
United States Marshal
540 United States Post Office
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

The enclosed affidavits to be signed by Mrs. Monica Kramer and Miss Miha Raman, both of whom reside at Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, are a result of telephone interviews by Mr. Richard M. Mock, a member of the Commission staff.

Also enclosed are two exhibits labelled as Kramer Exhibit 1 and Kramer Exhibit 2.

Would you be good enough to arrange to have these ladies identify the exhibits and sign and have notarized the affidavits.

Inasmuch as the Commission hopes to wind up the investigation in the very near future, we will appreciate any expedition which you can afford this matter so that I may have the return of the executed affidavits and the exhibits as soon as possible.

The Commission greatly appreciates your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)

JUL 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A member of the Commission staff, Mr. Richard M. Mosk, spoke with Mr. Griffith of the Bureau about the possibility of the Bureau furnishing the Commission with a letter to the effect that documents have been examined for possible cryptographic use, such as microdots. The report of SA Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, page 48, and his report of February 11, pages 59 and 65, list the specific items that have undergone extensive examination in the laboratory. However, Mr. Griffith pointed out that every item is generally examined for cryptographic material in order to determine if further analysis is necessary. The Commission would appreciate a letter from the Bureau stating the extent to which it has examined documents in connection with the assassination for evidence of cryptographic implications.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Slawson
Mr. Mosk ✓

7/16/64

JUL 17 1964

JLR:RMM:ej

Mr. Louis Weinstein
General Manager
The Worker
23 West 26th Street
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

The Commission has contacted a number of newspapers and periodicals to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald subscribed to any of them, and if he did, to see how long his subscription was and how much money he paid.

Would you be kind enough to have your records checked to see if Lee Harvey Oswald at any time subscribed to The Worker. If he did, would you send us the records or copies thereof. If this is not possible, we would appreciate your sending the Commission any information bearing upon the dates of Oswald's subscription and the exact amount of money he spent for such a subscription. Also, would you send us a list of the various rates for subscriptions to The Worker during 1962 and 1963.

Inasmuch as the Commission hopes to wind up the investigation in the very near future, we will appreciate any expedition which you can afford this matter.

The Commission greatly appreciates your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens ✓
Mr. Mosk ✓

7/16/64

JUL 17 1964

JLR:RMM:ej

Mr. Barefoot Sanders
United States Attorney
Post Office Department Building
Bryan & Ervey Streets
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Sanders:

The enclosed affidavits are to be signed by J. Philip Lam, who is employed by the E. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, and Albert G. Yeorgan, Jr., 1922 Mayflower Drive, Dallas, who is employed by Smitty's Sporting Goods, 111 West Jefferson Avenue, Dallas.

Would you be good enough to see that these gentlemen sign the affidavits and have them notarized.

Inasmuch as the Commission hopes to wind up the investigation in the very near future, we will appreciate any expedition which you can afford this matter so that I may have the return of the executed affidavits as soon as possible.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

JLR:RMM:ej
4/23/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. Charles Sternberg
Program Director
International Rescue Committee
460 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sternberg:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you ~~to~~ forward ~~all~~ all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

APR 24 1964

JLR:RSM:ej
4/23/64

Memorandum

Mr. Fred H. Steininger, Director
Bureau of Family Services
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Steininger:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you ~~do~~ forward ^{are} all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

JLR:RME:ej
4/23/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. Joseph D. O'Connor
Regional Director
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Room 1200
42 Broadway
New York City, New York 10014

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you do forward is all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

JLR:RMM:ej
4/23/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. Charles Sternberg
Program Director
International Rescue Committee
460 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sternberg:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you do forward is all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

JLR:RMM:ej
4/23/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. Joseph B. O'Connor
Regional Director
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Room 1200
42 Broadway
New York City, New York 1004

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you do forward is all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

Typed: 6/8/64

JLR:RMM:ej

JUN 11 1964

Mrs. Hilda L. Smith
1205 St. Charles
Apartment 313
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Enclosed please find an affidavit drafted on the basis of your telephone conversation with Mr. Richard Mosk of the Commission's staff.

Would you please execute the original, have it notarized, and return it and the enclosed copies of exhibits as soon as possible. In so doing, would you ask the notary public to fill in, on the first page, the name of the county in which the affidavit is executed.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓
Files

Typed: 6/8/64

JLR:RMM:ej

Mrs. Hilda L. Smith
1205 St. Charles
Apartment 313
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Enclosed please find an affidavit drafted on the basis of your telephone conversation with Mr. Richard Mosk of the Commission's staff.

Would you please execute the original, have it notarized, and return it and the enclosed copies of exhibits as soon as possible. In so doing, would you ask the notary public to fill in, on the first page, the name of the county in which the affidavit is executed.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk
Files

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

STATE OF LOUISIANA
COUNTY OF

)
ss:

I, Hilda L. Smith, 1205 St. Charles,
Apartment 813, New Orleans, Louisiana, being first
duly sworn, depose and say:

1. That I was employed by the Louisiana
Labor Department, Division of Employ-
ment Security, Employment Service, and Unemployment
Compensation, 630 Camp Street, New Orleans 12,
Louisiana, on April 29 and April 30, 1963.

2. I interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald when he applied for his initial Interstate Claim.

3. I recall that when I interviewed him, he was very evasive. He was very abrupt and I considered him unusual. I only saw him this one time since others handled his Continued Interstate Claim.

4. The signature appearing on the attached Interstate Claim, labelled Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 2 is my signature.

HILDA L. SMITH

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

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of

} ss:

I, Louis Feldsott, being duly sworn say:

1. I am the President of Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York.

2. On November 22, 1963, the F.B.I. contacted me and asked if Crescent Firearms, Inc., had any records concerning the sale of an Italian made 6.5 m/m rifle with the serial number C 2766.

3. I was able to find a record of the sale of this rifle which indicated that the weapon had been sold to Kleins' Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois on June 13, 1962. I conveyed this information to the F.B.I. during the evening of November 22, 1963.

4. Further records involving the purchase, sale, and transportation of the weapon have been turned over to the F.B.I.

LOUIS FELDSOTT

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

JLR:AEJ:jp
10 June 64

Musk

JUN 11 1964

Mr. Jack W. Durbin
Chief of Unemployment Insurance
Texas Employment Commission
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Durbin:

Enclosed herewith you will find what we have been advised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are photostatic copies of your report of November 25, 1963, respecting the interstate claim of Lee Harvey Oswald against the Texas Employment Commission, to which there is appended photostatic copies of claim forms executed by Oswald and lodged with the Louisiana Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security.

You will also find enclosed a fiscal card respecting the aforementioned documents which are in turn described and identified by Exhibit No. 1. Would you please be good enough to examine the documents as well as the affidavit, and if you find the affidavit regular and proper, execute the same and return it to me promptly, together with the enclosed exhibits. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience. Would you please ask the notary public to fill in the county or district in which the affidavit is executed.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Pappie
General Counsel

Enclosures

Musk

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

STATE OF TEXAS)
COUNTY OF)

ss:

I, Jack W. Burcham, being duly sworn,

say:

1. I am a resident of Austin, Texas, and
am Chief of Unemployment Insurance of
the Texas Employment Commission at Austin, Texas.

2. Burcham Exhibit No. 1, consisting of
63 pages, is a photostatic copy of my
report of November 26, 1963, respecting the inter-
state unemployment compensation claim of Lee Harvey
Oswald and of the various claimant payment records
and documents described in said report. Burcham
Exhibits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 consist of photostatic
copies of official records of the Texas Employment
Commission kept in the usual and regular course of
its business.

JACK W. BURCHAM

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

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

KP
Yeagan
Albert C.
AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
County of Dallas) ss:

I, Albert C. Yeagan, Jr., 1922 Mayflower Drive, Dallas, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I was the Sporting Goods Department Manager at the H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, from the Summer of 1963 until March 13, 1964. I am now employed by Smitty's Sporting Goods, 111 West Jefferson Avenue, Dallas, Texas.
2. When I worked for the H. L. Green Company, it had in stock and was offering for sale, a large number of Italian 6.5 mm rifles that were surpluses from World War II.
3. On November 22, 1963, FBI Agents, Secret Service Agents, and I examined all sales records and receipt records concerning Italian 6.5 mm rifles.
4. The records showed that the H. L. Green Company obtained its supply of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles from the Crescent Firearms Company in New York City.
5. A review of all of the records failed to reflect any record of sale of a 6.5 mm rifle with the Serial Number C2766.
6. As far as I know, the H. L. Green Company was at that time the only Company in Dallas that handled any quantity of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles.

Albert C. Yeagan, Jr.
ALBERT C. YEAGAN, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 21 day
of July, 1964.

Lois Coyne
(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
County of) ss:

I, Louis Feldsott, being duly sworn say:

1. I am the President of Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York.

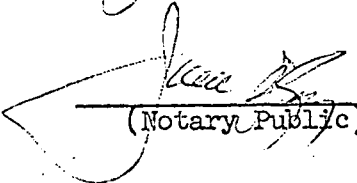
2. On November 22, 1963, the F.B.I. contacted me and asked if Crescent Firearms, Inc., had any records concerning the sale of an Italian made 6.5 m/m rifle with the serial number C 2766.

3. I was able to find a record of the sale of this rifle which indicated that the weapon had been sold to Kleins' Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois on June 18, 1962. I conveyed this information to the F.B.I. during the evening of November 22, 1963.

4. Further records involving the purchase, sale, and transportation of the weapon have been turned over to the F.B.I.


LOUIS FELDSOTT

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 13 day
of July, 1966.


(Notary Public)

JOHN J. KELLY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 44-7217550
Qualified in Rockland County
Commission Expires March 30, 1966

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
)
County of Dallas)

I, J. Philip Lux, being duly sworn say:

1. I am now Store Manager at the H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. I was not employed by the H. L. Green Company in 1963.

2. H. L. Green Company records show that in 1963, the Company had in stock and sold Italian 6.5 mm rifles that were surpluses from World War II.

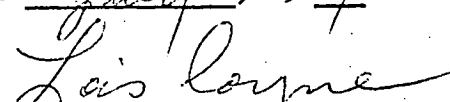
3. The records also reflect the fact that the H. L. Green Company received its supply of Italian 6.5 mm rifles from the Crescent Firearms Company, New York City.

4. A review of the records has failed to reflect any record of a 6.5 mm rifle with Serial No. C2766.

5. As far as I know, the H. L. Green Company is the only company in Dallas handling any quantity of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles.


J. PHILIP LUX

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 22 day
of July, 1964.


Lois Loyne
(Notary Public)

JUL 28 1964

Lieutenant Francis L. Martello
Police Headquarters
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lieutenant Martello:

Would you be good enough to sign and have
notarized the enclosed affidavit.

Inasmuch as we are winding up the investi-
gation, we would appreciate your returning the executed
affidavit as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure (1)

Mr. Meek

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Parish of Orleans

} ss:

I, Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Police Headquarters, 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I am a Lieutenant in the New Orleans Police Department.

2. When a suspect is arrested, an arrest report is filled out. The notations concerning the height and the weight of the suspect are the figures supplied by him.

3. When a suspect is booked, he is fingerprinted, photographed, weighed and measured. Thus, the weight figure on the Bureau of Identification Card would be the result of an actual weigh-in.

Signed this

day of July 1964, at

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS L. MARTELLO

Sworn to and
subscribed before
me this _____ day
of _____ 19____.

(Notary Public)

Typed: 6/8/64

JLR:FMM:ej

JUN 11 1964

Mr. Bobb Runley
630 Camp Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Runley:

Enclosed please find an affidavit drafted on the basis of your telephone conversation with Mr. Richard M. Mosk of the Commission's staff.

Would you please execute the original, have it notarized, and return it and the enclosed copies of exhibits as soon as possible. In so doing, would you ask the notary public to fill in, on the first page, the name of the county in which the affidavit is executed.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

BY

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓
Files

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
COUNTY OF)

SS:

I, Bobb Hunley, employed by the Louisiana Labor Department, Division of Employment Security, Employment Service, and Unemployment Compensation, 630 Camp Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. That I recall handling Lee Harvey Oswald's Interstate Claims at the Division of Employment Security office.

2. Generally there is a line of claimants with their IB-2 forms which they have previously filled out. I sign them and fill in blanks four through eight.

3. I recall nothing unusual about Lee Harvey Oswald. He usually wore a T-shirt and light windbreaker.

4. We do not check to see if the claimant has contacted the places listed in item 14 of the IB-2 form. Thus, I have no knowledge of whether Oswald contacted the employers he listed.

5. The signatures appearing on the attached Interstate Claims, labelled as Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, and the Interstate Request for Recommendation of Monetary Determination, Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit Nos. 3 and 6 are my signatures.

BOBB HUNLEY

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

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Dallas

)
)
)
ss:

I, David Goldstein, 6111 Averill Way, Apartment D, Dallas, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I am and have been for several years owner of Dave's House of Guns, 2544 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

2. Dave's House of Guns has handled Smith and Wesson .38/200 British Service Revolvers. Within ten days after the assassination of President Kennedy, F.B.I. agents called on me to determine if Dave's House of Guns had any record of handling a Smith and Wesson .38/200 British Service Revolver, serial number V 510210 and assembly number 65248. We had no such record.

3. After being shown a photograph of the above gun, I showed the F.B.I. agents a catalog which listed such guns and indicated that they were handled by George Rose and Company, Inc., 1225 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196_____.

(Notary Public)

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

CITY OF WASHINGTON
District of Columbia

} ss:

I, Thomas J. Kelley, being duly sworn
say:

1. I am an Inspector in the United States
Secret Service assigned to Secret Service Headquarters
in Washington, D. C.

2. On November 24, 1963, I attended the
interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas Police
Station. Those present included: Captain Fritz;
Forrest Sorrels of the United States Secret Service;
Postal Inspector Harry Holmes; and several Dallas Police
Officers.

3. It is my recollection that during this
interrogation, Oswald was not asked about nor did he speak
of a trip that he took to Mexico, or plans that he had
to go to Cuba.

Signed this _____ day of July 1964,
at _____

THOMAS J. KELLEY

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

(Notary Public)

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

STATE OF TEXAS
County of Dallas

} ss:

I, Forrest V. Sorrels, being duly sworn
say:

1. I am the Special Agent in charge of
the Dallas district of the United States Secret Service.

2. On November 24, 1963, I attended the
interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas Police
Station. Those present included: Captain Fritz;
Thomas J. Kelley, Inspector of the United States Secret
Service; Postal Inspector Harry Holmes; and several
Dallas Police Officers.

3. It is my recollection that during this
interrogation, Oswald was not asked about nor did he
speak of a trip that he took to Mexico or plans that he
had to go to Cuba.

Signed this

day of July, 1964

at

FORREST V. SORRELS

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

(Notary Public)

A F F I D A V I T

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

STATE OF TEXAS
County of Dallas

} ss:

I, Roy Sanson Truly, being duly sworn
say:

1. I am the Superintendent of the
Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas, Texas.
2. The door opening on the vestibule of
the lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School
Book Depository Building is usually shut because of a
closing mechanism on the door.

Signed this _____ day of July, 1964,
at _____

ROY SANSON TRULY

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

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
County of Dallas) ss:

I, John Joe Howlett, being duly sworn say:

1. I am an agent in the Dallas office of the United States Secret Service.

2. On March 20, 1964, counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy timed me as I walked from the southeast corner of the sixth floor to the second floor lunchroom by the stairway in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

3. During this test, I carried a rifle from the southeast corner of the sixth floor northerly along the east aisle to the northeast corner, then westerly along the north wall past the elevators to the northwest corner. There I placed the rifle on the floor. I then entered the stairwell, walked down the stairway to the second floor landing, and then into the lunchroom.

4. After the second test which was run at a "fast walk," I was not short-winded.

Signed this _____ day of August, 1964,
at _____ .

JOHN JOE HOWLETT

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

(Notary Public)

Mask

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS }
COUNTY OF TARRANT } SS:

I, Gary Taylor, 3948 Orlando Court, Apartment 111,
Dallas, Texas, being sworn, say:

1. As I testified in my deposition, I went with
Lee Harvey Oswald on or about November 4, 1962, to a
gasoline service station in Fort Worth, Texas, where
Oswald rented a U-Haul trailer which we were to use and
did use in transporting Oswald's household goods and
paraphernalia from Mrs. Hall's home in Fort Worth to the
Oswalds' Elsbeth Street apartment in Dallas.

2. The rental charge for the trailer was about
\$5.00 and was paid by Oswald. I made the cash deposit
to secure the return of the trailer. I returned the
trailer that afternoon and picked up the deposit.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this
day of August, 1964.

Notary Public

10/2

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
) ss:
County of Harris)

I, Mrs. Estelle Twiford, 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I am the wife of Horace Elroy Twiford.

2. In late September of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald telephoned my house and asked to speak to my husband. I told him that my husband was at sea. Oswald inquired as to how my husband had his address. He also said that he had hoped to discuss ideas with my husband for a few hours before he flew down to Mexico. He said he only had a few hours. I assume he was calling from the Houston area since he did not, to my knowledge, place a long distance call. However, he did not specifically say that he was in Houston. I have no information concerning his whereabouts when this call was placed. I told him if he desired to correspond with my husband, he could direct a letter to 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, and I would see that my husband received it.

3. I cannot recall the date of the call, but I think it occurred during the week prior to the weekend my husband flew home to visit me from New Orleans where his ship was docked. I recall, my husband had shipped out the weekend prior to the call.

4. I cannot recall the exact time he called, but I think that it was in the evening, sometime between 7:00 and 10:00 o'clock. I was not working during this period.

Second page missing

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS }
County of Harris } ss:

I, Horace Elroy Twiford, 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I have been a resident of Houston since May, 1956, and I am a merchant seaman. I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

2. The first time I ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald was in November, 1962, when The Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party in New York wrote me that Oswald had requested literature. The New York Headquarters usually furnishes me with the names of any persons in the Texas area who make inquiries about the Socialist Labor Party. I then routinely mailed Oswald literature concerning the Socialist Labor Party to a box number in Dallas appearing on Twiford Exhibit No. 1. I had my return address on the envelope containing the material I sent to Oswald.

3. Twiford Exhibit No. 1 is the envelope which Oswald sent to the Socialist Labor Party in New York, and which they in turn sent to me.

4. The handwritten note across the front of this envelope, containing the words "Labor Day issue WP, 9/11/63" is in my handwriting and indicates that I mailed to Oswald on September 11, 1963, the Labor Day issue of the "Weekly People." I do not recall if this was the first time I sent him material.

5. I recollect having flown home to visit my wife on September 27, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, where the S.S. Del Monte, the ship upon which I was working, was docked. Either at this time or on October 1, when the S.S. Del Monte reached Houston, my wife told me that a L. H. Oswald had called and asked for me during the week. My wife had written his name and the words "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" on a piece of paper in order to mention the telephone call.

6. I recollect that my wife told me that this telephone call had taken place during the week preceding my visit home. I had been home on the previous weekend, and neither at that time nor prior thereto had my wife said anything about a telephone call from Oswald.

7. I have never seen nor heard from Lee Harvey Oswald.

HORACE ELROY TWIFORD

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

Typed: 8/3/64

JLR:RMM:ej

AUG 4 1964

Mr. Forrest B. Sorrels
United States Secret Service
Room 800 - Reliance Life Building
505 Ervay Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Sorrels:

Enclosed are the two unsigned affidavits of
Officer Baker of the Dallas Police and Agent Howlett of
the Secret Service.

Would you be good enough to have them signed,
and notarized.

Since the Commission is winding up its investigation,
we would appreciate your returning to me the executed affidavits
as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the
work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

cc: Inspector Thomas J. Kelley
United States Secret Service

Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

Typed: 7/29/64

JUL 30 1964

JLR:RMM:ef

Mr. Forrest V. Sorrels
United States Secret Service
Room 800, Reliance Life Building
505 Ervay Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Sorrels:

Would you be good enough to execute the enclosed affidavit. It confirms your recollection as described to Inspector Kelley on July 29, 1964.

Inasmuch as the Commission is concluding its investigation, we would appreciate the return of the executed and notarized affidavit as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure (1)

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Redlich
Mr. Mosk ✓

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS

County of

}
} SS:

I, Billy Joe Lord, being duly sworn say:

1. I am an Airman Third Class in the United States Air Force, and I am in the 340th Bomb Wing, Combat Defense Squadron at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. I am 22 years old and my parents live at Midland, Texas.

2. After graduating from Midland High School in 1959, with the financial assistance of my parents, I made plans to continue my education in France. During August, 1959, I made an application for a passport, and on or about September 15, 1959, I departed Midland, Texas via train for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there about September 17, 1959. I spent the next three days touring the city of New Orleans and making several trips to the ticket office of the Lykes Lines. The cost of passage aboard the ship S. S. Marion Lykes amounted to slightly more than \$200. I registered and stayed in the LaSalle Hotel on Canal Street, which was near the city library. I visited the library several times during this stay in the city. During this period I did not know Lee Harvey Oswald.

3. On September 20, 1959, I boarded the freighter S. S. Marion Lykes at New Orleans. Upon boarding the ship, I was shown to my room, and when I got there, Lee Harvey Oswald was already there and moving in. We were to share this room. I had never before seen nor heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald and I shared this cabin for the duration of the trip to France which was fourteen days.

4. In our first conversation, Oswald said that he was recently discharged from the Marines and that he had worked in some technical field while in the Marines. He indicated that he was somewhat bitter about the fact that his mother had to work in a drugstore in Fort Worth, Texas and was having a difficult time. He also said that he would probably return to the United States to work. He gave no indication of his ultimate destination, although he said he was going to travel around in Europe and possibly attend school in Switzerland if he had sufficient funds. Also in this first conversation, we discussed religion. I do not know why we

discussed religion except that possibly he noticed that I had a bible. Oswald maintained that he could not see how I could believe in God in view of the fact that science had disproved the existence of God, and that there was only matter.

5. After the first day, I hardly conversed with Oswald at all. Oswald was not outgoing and neither was I. We just were not very friendly.

6. Besides Oswald and myself, there were two other passengers aboard the ship. They were a retired U. S. Army Colonel and his wife, Colonel and Mrs. George B. Church, Jr. All four of the passengers generally ate their meals together in the ships officer's mess. Oswald ate most of his meals with us. I do not recall Colonel Church and his wife associating very much with Lee Harvey Oswald.

7. I shared a closet with Oswald, but I did not notice anything out of the ordinary among Oswald's possessions. He did show me either his military identification card or his passport.

8. Oswald did not indicate that he might defect to Russia. To the best of my knowledge, Oswald did not receive any correspondence or communications while aboard the ship, nor did he associate with any of the ship's crew. Oswald never mentioned any contacts or friends in Europe.

9. Lee Harvey Oswald appeared to be a normal, healthy individual, mentally alert, but extremely cynical in his general attitude.

On October 5, 1959, our ship arrived in France, and I disembarked from the ship. I never saw or heard from him again. It is my recollection that he departed from the ship subsequent to my departure. I had written my mother about all the passengers. When Oswald defected, she sent me a newspaper clipping about it.

10. Oswald spent a great deal of his time during the trip on the deck. I do not recall him doing any reading. I do recall, however, that there was a radio speaker which received programs from Europe and that Oswald and Colonel Church seemed to understand a little bit of the foreign language that came over on the speaker. I thought it was German, but I am not sure.

11. I attended the Institute of French Studies at the City of Tours, Province of Touraine, France, from October, 1959 to February, 1962 intermittently while auditing courses at the University of Poitiers, Tours, France, and at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, France. I returned to the United States aboard the French ship, Liberty, in June, 1960. I went to France again in February of 1961 for further education, and returned to the United States in February of 1962.

Sworn to an subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196__.

BILLY JOE LORD

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) ss:
County of Hillsborough

I, Mrs. George B. Church, Jr., being duly sworn say:

1. I live at 2427 Sunset Drive, Tampa 9, Florida. I travelled to Europe on the S. S. Marion Lykes which departed New Orleans, Louisiana for LeHavre, France, on or about September 20, 1959.

2. I recall that besides my husband, there were two other passengers: Lee Harvey Oswald and Bill Lord. My husband and I sat at the same table with Oswald for meals, but outside of meals, we did not have much contact with him. While I had endeavored to get acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, he did not enter into friendly conversation. He stayed to himself, and I considered him peculiar.

3. Oswald indicated that the purpose of the trip was to attend a university in Switzerland, but he evaded giving the name of the university and, he did not indicate any clear cut or positive courses of study other than a statement to the effect that he might study philosophy or psychology. His attitude seemed to be one of resentment. His roommate, Bill Lord, was going to attend a university in France and was studying French during the trip. Lord was quite exuberant about his course of study and purpose of life, in contrast to the attitude of Lee Harvey Oswald.

4. I do not recall Oswald doing any reading. However, I gave him a book which he never returned.

5. Upon completion of the voyage aboard the S. S. Marion Lykes, I obtained the address of Bill Lord for the purpose of perhaps later writing him or sending him Christmas cards. I also requested Oswald's address and he questioned the purpose of my request. He later reluctantly furnished his home address as, C/O Mrs. M. Oswald, 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. I wrote this in my address book.

6. At no time did Lee Harvey Oswald indicate that he was actually planning or attempting to defect or go to Russia. There was no indication that Oswald had any Communist leanings.

I did notice that Oswald spoke with the Chief Engineer who was then aboard the S. S. Marion Lykes. The Chief Engineer indicated to me that he felt that Oswald was a smart boy.

7. This was the last time I ever saw or heard from Lee Harvey Oswald.

MRS. GEORGE B. CHURCH, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196 ____.

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) ss:
County of Hillsborough)

I, George B. Church, Jr., 2427 Sunset Drive, Tampa 9,
Florida, being duly sworn say:

1. I am a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the United States
Army and am now a Junior High School teacher in Tampa. I am attending
the University of Florida this summer.

2. My wife and I travelled to Europe on the S. S. Marion Lykes
which departed New Orleans, Louisiana for LeHavre, France, on or about
September 20, 1959. This vessel was a freighter with accomodations for
12 passengers assigned two to a room. On this particular trip, there were
but four passengers aboard. One of them was Lee Harvey Oswald, who shared
a state room with an individual named Billy Joe Lord. The trip from New
Orleans, Louisiana, terminated at LeHavre, France. The entire trip was
approximately 16 days.

3. Before this trip, I had never before seen nor heard of
Lee Harvey Oswald.

4. All of the passengers ate at one table; however, Lee Harvey
Oswald missed quite a few meals because he was seasick much of the time.
Furthermore, there was no fixed schedule for meals. When we did have meals
with Oswald, he sat cater-cornered from me. However, Oswald was rather with-
drawn, and thus I did not converse with him a great deal. Oswald did state
during our discussion of our destinations, that he was going to attend a
university in Switzerland. Oswald did not give the name of the university
and did not indicate that he had a clear cut schedule as to his course of
study.

5. I recall having discussed with Oswald the Depression of the
1930's. Oswald appeared quite bitter as to the hard time his mother had
suffered during this period. I tried to point out to Oswald that I had
lived through and survived the Depression and that millions of people in the
United States also had suffered during those years. This, however, made no
impression on Oswald.

6. Oswald spent much of the time by himself. He did not participate in any of the social activities, nor in any conversation. He did mention his service in the Marine Corps, and he stated that he did not like the military service. Generally Oswald was not friendly, and he did not make much of an impression on me since I was not particularly interested in him.

7. The ship had a receiver in the ward room which was off and on during the voyage. I did listen to it occasionally, and I did understand German. I do not know if Oswald listened to the receiver or not, and I have no idea as to his knowledge of any foreign language.

8. Oswald did not indicate that he was going to go to Russia.

9. After the trip I never saw nor heard from Lee Harvey Oswald again.

GEORGE B. CHURCH, JR.

Sworn to an subscribed
before me this ____ day
of _____, 196__.

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of

} ss:

I, Catherine Mallory, 412 East Main Street, Endicott, New York, being duly sworn say:

1. In 1961 I was a sophomore at the University of Michigan. In March of 1961, I was a member of the University of Michigan band which toured Russia and the Near East.

2. We arrived in Minsk, U. S. S. R. from Moscow on March 10, 1961. While in Minsk, the band gave some concerts at the Minsk Polytechnic Institute. We stayed in a hotel in Minsk. We left Minsk on March 14 and proceeded to Kiev, U. S. S. R.

3. There was an evening in Minsk when members of the band were divided into small groups, each of which was assigned a Russian interpreter, for the purpose of going on a tour of the facilities of the Minsk Polytechnic Institute.

4. Near the conclusion of this tour, at about 10:00 p.m., when the band members were boarding a bus, I became surrounded by Russian students who were asking me questions. Although one student was interpreting I was having difficulty communicating with them.

5. At this point, an American approached and offered to act as an interpreter. I accepted the offer. While I never really had a chance to talk with him, he mentioned that he was an ex-Marine from Texas. Sometimes he spoke with a Texas accent and at other times he spoke with an English accent. Somehow I got the impression that he was working in Russia and that he never intended to return to the United States.

6. This American appeared well dressed. I think he wore a camel hair coat and possibly a tie. He did not indicate if he had been at the concert.

7. After just a few minutes of further questions from the Russian students, with the American interpreting, I boarded the bus. I never again saw nor heard from this individual. I noted in my diary something about the incident, and I wrote that this American seemed to be a crackpot. I did not meet any other Americans in Minsk.

8. I have seen pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald in the newspaper, and the individual I saw in Minsk very much resembles Oswald as pictured. I recall that the person I saw seemed to have more hair and was heavier than Lee Harvey Oswald as pictured in the newspapers.

9. Except possibly for this one occasion in Minsk, I never saw nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

CATHERINE MALLORY

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this ____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
County of Santa Barbara) ss:

I, Mrs. Monica Kramer, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

1. In 1961, Miss Rita Naman and I took a trip to Europe which included a visit to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Naman had purchased a Singer automobile in Great Britain and we drove through Europe and the Soviet Union.

2. When we were in Moscow staying at the National Hotel, we met Mrs. Marie Hyde, who, to the best of my knowledge, presently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. Mrs. Hyde was desirous of driving with us to Warsaw. Such an arrangement was made.

3. My travel notes indicate that we arrived in Minsk, U.S.S.R., on August 10. After arriving at our hotel, we were asked to take a guided tour of Minsk. We subsequently found out that after we left the hotel, our bags had been searched. Our Intourist Guide's name was Svetlana.

4. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859d, is a photograph taken by Miss Naman in Minsk on August 10, 1961. As I recall, it was taken between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the picture is the one that was then owned by Miss Naman. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with me, the woman standing next to her. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

5. On every occasion that we stopped while on the trip through Russia, people would gather around the automobile and look at it. As a result, we became accustomed to this and therefore paid little or no attention to these people.

6. I cannot recall these three men. I never spoke with them. It now appears to me that the man in the middle, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved plaid shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

7. I recall that Miss Naman spoke with somebody in Minsk who spoke English. They talked about records. I do not recall if this person was Lee Harvey Oswald.

8. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.

9. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

MRS. MONICA KRAMER

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
County of Santa Barbara) ss:

I, Rita Naman, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

1. I am in the real estate business in Santa Ynez, California, and I live with Mrs. Monica Kramer.
2. In 1961, Mrs. Kramer and I took a trip to Europe. I purchased an automobile in England, and we drove it through Europe and the Soviet Union.
3. While in Moscow we stayed at the National Hotel. There we met Mrs. Marie Hyde, who, as far as I know, currently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. We arranged to drive her to Warsaw, Poland.
4. All three of us left Moscow and travelled to Minsk, U. S. S. R. We arrived there on August 10, 1961. After going to our hotel, I was called by the Intourist Office and asked to go there. The official at the Intourist Office wanted to know why I was in Russia. He appeared hostile. I suspect that they were interested in me because in Moscow, I had given a person who claimed to be a student a Newsweek Magazine along with my business card. The official then insisted that Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Hyde, and I go on a tour of Minsk. When we returned to our room after the tour, we found that our luggage had been searched.
5. Our Intourist guide's name was Svetlana. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859 d, is a photograph taken by me at this time. As I recall, it was taken about 8 or 8:30 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the

picture was owned by me. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with a woman standing next to her, who is Mrs. Kramer. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

6. Kramer Exhibit No. 2, also labelled Commission No. 859c, is a photograph taken by me at the same place and at about the same time; however, I took this photograph with Mrs. Hyde's camera. In this photograph Mrs. Hyde is at the far left with the Intourist Guide and Mrs. Kramer. Only two men are pictured to the right of the car.

7. I do not remember speaking to any of the men pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2. I was so disturbed by the earlier interview with the Intourist Guide official, that I cannot remember much of what happened thereafter.

8. I do recall that after this photograph was taken, I went to a nearby record store. When I left the store, a man spoke to me in an American accent and asked me about my car. He asked how many miles to the gallon it travelled. I do not recall if this man was the same one pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2.

9. The man appearing in these photographs, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved, plain shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

10. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

11. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.

RITA NAMAN

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

MEMORANDUM

June 20, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin
From: Richard M. Mosk
Subject: National Security Agency Report

The National Security Agency has submitted its report which has been directed to your attention. Their people checked the list of FBI documents and lists of Commission exhibits and then inspected everything that they thought would be appropriate to examine. I was able to provide them with everything they requested. They also spent several days over here pouring over a large number of Commission exhibits.

All the NSA officials with whom I dealt were extremely cooperative. Dr. Tordella said that if we desired any changes in the wording of the NSA report they would be glad to alter it accordingly.

Messrs. Coleman and Clausen and I feel that the NSA report is adequate as it now stands. It is intended that the report become an exhibit. Reference will be made to it in the foreign conspiracy section and further elaboration on the materials that the agency examined will be made therein.

cc: Howard P. Willins

RMMosk/ht



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

JUN 16 1964

President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
ATTN: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Skilled cryptologists at NSA carefully examined the materials relating to the Lee Harvey Oswald case provided by the Warren Commission. The results are as follows:

- a. A detailed examination of the two dictionaries revealed no indication of their use for cryptographic purposes.
- b. In the correspondence, the Oswald Diary, and the other documents examined there were no evidences of the use of any type of cryptography, to include the use of an open code.
- c. Certain letters had been removed from pages 150 and 152 of the Russian novel, GLAZA KOTORYE SPRASHIVAYUT, "Questioning Eyes." Eight letters had apparently been cut from page 152 as follows:

| | |
|---------|------|
| Line 10 | M |
| Line 11 | 8, C |
| Line 13 | H |
| Line 16 | Я |
| Line 24 | H |
| Line 26 | K |
| Line 27 | B |

One letter had been removed from page 150; however no significance is attributed to the removal of this letter since it corresponds in exact

position to one of the letters removed from page 152. It was concluded that this letter had been accidentally removed by the cutting process applied to page 152 and that its removal resulted from the application of excessive pressure on the cutting tool when the letter on page 152 was taken out.

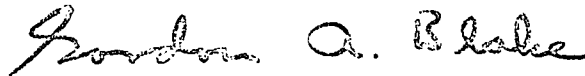
The sample is considered too small for any valid conclusions to be reached as to the purposes for which the above noted letters were removed. It is considered most unlikely that this process of letter removal has any cryptographic implication.

d. The Russian "Tourist" portable radio was examined for cryptologic evidence. The radio appears to be a normal receiver and there was no evidence of its use for any other purpose.

e. The names appearing in Lee's and Marina's address books were checked. No evidence of cryptologic implication was found.

Although the results of the examination of the materials provided by the Commission are essentially negative, further study of these materials will be made. If any results are obtained, the Commission will be advised. However, it is considered most unlikely that anything beyond what is reported above will be discovered.

Sincerely,



GORDON A. BLAKE
Lieutenant General, USAF
Director

STATE OF NEW YORK)

County of Broome)

ss:

I, Katherine Mallory, 412 East Main Street, Endicott, New York, being duly sworn say:

Following my telephone interview on July 10, 1964 with Mr. Richard Mosk, I rechecked my diary of the University of Michigan Symphony Band Tour and letters which I sent to my parents. Therefore, I append the following minor corrections of statements in the interest of being as accurate as I can.

Statements 3, 4, and 5. I made no mention of the tour of the Institute and therefore cannot verify the details of the arrangement, i.e. small groups. However, I recall that the tour preceded the talent show. The following is a statement from my diary; "Tonight the students at the Eiló (sic) Russian (White Russian) Polytechnic Institute put on a talent show for us.... (description of performance).... Afterwards Jerry Anderson and I missed getting outwith our crowd and we were mobbed by the students. I met a boy from Texas (now a Russian citizen) who translated questions and answers for me." In a letter to my parents dated March 17, 1961, "The first night we were there, the students of the Polytechnic Institute gave us a reception and put on a very nice talent show. Afterwards, we all were mobbed by the students. I met a young man probably about 26 who is from Texas but after the war he became a citizen of Minsk. It was rather wierd meeting an ex-American but he did come in handy as an interpreter for me and the other students I was talking to."

Statement 7. While I am sure that in conversations about this incident I applied the term "crackpot" I did not note it in my diary.

All other statements prepared on the basis of the telephone interview are true.

Katherine Mallory
Katherine Mallory

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 20th day
of July, 1964.

Catherine J. Sullivan
(Notary Public)

CATHERINE J. SULLIVAN
Notary Public, State of New York
Residing in Broome County
My Commission Expires March 30, 1965 ✓

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
County of *Broome*) ss:

I, Catherine Mallory, 412 East Main Street, Endicott, New York, being duly sworn say:

1. In 1961 I was a sophomore at the University of Michigan. In March of 1961, I was a member of the University of Michigan band which toured Russia and the Near East.
2. We arrived in Minsk, U. S. S. R. from Moscow on March 10, 1961. While in Minsk, the band gave some concerts at the Minsk Polytechnic Institute. We stayed in a hotel in Minsk. We left Minsk on March 14 and proceeded to Kiev, U. S. S. R.
3. There was an evening in Minsk when members of the band were divided into small groups, each of which was assigned a Russian interpreter, for the purpose of going on a tour of the facilities of the Minsk Polytechnic Institute.
4. Near the conclusion of this tour, at about 10:00 p.m., when the band members were boarding a bus, I became surrounded by Russian students who were asking me questions. Although one student was interpreting I was having difficulty communicating with them.
5. At this point, an American approached and offered to act as an interpreter. I accepted the offer. While I never really had a chance to talk with him, he mentioned that he was an ex-Marine from Texas. Sometimes he spoke with a Texas accent and at other times he spoke with an English accent. Somehow I got the impression that he was working in Russia and that he never intended to return to the United States.

6. This American appeared well dressed. I think he wore a camel hair coat and possibly a tie. He did not indicate if he had been at the concert.

7. After just a few minutes of further questions from the Russian students, with the American interpreting, I boarded the bus. I never again saw nor heard from this individual. I noted in my diary something about the incident, and I wrote that this American seemed to be a crackpot. I did not meet any other Americans in Minsk.

8. I have seen pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald in the newspaper, and the individual I saw in Minsk very much resembles Oswald as pictured. I recall that the person I saw seemed to have more hair and was heavier than Lee Harvey Oswald as pictured in the newspapers.

9. Except possibly for this one occasion in Minsk, I never saw nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Katherine Mallory
CATHERINE MALLORY

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 20th day
of July, 1964.

Katherine J. Sullivan
(Notary Public)

CATHERINE J. SULLIVAN
Notary Public, State of New York
Residing in Broome County
My Commission Expires March 30, 1965

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss:
County of Santa Barbara)

I, Mrs. Monica Kramer, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

mfl.
1. In 1961, Miss Rita Naman and I took a trip to Europe which included a visit to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Naman had purchased a Singer automobile in Great Britain and we drove through Europe and the Soviet Union.

2. When we were in Moscow staying at the National Hotel, we met Mrs. Marie Hyde, who, to the best of my knowledge, presently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. Mrs. Hyde was desirous of driving with us to Warsaw. Such an arrangement was made.

3. My travel notes indicate that we arrived in Minsk, U.S.S.R., on August 10. After arriving at our hotel, we were asked to take a guided tour of Minsk. We subsequently found out that after we left the hotel, our bags had been searched. Our Intourist Guide's name was Svetlana.

4. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859d, is a photograph taken by Miss Naman in Minsk on August 10, 1961. As I recall, it was taken between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the picture is the one that was then owned by Miss Naman. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with me, the woman standing next to her. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

5. On every occasion that we stopped while on the trip through Russia, people would gather around the automobile and look at it. As a result, we became accustomed to this and therefore paid little or no attention to these people.

6. I cannot recall these three men. I never spoke with them. It now appears to me that the man in the middle, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved plaid shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

7. I recall that Miss Naman spoke with somebody in Minsk who spoke English. They talked about records. I do not recall if this person was Lee Harvey Oswald.

8. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.

9. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. Monica Kramer
MRS. MONICA KRAMER

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 17th day
of July, 1964.

William A. Hill
(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss:
County of Santa Barbara)

I, Rita Naman, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

1. I am in the real estate business in Santa Ynez, California, and I live with Mrs. Monica Kramer.
2. In 1961, Mrs. Kramer and I took a trip to Europe. I purchased an automobile in England, and we drove it through Europe and the Soviet Union.
3. While in Moscow we stayed at the National Hotel. There we met Mrs. Marie Hyde, who, as far as I know, currently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. We arranged to drive her to Warsaw, Poland.
4. All three of us left Moscow and travelled to Minsk, U. S. S. R. We arrived there on August 10, 1961. After going to our hotel, I was called by the Intourist Office and asked to go there. The official at the Intourist Office wanted to know why I was in Russia. He appeared hostile. I suspect that they were interested in me because in Moscow, I had given a person who claimed to be a student a Newsweek Magazine along with my business card. The official then insisted that Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Hyde, and I go on a tour of Minsk. When we returned to our room after the tour, we found that our luggage had been searched.
5. Our Intourist guide's name was Svetlana. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859 d, is a photograph taken by me at this time. As I recall, it was taken about 8 or 8:30 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the

picture was owned by me. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with a woman standing next to her, who is Mrs. Kramer. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

6. Kramer Exhibit No. 2, also labelled Commission No. 859c, is a photograph taken by me at the same place and at about the same time; however, I took this photograph with Mrs. Hyde's camera. In this photograph Mrs. Hyde is at the far left with the Intourist Guide and Mrs. Kramer. Only two men are pictured to the right of the car.


7. I do not remember speaking to any of the men pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2. I was so disturbed by the earlier interview with the Intourist Guide official, that I cannot remember much of what happened thereafter.

8. I do recall that after this photograph was taken, I went to a nearby record store. When I left the store, a man spoke to me in an American accent and asked me about my car. He asked how many miles to the gallon it travelled. I do not recall if this man was the same one pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2.

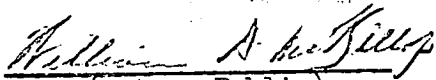
R.H. 9. The man appearing in these photographs, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved, ^{checked} plain shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

10. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

11. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.


RITA NAMAN

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 17th day
of July, 1964.


(Notary Public)

BDF
4-26-64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Travis

ss:

I, Billy Joe Lord, being duly sworn say:

1. I am an Airman Third Class in the United States Air Force, and I am in the 340th Bomb Wing, Combat Defense Squadron at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. I am 22 years old and my parents live at Midland, Texas.

2. After graduating from Midland High School in 1959, with the financial assistance of my parents, I made plans to continue my education in France. During August, 1959, I made an application for a passport, and on or about September 15, 1959, I departed Midland, Texas via train for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there about September 17, 1959. I spent the next three days touring the city of New Orleans and making several trips to the ticket office of the Lykes Lines. The cost of passage aboard the ship S. S. Marion Lykes amounted to slightly more than \$200. I registered and stayed in the LaSalle Hotel on Canal Street, which was near the city library. I visited the library several times during this stay in the city. During this period I did not know Lee Harvey Oswald.

3. On September 20, 1959, I boarded the freighter S. S. Marion Lykes at New Orleans. Upon boarding the ship, I was shown to my room, and when I got there, Lee Harvey Oswald was already there and moving in. We were to share this room. I had never before seen nor heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald and I shared this cabin for the duration of the trip to France which was fourteen days.

4. In our first conversation, Oswald said that he was recently discharged from the Marines and that he had worked in some technical field while in the Marines. He indicated that he was somewhat bitter about the fact that his mother had to work in a drugstore in Fort Worth, Texas and was having a difficult time. He also said that he would probably return to the United States to work. He gave no indication of his ultimate destination, although he said he was going to travel around in Europe and possibly attend school in Switzerland if he had sufficient funds. Also in this first conversation, we discussed religion. I do not know why we

discussed religion except that possibly he noticed that I had a bible. Oswald maintained that he could not see how I could believe in God in view of the fact that science had disproved the existence of God, and that there was only matter.

5. After the first day, I hardly conversed with Oswald at all. Oswald was not outgoing and neither was I. We just were not very friendly.

6. Besides Oswald and myself, there were two other passengers aboard the ship. They were a retired U. S. Army Colonel and his wife, Colonel and Mrs. George B. Church, Jr. All four of the passengers generally ate their meals together in the ships officer's mess. Oswald ate most of his meals with us. I do not recall Colonel Church and his wife associating very much with Lee Harvey Oswald.

7. I shared a closet with Oswald, but I did not notice anything out of the ordinary among Oswald's possessions. He did show me either his military identification card or his passport.

8. Oswald did not indicate that he might defect to Russia. To the best of my knowledge, Oswald did not receive any correspondence or communications while aboard the ship, nor did he associate with any of the ship's crew. Oswald never mentioned any contacts or friends in Europe.

9. Lee Harvey Oswald appeared to be a normal, healthy individual, mentally alert, but extremely cynical in his general attitude.

On October 5, 1959, our ship arrived in France, and I disembarked from the ship. I never saw or heard from him again. It is my recollection that he departed from the ship subsequent to my departure. I had written my mother about all the passengers. When Oswald defected, she sent me a newspaper clipping about it.

10. Oswald spent a great deal of his time during the trip on the deck. I do not recall him doing any reading. I do recall, however, that there was a radio speaker which received programs from Europe and that Oswald and Colonel Church seemed to understand a little bit of the foreign language that came over on the speaker. I thought it was German, but I am not sure.

11. I attended the Institute of French Studies at the City of Tours, Province of Touraine, France, from October, 1959 to February, 1962 intermittently while auditing courses at the University of Poitiers, Tours, France, and at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, France. I returned to the United States aboard the French ship, Liberty, in June, 1960. I went to France again in February of 1961 for further education, and returned to the United States in February of 1962.

Sworn to an subscribed
before me this 26th day
of June 1964.

Robert E. Eicher
ROBERT E. EICHER, Capt., USAF, Judge Advocate, 340th Cmbt Spt Gp

Billy Joe Lord
BILLY JOE LORD

United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO

EFB/F

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

P. O. BOX NO. 2841

TAMPA, FLORIDA 33601

June 29, 1964

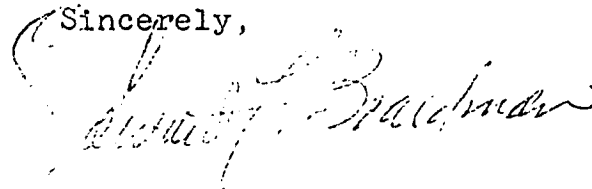
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of June 22nd, last, transmitting unsigned affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Church, Jr., was received at this office on June 25th.

Enclosed, as requested in your communication, are the duly-executed affidavits.

Sincerely,



EDWARD F. BOARDMAN
United States Attorney

Enclosures (2)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)
County of Hillsborough) ss:

I, George B. Church, Jr., 2427 Sunset Drive, Tampa 9,
Florida, being duly sworn say:

1. I am a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army and am now a Junior High School teacher in Tampa. I am attending the University of Florida this summer.

2. My wife and I travelled to Europe on the S. S. Marion Lykes which departed New Orleans, Louisiana for LeHavre, France, on or about September 20, 1959. This vessel was a freighter with accommodations for 12 passengers assigned two to a room. On this particular trip, there were but four passengers aboard. One of them was Lee Harvey Oswald, who shared a state room with an individual named Billy Joe Lord. The trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, terminated at LeHavre, France. The entire trip was approximately 16 days.

3. Before this trip, I had never before seen nor heard of Lee Harvey Oswald.

4. All of the passengers ate at one table; however, Lee Harvey Oswald missed quite a few meals because he was seasick much of the time. Furthermore, there was no fixed schedule for meals. When we did have meals with Oswald, he sat cater-cornered from me. However, Oswald was rather withdrawn, and thus I did not converse with him a great deal. Oswald did state during our discussion of our destinations, that he was going to attend a university in Switzerland. Oswald did not give the name of the university and did not indicate that he had a clear cut schedule as to his course of study.

5. I recall having discussed with Oswald the Depression of the 1930's. Oswald appeared quite bitter as to the hard time his mother had suffered during this period. I tried to point out to Oswald that I had lived through and survived the Depression and that millions of people in the United States also had suffered during those years. This, however, made no impression on Oswald.

6. Oswald spent much of the time by himself. He did not participate in any of the social activities, nor in any conversation. He did mention his service in the Marine Corps, and he stated that he did not like the military service. Generally Oswald was not friendly, and he did not make much of an impression on me since I was not particularly interested in him.

7. The ship had a receiver in the ward room which was off and on during the voyage. I did listen to it occasionally, and I did understand German. I do not know if Oswald listened to the receiver or not, and I have no idea as to his knowledge of any foreign language.

8. Oswald did not indicate that he was going to go to Russia.

9. After the trip I never saw nor heard from Lee Harvey Oswald again.


GEORGE B. CHURCH, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 27th day
of June, 1967.


(Notary Public)

Notary Public State of Florida at Dunedin
My Commission Expires, Oct. 26, 1968

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)
County of Hillsborough) ss:

I, Mrs. George B. Church, Jr., being duly sworn say:

1. I live at 2427 Sunset Drive, Tampa 9, Florida. I travelled to Europe on the S. S. Marion Lykes which departed New Orleans, Louisiana for LeHavre, France, on or about September 20, 1959.

2. I recall that besides my husband, there were two other passengers: Lee Harvey Oswald and Bill Lord. My husband and I sat at the same table with Oswald for meals, but outside of meals, we did not have much contact with him. While I had endeavored to get acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, he did not enter into friendly conversation. He stayed to himself, and I considered him peculiar.

3. Oswald indicated that the purpose of the trip was to attend a university in Switzerland, but he evaded giving the name of the university and, he did not indicate any clear cut or positive courses of study other than a statement to the effect that he might study philosophy or psychology. His attitude seemed to be one of resentment. His roommate, Bill Lord, was going to attend a university in France and was studying French during the trip. Lord was quite exuberant about his course of study and purpose of life, in contrast to the attitude of Lee Harvey Oswald.

4. I do not recall Oswald doing any reading. However, I gave him a book which he never returned.

5. Upon completion of the voyage aboard the S. S. Marion Lykes, I obtained the address of Bill Lord for the purpose of perhaps later writing him or sending him Christmas cards. I also requested Oswald's address and he questioned the purpose of my request. He later reluctantly furnished his home address as, C/O Mrs. M. Oswald, 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. I wrote this in my address book.

6. At no time did Lee Harvey Oswald indicate that he was actually planning or attempting to defect or go to Russia. There was no indication that Oswald had any Communist leanings.

I did notice that Oswald spoke with the Chief Engineer who was then aboard the S. S. Marion Lykes. The Chief Engineer indicated to me that he felt that Oswald was a smart boy.

7. This was the last time I ever saw or heard from Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. George B. Church, Jr.
MRS. GEORGE B. CHURCH, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 27th day
of June, 1964.

Wm. E. Williams
(Notary Public)

Notary Public State of Florida at Large
My Commission Expires, Oct. 26, 1966

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
County of Harris) ss:

I, Horace Elroy Twiford, 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I have been a resident of Houston since May, 1956, and I am a merchant seaman. I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

July 63 2. The first time I ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald was in ~~November, 1962~~, when The Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party in New York wrote me that Oswald had requested literature. The New York Headquarters usually furnishes me with the names of any persons in the Texas area who make inquiries about the Socialist Labor Party. I then routinely mailed Oswald literature concerning the Socialist Labor Party to a box number in Dallas appearing on Twiford Exhibit No. 1. I had my return address on the envelope containing the material I sent to Oswald.

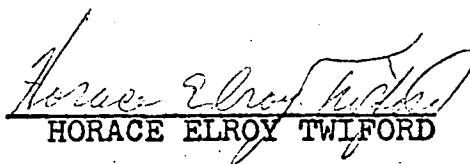
3. Twiford Exhibit No. 1 is the envelope which Oswald sent to the Socialist Labor Party in New York, and which they in turn sent to me.

4. The handwritten note across the front of this envelope, containing the words "Labor Day issue WP, 9/11/63" is in my handwriting and indicates that I mailed to Oswald on September 11, 1963, the Labor Day issue of the "Weekly People." I do not recall if this was the first time I sent him material.

5. I recollect having flown home to visit my wife on September 27, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, where the S.S. Del Monte, the ship upon which I was working, was docked. Either at this time or on October 1, when the S.S. Del Monte reached Houston, my wife told me that a L. H. Oswald had called and asked for me during the week. My wife had written his name and the words "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" on a piece of paper in order to mention the telephone call.

6. I recollect that my wife told me that this telephone call had taken place during the week preceding my visit home. I had been home on the previous weekend, and neither at that time nor prior thereto had my wife said anything about a telephone call from Oswald.

7. I have never seen nor heard from Lee Harvey Oswald.


HORACE ELROY TWIFORD

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 11th day
of July, 1964.


(Notary Public)

Thomas R. Gunther
Special Agent, United States Secret Service

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
)
County of Harris) ss:

I, Mrs. Estelle Twiford, 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I am the wife of Horace Elroy Twiford.

2. In late September of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald telephoned my house and asked to speak to my husband. I told him that my husband was at sea. Oswald inquired as to how my husband had his address. He also said that he had hoped to discuss ideas with my husband for a few hours before he flew down to Mexico. He said he only had a few hours. I assume he was calling from the Houston area since he did not, to my knowledge, place a long distance call. However, he did not specifically say that he was in Houston. I have no information concerning his whereabouts when this call was placed. I told him if he desired to correspond with my husband, he could direct a letter to 7018 Schley Street, Houston, Texas, and I would see that my husband received it.

3. I cannot recall the date of the call, but I think it occurred during the week prior to the weekend my husband flew home to visit me from New Orleans where his ship was docked. I recall, my husband had shipped out the weekend prior to the call.

4. I cannot recall the exact time he called, but I think that it was in the evening, sometime between 7:00 and 10:00 o'clock. I was not working during this period.

5. I wrote down on a slip of paper that Oswald had called and that he mentioned he was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I did this in order to remember to tell my husband about the call. I told my husband about the call on the weekend he visited me. *I have initialed and released note made of telephone call. (to Secret Service)*

6. Oswald did not state what he was going to Mexico for, nor did he state how long he would be there.

7. Other than the above mentioned telephone call, I have never had any contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

8. I am not a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Mrs Estelle Twiford
MRS. ESTELLE TWIFORD

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 2nd day
of July, 1964.

Thomas R. Gunther
(Notary Public)
Special Agent,
United States Secret Service.
(Thomas R Gunther)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
)
County of Dallas)

I, J. Philip Lux, being duly sworn say:

1. I am now Store Manager at the H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. I was not employed by the H. L. Green Company in 1963.

2. H. L. Green Company records show that in 1963, the Company had in stock and sold Italian 6.5 mm rifles that were surpluses from World War II.

3. The records also reflect the fact that the H. L. Green Company received its supply of Italian 6.5 mm rifles from the Crescent Firearms Company, New York City.

4. A review of the records has failed to reflect any record of a 6.5 mm rifle with Serial No. C2766.

5. As far as I know, the H. L. Green Company is the only company in Dallas handling any quantity of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles.

J. PHILIP LUX

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196__.

(Notary Public)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
) ss:
County of Dallas)

I, Albert C. Yeargan, Jr., 1922 Mayflower Drive, Dallas, Texas, being duly sworn say:

1. I was the Sporting Goods Department Manager at the H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, from the Summer of 1963 until March 13, 1964. I am now employed by Smitty's Sporting Goods, 111 West Jefferson Avenue, Dallas, Texas.
2. When I worked for the H. L. Green Company, it had in stock and was offering for sale, a large number of Italian 6.5 mm rifles that were surpluses from World War II.
3. On November 22, 1963, FBI Agents, Secret Service Agents, and I examined all sales records and receipt records concerning Italian 6.5 mm rifles.
4. The records showed that the H. L. Green Company obtained its supply of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles from the Crescent Firearms Company in New York City.
5. A review of all of the records failed to reflect any record of sale of a 6.5 mm rifle with the Serial Number C2766.
6. As far as I know, the H. L. Green Company was at that time the only Company in Dallas that handled any quantity of these Italian 6.5 mm rifles.

ALBERT C. YEARGAN, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this _____ day
of _____, 196____.

(Notary Public)

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION OF GEORGE S. deMOHRENSCHILDT TAKEN BY MR. JENNER
IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON APRIL 22, 1964

George deMohrenschildt is 53 years old and was born in Russia. deMohrenschildt's father was an official with the Czarist government. The family had lived in Minsk for a period of time. After the Communists came into power, the family fled Russia into Poland. deMohrenschildt attended school in Poland and served in the Polish Army. He then attended a college in Belgium. deMohrenschildt was also in business which resulted in his traveling throughout Europe. deMohrenschildt finally came to this country in 1938. (1-35) He held a number of jobs and at one point participated in some anti-German activity in this country with the French intelligence. (52) At one point he was apparently suspected of pro-Nazi activities during the war by the FBI. (56-60) deMohrenschildt, after the war, attended several universities and led sort of a "Bohemian life." (70) By then, he had a master's degree in petroleum geology. deMohrenschildt has traveled extensively in connection with his work including a trip to Cuba prior to the advent of Castro. (105-6) He also did work for the International Cooperation Administration and the Yugoslavian government in Yugoslavia in 1957. (107) In connection with this, deMohrenschildt claims he underwent an extensive security check. (108-9). deMohrenschildt is now married to his fourth wife and has several children. He is presently engaged by the Haitian Government to conduct a geological survey of the Island.

deMohrenschildt said that he was not a Communist and has never been one. (124) However, deMohrenschildt felt that Communism was not necessarily bad for poor countries. For example, he felt that the only thing that could save a country such as Haiti was a tremendous amount of money from capitalist countries or a Communist or socialist regime. (126)

deMohrenschildt went to Yugoslavia on private business the year after his trip there in connection with the I.C.A. He also visited Poland in 1958 as a tourist following his trip to Yugoslavia. He was also in Ghana recently on private business. (133) In 1960 and 1961, the deMohrenschildt's traveled by foot through Mexico and Central America. In 1959 or 1960, deMohrenschildt also had been in Mexico, more specifically Mexico City. (140-1) During his trip to Mexico, deMohrenschildt's wife met Mikoyan. They were introduced by a friend of the deMohrenschildt's (the pilot of the Mexican President). (144) On their walking trip, the deMohrenschildt's were in Guatemala during the Bay of Pigs invasion, a situation which was apparent by a great deal of activity in Guatemala at that time. (146) deMohrenschildt denied that his trip had any political implications whatsoever. (148) He denied ever being an agent for any government. (134-5). He also said he has never been a member of any subversive group. (150)

deMohrenschildt said that both he and his wife knew almost everybody in the Russian emigree group or community in the Dallas area

because both he and his wife had an interest in speaking Russian and in Russian cooking. (155) deMohrenschildt said that he knew of no Communists in the Russian emigree group. (168-9)

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deMohrenschildt related the story Marina had told him about her life. She came from a family of ex-Czarist officers. She lived in Leningrad as a child and eventually moved to Minsk. One of her uncles was a colonel in the Russian army. She had gone to a school of pharmacy and was graduated as a pharmacist. She met Lee Oswald at some dance. He looked sick, she took care of him, they fell in love, and they eventually were married. Apparently she was quite impressed with the apartment house in which Oswald lived and said that she had always hoped to live in that type of apartment house, and when she found out later that Lee Oswald lived in the apartment house she finally achieved her dream. (185) He said Marina was getting \$60 a month, or the equivalent thereof, and Lee Oswald was getting about \$80 a month. deMohrenschildt said that Marina told him that Lee Oswald liked conditions in Russia more than she did. He liked it because he was a foreigner there and therefore had sort of a privileged position. He had a nicer apartment than most people and people were interested in him. This pleased him very much because he was the type of person who needed attention. Actually they came to think that possibly their life was better in Russia than it was in Fort Worth; that is, they were both disappointed in what happened to them after they came back to the United States. This was more the feeling of Lee than that of Marina since as time went on, Marina was getting more and more things from people in the Russian community in Dallas. (186-7)

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deMohrenschildt mentioned that at one of the parties he brought Oswald to, Oswald showed a great deal of interest in a Japanese girl by the name of Yaiko. He said that Marina objected and became very jealous in that she told deMohrenschildt the night or so later that Oswald got the girl's telephone number and that she had the impression that Oswald was carrying on something with this girl. (235)

deMohrenschildt said that the last time he saw Oswald was around Easter time of 1963 and at that time he and his wife were visiting the Oswalds and Mrs. deMohrenschildt who was with Marina said, "Look, George, they have a gun here." Marina had opened the

closet and showed the gun to Mrs. deMohrenschildt. deMohrenschildt said that the gun obviously belonged to Oswald. deMohrenschildt said that he didn't see it but his wife asked about the sight on the gun. She said, "What is that, it looks like a telescopic sight", and deMohrenschildt said Marina replied, "That crazy idiot is target shooting all the time." deMohrenschildt then asked Oswald about that and he replied, "I go out and do target shooting. I like target shooting." Then deMohrenschildt said that he jokingly said to Oswald, "Are you then the guy who took a pot shot at General Walker?" Just a few days before that, Walker had been shot and he knew that Oswald disliked General Walker. deMohrenschildt said that Oswald reacted by becoming tense. He didn't smile but he made a peculiar face. That was the whole incident. (242-46).

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald was "ferociously maybe too much so for integration, and an advocate of integration." (246)

deMohrenschildt had the impression that Oswald did not drive an automobile. (253)

deMohrenschildt said that as far as he knew Oswald was not a homosexual. He said, "I think he was an asexual person." (254) He referred to his discussion before concerning Marina's complaint about her lack of satisfaction.

deMohrenschildt said that he brought Oswald to three different homes for parties. One was Everett Glover, one was at the Fords and one was at the house of Admiral Bluton. (256)

deMohrenschildt said that Marina had told him that she and Lee had lived with Lee's brother and that the latter had told them to leave the house. deMohrenschildt said that he could realize why, since Marina was incredibly lazy. (260) deMohrenschildt said that he had a vague recollection of Lee telling him that he did not get along with his mother. (261) Also, Marina disliked the mother. deMohrenschildt also had a vague recollection that Oswald did not get along with his brother.

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald agreed with him that Kennedy was doing a good job with regard to the racial problem. He said that Oswald said, "Yes, yes, yes, I think he is an excellent President, young, full of energy, full of good ideas." (264) However, Oswald, he said, hated wealth.

deMohrenschildt said that the first time he ever met Ruth Paine was at the Glover's house when he, Glover, had the party at which the Oswalds attended. (269)

deMohrenschildt noticed that a "nice relationship" between Mrs. Paine and Marina at this party. (272) deMohrenschildt said that he never again saw Mrs. Paine.

deMohrenschildt said that Marina constantly annoyed Lee. She bickered, and she brought out the worst in him. She would also scratch him. deMohrenschildt also pointed out that Marina had left her husband the time that she stayed with Mrs. Hall. This situation was distinct from the one in which deMohrenschildt had taken Marina to the Mellers. (276-79)

deMohrenschildt said that Marina was not interested in politics and in fact, didn't care much for Lee discussing politics. This attitude was very annoying to Lee. (282)

deMohrenschildt said that he had read Oswald's memoirs of his stay in Minsk. He said they were not of a political nature and not particularly interesting to the average person. (282-83)

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald had created a sort of Marxist theory for himself. Furthermore, he said that Oswald said that he had admiration for Castro for opposing such a big power as the United States. (300-01)

deMohrenschildt said that the Voshinins, who were part of the Russian community in Dallas, refused to see and to meet the Oswalds which was quite surprising. He said, "in this particular case, they completely refused and looked sort of mysterious--why they didn't want to meet him." (301)

deMohrenschildt said that in his trip to Yugoslavia he was making some sketches and the Yugoslavs apparently felt that he was making sketches of their fortifications and so they shot at him. He said some kind of an investigation was made, although he did complain to the United States officials in Belgrade. (308-09)

deMohrenschildt has a brother who is a professor at Dartmouth College now. (311)

deMohrenschildt said he also has recently been in the Dominican Republic for business reasons. (314-15)

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald did not have any "permanent animosity for President Kennedy." (325) deMohrenschildt said he had no information of anybody else being involved in the assassination. (326)

Mr. Jenner then had Mr. deMohrenschildt identify literature concerning his Haitian venture. (334-40) Mr. deMohrenschildt denied that his mapping of Haiti was to be employed by any other nation or group. (341) deMohrenschildt said that the documents connected with his venture in Haiti were sent to Mr. Raigorodsky with the purpose of having him eventually participate in various enterprises which may come out of it. (343)

It should be noted that deMohrenschildt said that he knew the Bouviers and the Auchincloss's (Jacqueline Kennedy's family) and in fact he corresponded with them. (39, 317)

deMohrenschildt discussed his business arrangements in Haiti in some detail. (349-51) (341-46) deMohrenschildt denied ever knowing Jack Ruby. (348-49) Furthermore, he said that there was nothing to lead him to believe that Lee Oswald was ever in the Carousel Club in Dallas. (349)

deMohrenschildt Exhibits

- No. 1 Promotional literature issued in connection with Haiti venture (339)
- No. 2 A photostatic copy of correspondence between deMohrenschildt and Paul Raigorodsky (334)
- No. 3 A photostat of an envelope addressed by deMohrenschildt to Mr. Paul Raigorodsky (335)
- No. 4 A personal note written by deMohrenschildt in longhand to Mr. Raigorodsky (335)
- No. 5 A copy of a letter from deMohrenschildt to Mr. Jen D. Minal, July 27, 1962 (335)
- No. 6 Promotional literature, August 1, 1962, signed by deMohrenschildt (335)
- No. 7 A photostatic copy of Western Union telegram dated August 3, 1963, from Mr. Tardieu to deMohrenschildt
- No. 8 A copy of a letter from deMohrenschildt to Mr. Minal, August 7, 1962
- No. 8 (?) A photostatic copy of an envelope with deMohrenschildt letterhead addressed to Raigorodsky (336)
- No. 9 A letter from deMohrenschildt to Raigorodsky, September 12, 1963 (337)
- No. 10 A diagram of the planned development in Haiti, September 11, 1963 (337)
- No. 11 Map of Haiti (337-38)
- No. 12 Letter from deMohrenschildt to Mrs. Auchincloss, February 2, 1964 (345)
- No. 13 Its accompanying envelope (345)
- No. 14 Auchincloss letter, September 12, 1963 (345)
- No. 15 Accompanying envelope (345)

The letter from Mrs. Janet Lee Auchincloss to deMohrenschildt, January 29, 1963, read into the record. (346-47)

Robert Host
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deMohrenschildt said that after he found out what was going on in Minsk, Russia, which interested him because he had lived there when he was a child, his interest in the Oswalds waned. The rest of the time they saw the Oswalds was purely to give them gifts or take them to a party because Marina was apparently quite bored since Lee would never take her any place. Thus the deMohrenschildt's invited them to a party at Declan Ford's house and to another party at Everett Glover's house.

(228) He mentioned that another reason why the Oswalds fought was that Lee Oswald had forbidden Marina to smoke. Apparently she was a chain smoker. In fact, in his presence Lee Oswald would take the cigarettes away from Marina and slap her. Marina said that Lee even refused to allow her to drink. deMohrenschildt said he never saw Oswald drink at all. (230)

deMohrenschildt mentioned that at one of the parties he brought Oswald to, Oswald showed a great deal of interest in a Japanese girl by the name of Yaiko. He said that Marina objected and became very jealous in that she told deMohrenschildt the night or so later that Oswald got the girl's telephone number and that she had the impression that Oswald was carrying on something with this girl. (235)

deMohrenschildt said that the last time he saw Oswald was around Easter time of 1963 and at that time he and his wife were visiting the Oswalds and Mrs. deMohrenschildt who was with Marina said, "Look, George, they have a gun here." Marina had opened the

closet and showed the gun to Mrs. deMohrenschildt. deMohrenschildt said that the gun obviously belonged to Oswald. deMohrenschildt said that he didn't see it but his wife asked about the sight on the gun. She said, "What is that, it looks like a telescopic sight", and deMohrenschildt said Marina replied, "That crazy idiot is target shooting all the time." deMohrenschildt then asked Oswald about that and he replied, "I go out and do target shooting. I like target shooting." Then deMohrenschildt said that he jokingly said to Oswald, "Are you then the guy who took a pot shot at General Walker?" Just a few days before that, Walker had been shot and he knew that Oswald disliked General Walker. deMohrenschildt said that Oswald reacted by becoming tense. He didn't smile but he made a peculiar face. That was the whole incident. (242-46).

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald was "ferociously maybe too much so for integration, and an advocate of integration." (246)

deMohrenschildt had the impression that Oswald did not drive an automobile. (253)

deMohrenschildt said that as far as he knew Oswald was not a homosexual. He said, "I think he was an asexual person." (254) He referred to his discussion before concerning Marina's complaint about her lack of satisfaction.

deMohrenschildt said that he brought Oswald to three different homes for parties. One was Everett Glover, one was at the Fords and one was at the house of Admiral Bluten. (256)

deMohrenschildt said that Marina had told him that she and Lee had lived with Lee's brother and that the latter had told them to leave the house. deMohrenschildt said that he could realize why, since Marina was incredibly lazy. (260) deMohrenschildt said that he had a vague recollection of Lee telling him that he did not get along with his mother. (261) Also, Marina disliked the mother. deMohrenschildt also had a vague recollection that Oswald did not get along with his brother.

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald agreed with him that Kennedy was doing a good job with regard to the racial problem. He said that Oswald said, "Yes, yes, yes, I think he is an excellent President, young, full of energy, full of good ideas." (264) However, Oswald, he said, hated wealth.

deMohrenschildt said that the first time he ever met Ruth Paine was at the Glover's house when he, Glover, had the party at which the Oswalds attended. (269)

deMohrenschildt noticed that a "nice relationship" between Mrs. Paine and Marina at this party. (272) deMohrenschildt said that he never again saw Mrs. Paine.

deMohrenschildt said that Marina constantly annoyed Lee. She bickered, and she brought out the worst in him. She would also scratch him. deMohrenschildt also pointed out that Marina had left her husband the time that she stayed with Mrs. Hall. This situation was distinct from the one in which deMohrenschildt had taken Marina to the Mellers. (276-79)

deMohrenschildt said that Marina was not interested in politics and in fact, didn't care much for Lee discussing politics. This attitude was very annoying to Lee. (282)

deMohrenschildt said that he had read Oswald's memoirs of his stay in Minsk. He said they were not of a political nature and not particularly interesting to the average person. (282-83)

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald had created a sort of Marxist theory for himself. Furthermore, he said that Oswald said that he had admiration for Castro for opposing such a big power as the United States. (300-01)

deMohrenschildt said that the Voshinins, who were part of the Russian community in Dallas, refused to see and to meet the Oswalds which was quite surprising. He said, "in this particular case, they completely refused and looked sort of mysterious--why they didn't want to meet him." (301)

deMohrenschildt said that in his trip to Yugoslavia he was making some sketches and the Yugoslavs apparently felt that he was making sketches of their fortifications and so they shot at him. He said some kind of an investigation was made, although he did complain to the United States officials in Belgrade. (308-09)

deMohrenschildt has a brother who is a professor at Dartmouth College now. (311)

deMohrenschildt said he also has recently been in the Dominican Republic for business reasons. (314-15)

deMohrenschildt said that Oswald did not have any "permanent animosity for President Kennedy." (325) deMohrenschildt said he had no information of anybody else being involved in the assassination. (326)

Mr. Jenner then had Mr. deMohrenschildt identify literature concerning his Haitian venture. (334-40) Mr. deMohrenschildt denied that his mapping of Haiti was to be employed by any other nation or group. (341) deMohrenschildt said that the documents connected with his venture in Haiti were sent to Mr. Raigorodsky with the purpose of having him eventually participate in various enterprises which may come out of it. (343)

It should be noted that deMohrenschildt said that he knew the Bouviers and the Auchincloss's (Jacqueline Kennedy's family) and in fact he corresponded with them. (39, 317)

deMohrenschildt discussed his business arrangements in Haiti in some detail. (349-51) (341-46) deMohrenschildt denied ever knowing Jack Ruby. (348-49) Furthermore, he said that there was nothing to lead him to believe that Lee Oswald was ever in the Carousel Club in Dallas. (349)

deMohrenschildt Exhibits

- No. 1 Promotional literature issued in connection with Haiti venture (339)
- No. 2 A photostatic copy of correspondence between deMohrenschildt and Paul Raigorodsky (334)
- No. 3 A photostat of an envelope addressed by deMohrenschildt to Mr. Paul Raigorodsky (335)
- No. 4 A personal note written by deMohrenschildt in longhand to Mr. Raigorodsky (335)
- No. 5 A copy of a letter from deMohrenschildt to Mr. Jen D. Minal, July 27, 1962 (335)
- No. 6 Promotional literature, August 1, 1962, signed by deMohrenschildt (335)
- No. 7 A photostatic copy of Western Union telegram dated August 3, 1963, from Mr. Tardieu to deMohrenschildt
- No. 8 A copy of a letter from deMohrenschildt to Mr. Minal, August 7, 1962
- No. 8 (?) A photostatic copy of an envelope with deMohrenschildt letterhead addressed to Raigorodsky (336)
- No. 9 A letter from deMohrenschildt to Raigorodsky, September 12, 1963 (337)
- No. 10 A diagram of the planned development in Haiti, September 11, 1963 (337)
- No. 11 Map of Haiti (337-38)
- No. 12 Letter from deMohrenschildt to Mrs. Auchincloss, February 2, 1964 (345)
- No. 13 Its accompanying envelope (345)
- No. 14 Auchincloss letter, September 12, 1963 (345)
- No. 15 Accompanying envelope (345)

The letter from Mrs. Janet Lee Auchincloss to deMohrenschildt, January 29, 1963, read into the record. (346-47)

DEPOSITION OF JEANNE DeMOHRENSCHILDT
TAKEN BY MR. JENNER ON APRIL 23, 1964
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. DeMohrenschildt is 50 years old. She was born in Harbin, China which is close to the Siberian border. Her parents were born in Russia and her father was in charge of the Far Eastern Railroad for China. She came to the United States in 1938 and became a citizen in 1945. Mr. DeMohrenschildt said that her family was anti-Communist. She said that her father had resigned from the railroad when it was sold to the Russians in 1925. Furthermore, she has learned that her father was killed by the Communists during World War II. Her mother is also dead. When she came to this country she was married to a man named Bogoyavlensky. Apparently during the 30's she and her husband had to flee Northern China because of the Japanese. They then went to Shanghai and lived there until they came to the United States. (1-15)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt says that she is not a Communist. (15)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt has a brother living in California who works for North American Air Craft Company. He worked at the University of Chicago with the government during the war. (19-20)

She was eventually divorced from her first husband who is now (in 1957) named Robert LeGon. Her former husband is now in a rest home. She married her present husband, George DeMohrenschildt in the summer of 1959. (21)

Mr. De Mohrenschildt said that when she divorced her first husband he sent letters around the country to various places alleging that she was a spy. He signed some of these letters "FBI" (222-223) She said apparently all these letters hindered her from obtaining work. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt

had worked as a designer and had made frequent trips to Europe. After working in California Mrs. DeMohrenschildt went to Texas because of her daughters asthma and in the 50's she went to California. (27-31)

After her divorce Mrs. DeMohrenschildt then returned to Dallas where she met Mr. DeMohrenschildt. (33)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt regarded her husband as a loyal American. (38)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt listed the various jobs that she has held while in the United States. They all dealt with clothes in one way or another -- modeling, dress designing, etc. (40-46)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she joined her husband on his mission for the International Cooperation Administration in Yugoslavia. (47)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt told about the time when she and her husband were in Yugoslavia and they were vacationing in a costal town. They apparently were near some fortification and were fired upon. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that her husband went to Ghana in 1958 for business purposes. (52) She said he was in Ghana, Togoland, and Nigeria.

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt then described the trip she and her husband took on foot through Mexico and Central America. This trip took place in 1960. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said the trip had no connection with any government agency of any sort and did not have any political aspect whatsoever. (56) She said that even though that they were in Central America during the Bay of Pigs invasion, they were not aware of it. She said that she had never been to Cuba. (58) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that while in Mexico City one time, the pilot for the President of Mexico introduced her to Mikoyan who happened to be traveling through Mexico at that time. (59)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she had had no prior association with Mikoyan or any member of the Russian Commission there. (61) After their trip through Central America, they flew to Haiti to rest and to visit a friend, and then they returned to the United States. (62-63)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt described the so called Russian colony in Dallas. She said that there are two types of Russian people there. One was composed of those who came after the revolution and the other were the newer ones who escaped during the second World War from Germany. (64) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that if anybody in this so-called Russian community heard that a new Russian appeared, there was a "natural interest in people to know who they are, where they are from and what kind of people they are, and of course if they are distute or something--and none of them were really--only Marina was, then we help them. But there was no organization. No particular organizations to wait for them to come in, because there was no necessity." (66) She said that she first heard of the Oswalds from George Bouhe and Max and Gali Clark. In fact, Bouhe said he even had a fund for them. He gave money to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt to help pay for Marina's dental work. (57) She said that both she and her husband knew nothing about the Oswalds before they came to the Fort Worth-Dallsa area. She said that this was generally true of all of these people in the Russian community, as far as she knew. (69) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that they were in no possition to contribute money to the Oswalds, however she had time and a car and could help them in certain ways; e.g. she could take the baby to the clinic. Thus, the DeMohrenschildts met the Oswalds in the summer of 1962. She cannot remember exactly how their first meeting took

place. (72) Mrs. DeM said "I wouldn't say that they were completely starving, but they were quite miserable". (73)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt found Lee Oswald a disagreeable character. "He is like a puppy dog that everybody kicked. And he was sort of withdrawn within himself, and his greatest objection was that people helped them too much, they were showering things on Marina." (74) Mrs. DeM. said that Oswald resented these gifts because he could never give Marina what other people were showering on her, and he worked very hard. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Marina told her that Oswald would work overtime and come home as late as 11 o'clock at which time he would start reading again. She said he did not drink, he did not smoke. (74-75) Mrs. DeM said that Oswald mistreated his wife physically. She, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, saw Marina with a black eye once; in fact they tried to tell Lee not to do such things. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she also understood that Marina didn't get along with Oswald's family. She said that Marina couldn't get along living in Oswald's sister-in-law's home and that she had heard that the reason was because Marina was too lazy. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Marina is lazy, and she knew this because Marina had once stayed over night at the DeMohrenschildt home. She also stayed at her daughters home over night. (76-77) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Marina didn't do much about learning English. She said that Oswald objected to her learning English because he wanted speak Russian with her so that he wouldn't forget his Russian. (77)

Marina said that Oswald never appeared to be violent, although he was a little violent once. This was when DeMohrenschildt and his wife

took Marina away from Oswald against his objection. They took Marina and June to the house of Anna Meller. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt had asked Declan Ford's wife if they could put Marina up there, but apparently Mrs. Ford refused. (78) There was a point later on when Mrs. Ford did keep Marina for a while. (79) The reason they took Marina away from Oswald was because he was beating her, and they thought that the separation would be good for them. Apparently Oswald showed "real nastiness" at this particular time. (78) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she and her husband had talked to the Oswalds, Lee and Marina, about their problems. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Marina at one point had said that Lee Oswald did not satisfy her sexually, and that was one of the main reasons for their marital discord. Another reason was that she liked to smoke and Oswald forbid her to smoke. Also there were many little arguments over such things as his beating her for her not filling his bath tub, and his objecting to her taking a drink. (80-81) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Oswald was "absolutely fanatical about the child, he loved that child." (81) Apparently he thought that Marina was not too good with the child. This was another bone of contention between them.

When asked about Marina's personal habits, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she really could not say because Marina had so few things, "The apartments in Dallas were miserable, very poor" (81-82) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she had tried to find the Oswalds an apartment near them, but that Lee insisted for some particular reason to live far away from everybody. Thus they lived in the Oak Cliff area. (82) As for Marina's personality, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt re-affirmed the fact that she felt that she was lazy, but that she was a very pleasant girl and was very fond of the United States. (83)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt related the story Marina told her as to how she met Oswald in Russia. In Minsk she saw some apartment houses that she liked very much. Lee Oswald happened to be living there, and he was sick at that time, and after she met him she sort of nursed him. It was Mrs. DeMohrenschildts impression that Marina was very influential in Oswald's returning to the United States. They had the impression also that Oswald was disappointed in Russia. When they asked him why he came back, all he would say was "I didn't find what I was looking for". (84)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt found Marina also to be a "nagger". She said that Marina even "ribbed" him in front of them. (85) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said the Oswalds did not spent more time with them, the DeMohrenschildts, than anybody else, because Marina only stayed one night over night at the DeMohrenschildt house. (86-87) Mrs. DeMohrenschild said that they, the Oswalds, respected them, the DeMohrenschildts, and this distinguished them from others; that is, that the Oswalds did not have much respect for the others. (87) The one time he showed a little violence was when they did take Marina away to the Meller's home, and he said that he would break all of the baby's toys and tear her dresses if they would take Marina away from him. (87) Finally he said that he would not do that. Mrs. DeM said that Marina also complained to Lee about his ability to make enough money so that she could live better. Marina also objected violently to the fact that Lee Oswald was rude to people that helped her. (88-89) For example, Lee Oswald apparently disliked George Bouhe in spite of the fact that he had been very helpful to Marina. (89) Marina would also taunt Oswald about his thinking he was a bigshot and was always reading. (88)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt got the impression that Oswald was a Marxist, and an ideological Marxist, but she didn't think he was a Communist. One of his main objections about Russia was that he hated the constant party meetings. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Oswald said that after work one is required to go to these political meetings, and listen to speeches. She didn't think he was interested in the party or belonging to anything. (90) Apparently it came as a surprise to the DeMohrenschildts when they learned that he, Oswald, was involved in the passing out of leaflets favoring Castro in New Orleans. (90-91)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt discussed the visit they paid the Oswalds during the Easter period of 1963 at their Elsbeth address. This was in the evening, and when they entered Mr. DeMohrenschildt sat down on the sofa and started talking to Lee Oswald and Marina was showing Mrs. DeM the house. Apparently this was the first time the DeMohrenschildts had been there. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and Marina went into another room and Marina opened a closet and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt saw a rifle in the closet and asked about it. The rifle was not hidden. She said the gun looked very much like Commission Exhibit 139. Mrs. DeMohrenschildts attention was also arrested by the fact that there was something on the rifle, which could have been a telescopic sight. She then asked what was Oswald doing with a rifle. And Marina answered "Oh, he just loves to shoot. (96) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt then said "Where on earth does he shoot? Where can he shoot?" (96) Marina answered "Oh, he goes to the park and he shoots at leaves and things like that" (96) She said that nothing had been said up to that point of her acquaintance with the Oswalds of his having a rifle or a shotgun in Russia. And there was no discussion of his hunting in

Russia. (97) Marina did say that they were short of money and that "this crazy lunatic buys a rifle" (98) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt then went around the house and came back and told DeMohrenschildt that Oswald had a rifle in the closet. Mr. DeMohrenschildt then said "Did you take a pot shot at Walker by any chance?" (98) (Walker had been shot at a few days before that) After DeMohrenschildt said this they started laughing. As far as she was concerned it was a joke, and she didn't look at Lee Oswald to see his reaction. (98-99) That was the last time they ever saw the Oswalds.

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt then discussed an evening at the home or apartment of Everett Glover in February of 1963. The Oswalds and Mrs. Paine attended this get-together. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that this was the first time she had ever met Ruth Paine. (103) At this party the DeMohrenschildts showed movies of their trip through Mexico and Central America. Some people were interested in the Oswalds, particularly Ruth Paine. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that the meeting was purely social and for no other purpose. She also discussed a combination Christman-New Years party in December of 1962 at the Fords. At this party there were many people from the so-called Russian colony. There was also a Japanese girl named Yoico. She apparently had been brought over by some American family. She worked as a servant in some family, and also did some work for Neiman Marcus. At this party, according to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, Lee Oswald spent the entire evening with this Yoico and Marina was quite upset by this. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt mentioned that a Henry Rogatz and a Lev Aronson know this Yoico very well. (109) According to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt Marina said that Oswald saw this Japanese girl later and liker her. (110)

Mrs. Mohrenschildt said that she tried to get Marina friendly with Mr. DeMohrenschildts daughter Alexandra (the former Mrs. Taylor). However, Alexandra did not think much of Marina. She felt that she was not clean and that she was lazy. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt mentioned that the Taylors helped the Oswalds move. (112)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt was aware of her husband's letter to Mrs. Auchincloss, Jacqueline Kennedy's mother. (113) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt agreed with the sentence from the letter which read "Both my wife and I tried to help poor Marina, who could not speak any English, and was mistreated by her husband. She and the baby were malnourished and sickly." (115) She said that Marina had no idea how to take care of the baby, that is why Mrs. DeMohrenschildt insisted that the baby be registered in the clinic. (115) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Marina did not fit her picture of what she thought Russian women are like. She, Marina, was not a sports girl, and she did not have any particular desire for anything and she did not have any determination. (116-117) However, as mentioned before, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt felt that Marina was a pleasant person. (118) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that prior to the assassination, Marina impressed her as an honest girl and one who was not malicious.

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that she never saw Lee Oswald drive a car. (121)

Up to the time when the DeMohrenschildts took Marina away from Lee Oswald and brought her to the Mellers she went with Lee Oswald within a week or two instead of two or three months as she had promised. (123)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that one strange thing she thought was worth mentioning was that the Voshinins, who were members of the Russian community, absolutely refused to meet Oswald. This was strange in view of the fact that they always seemed to be interested in Russian people. Mrs. Voshinin said "don't ever mention it to me again. We have our reasons." (129)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that they, the DeMohrenschildts, never gave Oswald any money. The Oswalds never discussed finances with them. (131)

As far as Mrs. DeMohrenschildt recalled, Oswald never expressed any views that were antagonistic to the United States and its form of government. However, he objected to the way the intergration question was handled. (131)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that neither she nor her husband knew Jack Ruby nor were ever in the Carousal Club. She never heard Oswald mention Ruby either. (132) She said Oswald never drank. (133)

According to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt Marina had told her that Oswald had always told Marina that the Japanese are wonderful girls and they make good wives. This was one reason why Marina was so irritated when Oswald liked Yoico. (135)

M E M O

TO: Albert E. Jenner
FROM: Richard Mosk
RE: Vada Oswald

Mr. Jenner

The following areas might be worth exploring with Mrs. Robert (Vada) Oswald.

- (1) Her meeting with Lee when he was on leave in 1959.
- (2) Her promise to report to the F.B.I. Oswald's whereabouts and her subsequent failure to do so.
- (3) Lee Oswald's stay at the Roberts' home in June of 1962. The dates are still unclear. Furthermore, since Robert presumably worked, it would seem that Vada would have had more opportunity to observe Lee and Marina than would Robert. Thus she might recall what Lee read or his reasons for going to or coming back from Russia, etc. She might know something about his ability to drive; Marina's command of English and the relationships between all of the principal parties. She might be able to expand upon Robert's testimony as to the comparison of Oswald before and after Russia.
- (4) The thanksgiving dinner.
- (5) Post-assassination material.

Probably Robert's testimony would be sufficient in numbers 1, 2, 4, and 5 but I think her impressions and recollections on number 3 are necessary to supplement Robert's testimony. Furthermore, I think it is important for the record to have listened to Lee Harvey Oswald's sister-in-law, since he did not have many acquaintances and she is one of his closest relatives.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM: Richard M. Mosk

RE: Gary Taylor

On Sunday, May 24, Gary Taylor returned your call, and, as you instructed, I spoke to him.

He said that his testimony (p. 170) concerning the possible implication of deMohrenschildt in an assassination plot, if there was one, was incomplete. He wished to state his reasons for his previous statement. He said that the following four points about deMohrenschildt are his, Gary Taylor's, reasons for suspecting him:

- (1) deMohrenschildt has traveled behind the iron curtain.
- (2) deMohrenschildt was in Guatemala when we were training Cuban revolutionaries and when he stated he was somewhere else.
- (3) deMohrenschildt has stated a desire to return to Russia.
- (4) deMohrenschildt traveled to Haiti when Communist activities were occurring there. Also, he went there in spite of the fact that the State Department had asked him not to go there.

Some of these points he touched upon in his testimony. (pp. 190-195).

Generally, he stuck to his original testimony concerning that period when Marina allegedly stayed at his house. He said that he definitely took Marina Oswald to his house on a Sunday -- the first Sunday they met. He said that Marina had not gone to Elena Hall's home and, furthermore, it was Mrs. deMohrenschildt who took Marina to the dentist, and not he. He said Marina spent about two weeks there. As to the period of time after Oswald left the YMCA, Taylor said he looked for Lee and picked him up at a house which he has since located. (Taylor Transcript pp. 149-150). He gave the address to Agent Yelchek. This event occurred after Marina had gone back to Mrs. Hall's house. All of this pretty much follows his earlier testimony.

Mr. Mosk

We should find out whether the FBI has checked to see if Oswald lived at the address Taylor gave to Agent Yelchek. Furthermore, as I have explained to you, Taylor's testimony is contrary to the testimony given by Elena Hall, her boy friend, and Marina. It might be wise to examine a little more thoroughly some of these witnesses on this point.

As you requested, I told Taylor that you would call him on Tuesday. His home phone is Federal 7-8130, and his business phone is Riverside 1-5836.

When you talk to Taylor you might discuss the following questions which I have and which I did not get a chance to cover in our phone conversation:

- (1) Since Oswald's last day of work at the Leslie Company was Monday, October 8, was your first meeting with the Oswalds on the 7th or the 14th? (I should think it would have to be the 7th, except for the fact that Taylor said Oswald was out of a job.)
- (2) Was Elena Hall there? (He already testified she was. pp. 112-113)
- (3) Did you hear Elena Hall invite Marina to stay with her?
- (4) Was Elena Hall at her house when you helped move the Oswald belongings over there?
- (5) Why were the belongings moved over there?
- (6) Why did you have Marina over? (Alexandra and others say it was because of dental visits. Taylor testified it was at deMohrenschildt's request.)
- (7) Did you leave Oswald in Fort Worth that night or did you take him to the YMCA? (His testimony and an FBI interview conflict on this point.)
- (8) When did Lee Oswald leave the Mercedes address?
- (9) Since Oswald did not register at the YMCA until the 15th, do you know where he lived until then?
- (10) How long did Oswald stay at the YMCA?

- (11) When did you first hear that Oswald got a job? (He got the job on the 12th.)
- (12) Did Elena Hall know that Marina spent two weeks at your house? (She never mentioned it and her testimony would indicate that Marina never stayed at Taylor's house.)
- (13) Do you know for a fact that Marina cared for Elena at the latter's house? (Elena Hall was in the hospital from the 18th to the 26th. Alexandra said Marina stayed with them longer because of Elena Hall's accident.)
- (14) How soon after Elena Hall's accident did Marina move in with Elena Hall? (This might clear up question # 13.)
- (15) Did Oswald spend any time at Elena Hall's?
- (16) Do you know Alexander Kleinlimer? (Elena Hall's boyfriend whose story generally supports the Hall version and who met the Taylors when they were helping move the Oswalds out of Elena Hall's house. Commission Document 385, p. 257.)
- (17) How many times did Marina go to the dentist while she was at your house? (She went to the Baylor Clinic three times.)
- (18) Who took her there? (Taylor said Mrs. deMohrenschildt took her once. This was probably the first time since Marina put down the deMohrenschildt address. This would be October 8 which would not fit in with the rest of the testimony.)
- (19) Do you remember Marina having her child baptized? (Mrs. Hall said she took Marina to have this done on the 17th.)
If so, how did she get there?
- (20) Do you recall where you rented the trailer which you used to help the Oswalds move from the Hall house? (He testified Agent Yelchek knows where, but I can find no report of it. This would help us determine the date that Marina moved into the Elsbeth apartment.)
- (21) When did you first see Oswald's manuscript concerning life in Russia? (He testified Oswald was anxious for him to return them. p. 160)

- (22) Do you recall Oswald mentioning Governor Connally or do you recall your ex-wife, Alexandra, mentioning to you that Oswald had discussed Governor Connally? (Alexandra told the FBI that Oswald had spoken harshly of Connally. Commission Document 60, p. 4.)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Albert Jenner

May 27, 1964

FROM: Richard Mosk

RE: Mrs. Donald Gibson

The following areas should be discussed in tomorrow's deposition of Mrs. Donald Gibson (the former Alexandra deMohrenschildt Taylor):

- (1) Since Oswalds last day of work at the Leslie Company was Monday, October 8, was your first meeting with the Oswalds on the 7th or the 14th?
- (2) Was Elena Hall there and was Marguerite Oswald there?
- (3) Did you hear Elena Hall invite Marina to stay with her?
- (4) Where and with whom did Marina proceed following this get-together?
- (5) Where and with whom did Lee Oswald proceed following this get-together?
- (6) When did the Oswalds leave the Mercedes address?
- (7) What were the circumstances under which Marina went to your house?
- (8) During what periods of time in relation to Marina's stay at your house did Marina stay at Elena Hall's house?
- (9) When did Oswald stay at the Y.M.C.A. ?
- (10) Where did he stay prior to his stay at the Y.M.C.A.?
- (11) How long did he stay at the Y.M.C.A.?
- (12) Where did he stay after leaving the Y.M.C.A. and before he moved into the Elsbeth Street apartment. (Gary Taylor stated that Mrs. deMohrenschildt had told Alexandra an address where Oswald stayed during this period and she in turn told Gary Taylor. He said he has since located a house on North Beckley in Dallas.)
- (13) Why did you have Marina over at your house?
- (14) How many times did Marina go to the dentist while she was at your house? (She went to the Baylor Clinic dentist three times)
- (15) How did she get to the dentist? (We know Jeanne deMohrenschildt took her once.)
- (16) Under what circumstances did Marina return to Elena Hall's house? (This should be related to Elena Hall's accident)
- (17) Did Elena Hall know that Marina spent time at your house? (Elena Hall never mentioned the fact that Marina stayed at the Taylor house.)
- (18) Do you remember Marina having her child baptized? (Mrs. Hall said that she took Marina to have this done on the 17th)
- (19) If so, how did she get there?
- (20) Do you know Alexander Kleinlerer? (Alexander has testified

that he was a friend of Oswalds and got into violent arguments with Oswald. He is also Elena Hall's boyfriend and he said that he had seen Marina a few times over at Elena Hall's house while she was in the hospital and he was there when the Taylors were helping to move Oswald out of Elena Hall's house.

(21) Under what circumstances and why did you help move the Oswalds out of Elena Hall's house into the Elsbeth apartment?

(22) When did this occur?

(23) Where did you get the trailer to help make the move?

(24) When did you first see Oswald's manuscript concerning his life in Russia?

All of the above questions are intended to arrive at an accurate picture of what transpired during October and November of 1962. Naturally Alexandra ought to be quizzed on subsequent meetings and contacts with the Oswalds, discussions of the Oswalds, impressions of the Oswalds, and facts concerning deMohrenschildt and other members in the Russian community. In order to discount Gary Taylors testimony concerning deMohrenschildt it might be advisable to ask her why Gary Taylor would have any motive to malign his ex-father-in-law. This of course should only be asked if Taylor's libelous testimony will not be stricken. Alexandra also ought to be quizzed on her remark to an FBI agent concerning Oswald's alleged hostile comments concerning governor Connolly.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Albert E. Jenner

May 27, 1964

FROM: Richard Mosk

RE: Mrs. Donald Gibson (The former Alexandra deMohrenschildt Taylor)

Mrs. Gibson was born in 1943 and attended high school in Dallas, Texas and in Tuscon, Arizona. She apparently was involved in a custody problem between deMohrenschildt and a Mrs. Tilton. She said then that in about September of 1962 her father George deMohrenschildt called her and asked if she and her husband could put up Marina Oswald for a short while. He told Alexandra that Marina and her husband Lee Oswald had just returned from Russia, were without funds, and that Lee Oswald was seeking work in Dallas. At this time Alexandra was married to Gary Taylor who was residing at 1512 Fairmont Street in Dallas. In another interview Alexandra said that Marina originally had stayed with them for a few weeks while getting her teeth treated at a clinic in Dallas. She said that Lee Oswald did not stay with the Taylors, but stayed at the Y.M.C.A. She also mentioned that Marina was having work done on her teeth. She said she had no knowledge of any other place Oswald may have stayed except possibly with her father George deMohrenschildt. She related that during this period she was not on speaking terms with her father so she had no direct knowledge of whether or not Oswald stayed with him. However, Gary Taylor said that Alexandra might know of an address that she got from Mrs. deMohrenschildt where Oswald may have been staying during this period. She also stated that Oswald had occupied an apartment prior to the time in which he moved in with Marina on Elsbeth Street. She confirmed that they had picked up Lee Oswald in front of the Y.M.C.A. in Dallas. Alexandra said that she became friendly with Marina, but the communication was difficult as Marina spoke no English. Alexandra believed that Marina had married Oswald mainly to get out of Russia. She also said that Lee Oswald occasionally came to the Taylor house and although Marina stayed there only "about two weeks" he continued to visit on occasion.

Alexandra said that Lee Oswald and the Taylors had frequent discussions mostly concerning politics. She was aware of his reading habits and even knew of some of the books that he read. She said that Oswald had expressed a personal dislike for Governor Connolly. She also said that Oswald claimed that the Russians had tried to force him to take Russian citizenship in order to permit him to work and he

claimed that after he had married Marina he had difficulty in returning to the United States. She said that Oswald gave her a pamphlet of about thirty pages which he had prepared about Russia. (Gary Taylor said it was given to him.) She said that Oswald was strongly anti-religious and seriously berated his wife for having their child baptized in the Russian Orthodox Church. She described Marina as not being politically minded, but very religious. She said that Oswald was known to a Natasha and Evalina, last names unknown to Alexandra. She also said that another person who knew Lee was an Alex, last name unknown, who was a suitor of Mrs. Hall and who spoke Russian (this must be Alexander Kleinlerer) She related that this Alex often engaged in violent arguments with Lee Oswald. She stated that she and her former husband helped move Marina from Fort Worth to Dallas in the late fall of 1962. She believed that they rented a U-Haul trailer at a place on Maple Avenue in Dallas. She stated that after Marina stayed with them she moved in with Mrs. Elena Hall. She said that Mrs. Hall had an accident and Marina stayed with "her" for a longer period than originally intended due to the injury suffered by Mrs. Hall. (The "her" is unclear)

She has added nothing about deMohrenschildt that we did not already know.

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION
TAKEN BY MR. JENNER OF
RUTH PAINE IN DALLAS,
TEXAS, MARCH 23, 1964
WITH AGENT HOWLETT OF
THE SECRET SERVICE PRESENT

This deposition was taken at the home of Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. Much of the deposition was concerned with the measuring of various rooms and other areas of the Paine house. (See e.g., pp, 5-6)

Mrs. Paine indicated where the FBI Agents parked their automobile when they visited her home on November 5, 1963. (p. 7) Mr. Jenner and Agent Howlett agreed that it was impossible to see a license plate of a car parked in front of the house at that time. (pp. 9, 10) (Mrs. Paine said she would not be able to see a license, but she ventured no opinion as to whether one with perfect vision could see it or not. (pp. 16, 18)

Mrs. Paine testified that on November 5, 1963, agents of the FBI came for the second time to interview her. There were two agents, one being Agent Hosty. (pp. 10, 11) She stated that neither of these agents gave her the license number of the automobile which they parked in front of her home, and she did not ascertain the license numbers. (p. 12) She stated they arrived at the time Marina Oswald was in the bedroom of the home. (p. 12) Nothing was said in the course of the agents presence or even afterwards by Marina which lead Mrs. Paine to believe that she, Marina, had observed the license number of the FBI automobile. (p. 13) Mrs. Paine stated when the FBI agents had interviewed her on November 1, they had parked the car down the street. (References were made to the Ponders house and the Randle house, pp. 14-15) (p. 13)

Mrs. Paine stated that she had no recollection of being aware of the presence of Lee Harvey Oswald on the morning of November 22, since she was asleep and that she was not awakened by his leaving that morning. (pp. 19-21)

Mr. Jenner and Mrs. Paine then went into the garage which was then measured and described. (pp. 21-44) Mrs. Paine stated that a gun possibly could have been hidden in the store room in the garage, however, on the 16th of November, 1963, she had hidden presents in there for her child's birthday and did not notice any blanket-wrapped package. (p. 28) Mrs. Paine identified the places at which the blanket-wrapped package was located in the garage. (p. 33) Mrs. Paine stated that to the best of her recollection the blanket-wrapped package occurred in two places in the garage when she noticed it during the period of 4th of October to and including the 22nd of November, 1963. (p. 34) Mrs. Paine testified that the blanket-wrapped package was always lying flat on the floor and was tied or wrapped with string. (p. 43)

Mrs. Paine related that on November 22, Mrs. Paine, Marina and policemen came out into the garage in the afternoon. The police had asked to search, and Mrs. Paine had told them that most of Oswald's things were in the garage and somewhere in the room where Marina was staying. (pp. 45-46) Two or three policemen were with them. One of the officers asked Mrs. Paine if Lee Oswald had a rifle or a weapon, and she said that he did not. (p. 48) Then Mrs. Paine translated the question asking Marina if she knew if Lee had a rifle and she, Marina, said that he did have a rifle and that she had seen it in the blanket roll. (p. 49) Upon picking up the blanket roll it folded. Mrs. Paine said that she heard no crinkling paper or otherwise. (p. 51)

Mrs. Paine then displayed to Mr. Jenner a wrapping paper that she had. She also showed sticky tape and string or rope that she had. (pp. 52-56)

Mrs. Paine said that on November 22, when she and Marina were watching television, they did not notice the police when they approached her door. (p. 61) Mr. Jenner, Agent Howlett, the reporter and Mrs. Paine then moved down onto the front lawn where they described the premises. (p. 62) Mrs. Paine then described the positions of Lee Oswald, Marina and June on the evening of November 21, when she, Mrs. Paine, came home and much to her surprise found Lee Oswald at her house. She said she did not express surprise at that time that he was home that evening. Oswald did not say anything indicating that he knew he was there unexpectedly. Nor did he say anything about this at anytime during the course of the evening. Marina, however, expressed surprise to Mrs. Paine and apologized for Lee having come without asking if he could. Mrs. Paine said that her impression was that Marina was, in fact, surprised. (pp. 65-67) Mrs. Paine said that it was highly probable that she entered the garage that evening in order to go to the deep-freeze, since she prepared the meal. (p. 68) She also went into the garage in order to lacquer two large blocks. (p. 69) The blocks were identified and measured. She said it took her about a half hour to lacquer them. This was at nine o'clock in the evening or a little bit after. Mrs. Paine said that when she entered the garage that evening her attention was arrested by the fact that the light was on in the garage. She said that she had not left it on, and that her habit was to turn the light off. Furthermore, Marina definitely did not leave the light on. She said that it was Lee who left the light on and from this fact, she concluded that he had been in the garage. (pp. 71-77) Mrs. Paine said that while she and Marina were washing dishes and cleaning up after dinner, it would have been virtually impossible for anybody to have entered the garage without her noticing it,

she was in the kitchen-dining area part of the time. However, she had put her children to bed and spent close to an hour in that endeavor. Thus, she thought it likely that he could have been in the garage at that time. From the bedroom, however, she could not necessarily have seen him enter the garage. (pp. 76-77) Mrs. Paine stated (p. 78) " I recall the definite feeling that he had been in the garage. I can't recall seeing him go in."

Mr. Jenner then furnished Mrs. Paine with a list of items found by the Dallas Police, either in the home of Mrs. Paine or in Lee Oswald's quarters on Beckley Street in Dallas. Mrs. Paine was to go through the list and point out any item which had come to her attention prior to November 22, 1963. She identified the "Free World News" which was her own and was a publication to which she subscribed. (p. 80-81) That was the only item that Mrs. Paine could identify.

Mrs. Paine said that the package containing curtain rods was in the place it was on November 21, 1963. (p. 89) She also pointed out a package containing venetian blinds. The venetian blinds were two feet six inches long and they were wrapped in brown or light tan wrapping paper. Another package was opened which contained pull blinds or spring window shades. These two packages were wrapped in wrapping paper from Sears, Roebuck & Company and not from a roll of paper that she kept in her home. (pp. 90-96) On a lower shelf, Mrs. Paine identified two curtain rods. These were the curtain rods to which Mrs. Paine referred to in her testimony before the Commission. Mrs. Paine said that she knew of no other curtain rods in her garage at any time on the 21st or 22nd of November, 1963. (96-99) Mr. Jenner described the curtain rods as follows: "They are very light-weight...tin...

they are the sliding or extension type, one fitting into the other when fully extended, that is, when closed entirely, measuring some expanded tip to expanded tip (2'3½")...the ends of each of them is turned. Those ends extending are turned up (about 2")...these curtain rods with the ends turned up form a long flat "u". (p.100)

Mrs. Paine then proceeded to identify some correspondence between her and Marina Oswald. (pp. 101-111) Mrs. Paine declared that her memory was refreshed as to an incident in which she drove into Dallas with Lee Oswald for the purpose of having a key on her typewriter repaired. That date was the Monday prior to October 18, 1963. (Oct. 14, 1963) (pp. 111-112)

Mrs. Paine stated that following the Assassination, cash came to her house for Marina Oswald. She forwarded this cash to the Secret Service for Marina. However, about the end of 1963, she began to wonder whether Marina was getting this money, since she had not heard from her. Thus, she sent Marina checks drawn on her, Mrs. Paine's, bank account. Mrs. Paine said she left these checks with Mr. John Thorne. Mrs. Paine then stated that the endorsement on one of these checks was not in Marina Oswald's handwriting. However, some other checks were endorsed in Marina's handwriting. (pp. 114-119)

Mr. Jenner described the backyard of the house (pp. 120, 121).

Mrs. Paine then read a translation of a Christmas card from Marina Oswald to her. (p. 122)

Mrs. Paine said that on the evening of November 22, Marina told her that when she, Mrs. Paine, had reported to her, in the afternoon, that the T.V. had announced that the shots which had hit the President were fired from the School Depository, her heart, (i.e. Marina's heart) "went to the bottom" (p. 126) Mrs. Paine was shown the affidavit which she signed on

November 22 in order to see if it would refresh her recollection as to any of the events. She also read what purported to be the statement taken from Marina on the night of November 22, at the Dallas Police Station. Mrs. Paine said she did not interpret or translate for Marina Oswald, but that she was present. Mrs. Paine said she particularly remembered that part of the testimony or sworn statement which referred to the rifle and to Marina knowing that there had been a rifle in the garage. She remembered that Marina could not positively identify the rifle when it was shown her at the police station on November 22. (p. 130) Mrs. Paine said that Marina was more indefinite as to when she had previously seen the blanket than appears in the statement. (pp. 130, 131)

The following Ruth Paine deposition exhibits were discussed:

- 270 Heavy string which may have been wrapped around the blanket. (p. 44)
- 217 Lighter string that may have been wrapped around the blanket. (p. 44)
- 272 Wrapping paper (p. 53)
- 273 Strip of sticky tape (p. 54)
- 275 Cream colored curtain rod (p. 99)
- 276 White colored curtain rod (p. 99)
- 277 Translations of letters from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald. (p. 105)
- 277 a. Check to Marina Oswald (p. 116)
- 277 b. Check to Marina Oswald (p. 117)
- 278 Christmas card from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine (124)
- 278 a. Envelope (p. 124)

The following items were read into the record.

- (1) Pages 144-147 of "Affidavits and statements taken in connection with the Assassination of the President--"Literature." (List of literature found by the Dallas Police either in the home of Mrs. Paine or in Oswalds quarters on Beckley Street.) (p. 83)
- (2) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Dec. 27, 1963.
- (3) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Dec.28, 1963.
- (4) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Jan. 3, 1964.
- (5) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Jan 10, 1964.
- (6) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Jan 23, 1964.
- (7) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Feb. 3, 1964.
- (8) Translation of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald--Feb. 9, 1964.

SUMMARY OF
DEPOSITION OF PAULINE VIRGINIA BATES
TAKEN BY MR. JENNER. TAKEN MARCH 25
1964 IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

Mrs. Bates is a divorcee and has lived in the Dallas - Fort Worth area for about 10 years. She is a public stenographer (200-204).

Mrs. Bates' first acquaintance with Oswald was when he walked into her office one day and said he had obtained her name out of the telephone directory. This was on the 18th of June, 1962. He asked if Mrs. Bates could do some typing for him (205-207). He wanted Mrs. Bates to type up some notes that he had taken while in Russia. He claimed that he had smuggled these notes out of Russia (208). Oswald insisted that Mrs. Bates could not keep a copy of anything.

Mrs. Bates apparently asked Oswald a number of questions concerning his trip to Russia. Oswald said that he went over to Russia after he was discharged from the Marine Corps and that he had taken an elementary Russian course while in the Marine Corps. He said that the State Department had finally agreed to let him go to Russia and that he was granted a visa, but the State Department refused to stand behind him in case he got in trouble. (211)

Oswald then opened a large package and brought out the notes. They were on scraps of paper. Some of them were hand written in ink, some of them were typed and some were hand written in pencil. Mrs. Bates said that these notes were about the living conditions and working conditions in Russia and that they were very bitter against Russia. Oswald had said that he had prepared these notes when he was in Russia whenever he could. Furthermore, Oswald said that he smuggled them out of Russia, and that he was scared that they would be found and that he would therefore not be allowed to leave Russia. (212)

Mrs. Bates said that Oswald spent three successive days with her. He spent about a total of 8 hours there. Oswald also stated that Marina had to "cover" for him while he was writing these notes, i.e. she would watch for him so that nobody would know that he was making them. (214)

Mrs. Bates said that Oswald was very cold and didn't want to answer any questions. He did say that he was living with his brother out in Arlington Heights.

Mrs. Bates said that Oswald was very critical of Russia, especially the terrible living conditions and the terrible working conditions. He did say "anything you hear about vacations and those big May Day celebrations, thats all propaganda...you don't get vacations." (216) Furthermore, he said that one is forced to go to the May Day celebration. He also said that one could not express anything because there was always a "party person around and he'd report you" (217)

Mrs. Bates said that Oswald was very bitter about the fact that at the end of his two-year visa when he wanted to leave, the Russians wouldn't let him bring back his wife with him: thus, he had to stay 11 months longer until he could get her out. (218)

Mrs. Bates said on the 20th, Oswald was quite nervous, and he said that because he was out of money he could ^{not} / have her continue. Mrs. Bates said that she then asked him if she couldn ^{not} / go on and type the rest of them. Oswald answered in the negative. Oswald paid for what had been done and left with all of the materials.

Oswald had said that there was a man in Fort Worth who was an engineer who was interested in having these notes put into book form. (221)

Oswald declared that he had to change the names of Russian people in order to protect them, but this man was still interested in helping him get the notes published. (222)

Oswald stated that his wife wanted to come to America, and she liked it here very much and hoped that they could get work and stay. (223)

Mrs. Bates said that she didn't think that the notes were anything that Oswald could have gotten together in a few months since they were too detailed. She said that she thought that she had typed about a third of them, although she was not certain. (224-225)

All Mrs. Bates could remember about the notes was the description of the terrible living conditions and terrible working conditions in Russia. (225)

Mrs. Bates said that she had told a Forth Worth press reporter, Caroline Hamilton, about Oswald several days after having done this typing. She gave this reporter Oswald's name and telephone number, which was his brother's telephone number, as that was all that he had given her.

They had tried to contact him but could not. She had hoped to help him find work. They went out to Robert Oswald's home a few times but nobody was ever at home when they went out there. (227)

Apparently Mrs. Bates and the newspaper-woman later wrote a story about the three days that Oswald was in Mrs. Bates' office, which was published in the newspaper. (230)

Mrs. Bates said that after the 20th of June she only saw Oswald twice on the street in Fort Worth, and he didn't see her.

After the story broke, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald called Mrs. Bates and asked her not to talk to anybody until she, Marguerite, had talked to her, but Mrs. Bates said "well I am sorry Mrs. Oswald. You are too late." (231) It seemed that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was interested in getting ahold of the notes. (232)

Mr. Jenner showed Mrs. Bates pages which are photostatic copies of what purports to be some manuscript notes. She identified Oswald's handwriting, and she seemed to indicate that these were the notes that she had typed. (232-237) However, Mrs. Bates said that the material she had looked at dealt strictly with his trip to Russia while Mr. Jenner pointed out that some of the notes that he had shown her dealt with his subsequent residency in the United States. (235)

Mrs. Bates said that the story that was written by Miss Caroline Hamilton in the Fort Worth Press on November 29, 1963 was an accurate story as she had related it to her friend. (236)

Mrs. Bates said that the radio and television were trying to read into her article that she said that Lee Oswald stated that he was working for the United States State Department. Mrs. Bates claims that this is not in the story and that she had told the news media a number of times to retract that. She stated that when Oswald said that he went to Russia and had received a visa that she thought that maybe "he was going over under the auspices of the State Department--as a student or something" and from that they implied that he was an agent. (238)

DEPOSITION OF GARY E. TAYLOR
TAKEN BY MR. JENNER, ALSO PRESENT
WAS ROBERT DAVIS, AGENT OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS, MARCH 25,
1964, IN DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Taylor lives in Dallas, Texas. He is an American citizen, married, and is 23 years-old. He is a Recording Engineer for the Sellers Company in Dallas. (p. 96)

Mr. Taylor said that in early September of 1962, either George DeMohrenschildt or Mrs. DeMohrenschildt told Mr. Taylor's wife about Mrs. Oswald and invited the Taylor's to get together with the Oswald's and the DeMohrenschildt's. George DeMohrenschildt is the father of Taylor's former wife. Taylor said that he had never heard of Lee Oswald prior to this time and neither had his wife. Thus, the Taylor's met the Oswald's in Fort Worth, Texas, one Sunday afternoon in September. This meeting took place at the Oswald's home, and the DeMohrenschildt's were also present. (pp. 99-108) This house was on Mercedes Street and was described by Mr. Taylor (p. 108). Several other people were at the Oswald house at that time, including Marguerite Oswald, George Bouhe, John Hall and Elena Hall. (p. 109) Prior to this time the Taylor's knew only the DeMohrenschildt's.

Taylor said that he felt that there was an appearance of estrangement between Lee and Marguerite Oswald. (p. 111)

There was much Russian spoken at this get-together, since most of those there spoke Russian including George Bouhe, the DeMohrenschildt's, the Oswald's and Elena Hall. Also, the then Mrs. Taylor spoke a little Russian. (pp. 112, 113)

Apparently, Lee Oswald spoke of some of his experiences in Russia. According to Taylor, Oswald's account of his life in Russia was as follows: Oswald and Marina lived in an apartment about 10 feet by 14 feet. It seems that all families in Russia lived in apartments of this approximate size, and there were no private residences as we think of them. Six family units would be grouped around a community kitchen and lavatory; thus all of these families shared the same facilities. Lee and Marina lived in this manner. Lee worked as a sheet metal fabricator in the town of Minsk and received the very minimum wage. (45 Rubles) Oswald also discussed the socialized services he received from the State. Marina received about four times as great a wage as did Lee for her work as a pharmacist, and she had had training in that field. It was not clear whether Marina worked after they were married or not, although most women do work. Oswald also discussed the mechanics of the Soviet System (pp. 114-120).

Taylor said that Oswald indicated "throughout our discussions that he was dissatisfied with the life of the average Russian citizen; that they didn't have any freedoms, as we think of freedom, in other words, to go get in our car and go where we want to, do what we want to, or say what we want to; that, generally speaking, they did not have this privilege as we enjoy it." (p. 121) Taylor's impression was that the Russian^s put Oswald in an environment less desirable than he had anticipated. (p. 121) "He seemed very depressed about how the Russians had treated him." (pp. 122, 123)

Taylor said he thought that Oswald had said that he had difficulties getting permission to come back to this country with his wife and that it took about a year to get that permission. Oswald had indicated that he began his attempts to return after his marriage. (p. 124) Taylor felt that Oswald was

still favorably inclined toward a Communist form of government but was not particularly happy with the way it was practiced in Russia. In fact, "he did not seem particularly happy with the form of government we have in this country or with government as it exists anywhere." (p. 127)

At that time, Taylor had invited Marina to live with them in order to afford her a place to live temporarily until Lee became established in Fort Worth where he was going to look for work. This invitation was not the result of any marital disharmony between the Oswalds. In fact, Taylor said that that relationship between Marina and Lee appeared to be normal. (p. 128)

On that Sunday evening Marina and her daughter returned to Dallas with the Taylor's, and Lee stayed in Fort Worth that night. The next day Lee and Mrs. Hall moved some of the Oswald's belongings to Mrs. Hall's garage to store there, and then he came to Dallas and took up residence at the YMCA. Marina stayed with the Taylor's approximately two weeks. (pp. 129-130)

The next contact Taylor had with Oswald was at the beginning of the next week when he picked him up at the YMCA in order that he might visit his wife. During the week, visitors to Taylor's home included George Bouhe and the DeMohrenschildts. (p. 134) Mrs. DeMohrenschildt took Marina to a Dental Clinic one day. Taylor said that he never had any trouble locating Oswald at the YMCA when he made an attempt to do so. (p. 137) Taylor stated that he felt Marina to be a person of number of fine qualities. (pp. 137, 138)

Taylor said that during the period that he knew the Oswald's, Lee Oswald did not seem to want Marina to learn English. George DeMohrenschildt had prepared for Marina several lessons in English and then Lee later took them away from her. (p. 138) Taylor related that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt had told him that she had seen Marina with a black eye crying, and Marina had told her that she and Lee had had a fight over the lessons that he had taken from her, and Lee had struck her. (p. 140) This had occurred when the Oswalds had

moved into their first apartment in Dallas. Taylor had thought that Marina and Lee had separated at one point in late November. (p. 140) Taylor further said that during the two week period that Marina spent at his house the relationship between Marina and Lee resembled the relationship between two friends and not one between husband and wife. (pp. 141, 142)

Taylor understood from Mrs. DeMohrenschildt that Oswald was unable to operate an automobile (p. 143) Apparently, Mrs. Demohrenschildt attempted to get Mr. Taylor to teach Lee Oswald how to drive. This conversation took place in the presence of Marina.

Taylor was not offered anything nor did he receive any money from the Oswald's as a result of Marina's stay there. (p. 144)

The two week guest period terminated because Elena Hall had an automobile accident and Marina went to Fort Worth and lived in Mrs. Hall's home so that she might help Mrs. Hall. (p. 145) Mrs. Hall was then living alone, since she and her husband were either separated or divorced. (pp. 145-146) Sometime thereafter, Lee Oswald, Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Taylor went to Fort Worth and picked up Marina and the Oswald child and all of the Oswald belongings which had been stored at Mrs. Hall's and brought them all back to Dallas. (p. 147)

Taylor said he remembered that at some time between September and November 15, he remembered going into an area in the Oak Cliff part of Dallas and looking for Oswald, but he didn't think that he had found him. He felt that he received some directions from his former wife which had come to her from Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. He does not remember why he was trying to locate Oswald. Taylor recently feels that he may have located the residence that he was searching for. It was on North Beckley Street. (pp. 149-150)

At another time Taylor, his wife, and Oswald got together on a Sunday afternoon in order to assist the Oswalds in moving into an apartment in Dallas. Taylor attempted to describe some of the luggage. (p. 151) Taylor had rented a trailer, and has now located the place from which he rented this trailer. He gave the address to an FBI Agent, Yelcheck. (pp. 152-153) Taylor said he took the loaded trailer to an apartment on Elsbeth Street in Dallas.

Sometime after that move, Taylor said that he visited the Oswalds by himself. The purpose of that visit was to return a manuscript which was a collection of notes Lee had compiled on his visit to Russia. (p. 160) Oswald was very anxious to get them back. Oswald was still living on Elsbeth Street at this time. During that visit they talked briefly, "not about anything in great detail." (p. 164) At that time it appeared that the Oswalds were getting along well. Taylor observed that Oswald had checked out a number of books from the library and that he was an avid reader. As he recalls, they were primarily books on political philosophy. (p. 164)

Taylor said that he never again saw Lee Oswald, although in the Spring of 1963 he dropped by the Elsbeth apartment building, and finding no one home, asked somebody where they had moved and this person told Taylor that they had moved into a small apartment about a block away. Taylor went there and found Marina at home alone. He just went there for a friendly visit. Marina said that Lee was attending night school at Crozier Tech. in Dallas. This visit took place in the afternoon. He didn't find out where Oswald was. This was the last time that Taylor saw Marina. (pp. 165-170)

Taylor's impression of Oswald was that he was "rather confused particularly politically. He wanted to be well informed and an idealist, he considered himself well informed. I don't think he was ever very knowledgeable on the subject." (p. 171) Taylor didn't think Oswald was any more emotional

than anyone else who would get into a political discussion. Taylor thought of him as a man who "would kick a dog or beat his wife, but was never afraid of him because I never felt like that he would attack anything his equal." (p. 172)

Taylor said that he did not feel that Oswald was a clean person, either in clothing or personally. This was in contrast to Marina. (p. 175)

Taylor expressed the opinion that George DeMohrenschildt seemed to exercise some influence over Oswald. Taylor said it would be his guess that DeMohrenschildt's encouraged the Oswald's to move to Dallas and suggested a number of things to Oswald such as where to look for jobs, and it seemed that Lee often followed his suggestions. (pp. 176-177)

Taylor then discussed the DeMohrenschildt's, and his relationships with them. (p. 177) Taylor's former wife, was the former Alexandria Romyne DeMohrenschildt and she was the daughter of George DeMohrenschildt and a woman who is now known as Mrs. J. M. Brandal. (p. 101) Mrs. Brandal is remarried and lives now in Italy.

Mr. Taylor then went into greater detail of the personality of George DeMohrenshchildt. For example, Taylor described him as uninventional and as leading a somewhat "Bohemian life." (pp. 186-189)

Mr. Taylor said that "if there was any assistance or plotters in the Assassination that it was in his opinion most probably the DeMohrenschildt's" (p. 190) He said he bases that opinion on their desire to return to Russia and live there (they have traveled together behind the Iron Curtain - Poland and Czechoslovakia (p. 195,)) He also felt that the DeMohrenschildt's' trip to Latin America was for the purpose of spying on invasion preparations by Cuban refugees being trained to evade Cuba. This conclusion he deduced from the fact that their trip extended only to portions of South America where the Cuban refugees were being so trained. (pp. 191-192)

DEPOSITION OF JOHN EDWARD PIC
DEPOSITION VOLUME NO. 109
TAKEN BY ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

- p. 10 Pic believes that Lee - like himself - and Robert - enlisted in the Marine Corps in order to escape "the yoke of oppression" of Marguerite Oswald.
- p. 14 As a child, Pic was told that his parents were divorced because his father did not want any children.
- p. 15 Lee Oswald, Sr., was a salesman for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He was strict with the boys.
- p. 16 Pic was told that his father was a stevedore and had once been a professional basketball player.
- p. 17 The first house Pic remembers living in - the one where Mr. Oswald died - was at the corner of "Alvez" (Alvar?) and Galvez.
- p. 20 Pic attended the William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans.
- pp. 20, 21 From Frantz he transferred to George Washington Elementary School.
- p. 21 At some point he and Robert attended Infant Jesus College, a boarding school in Gretna, Louisiana. They hated it.
- pp. 22, 23 Pic does not recall living on Congress Street between the time he lived on Alvar Street and the time he lived on Bartholomew.
- p. 25 John and Robert entered the school in Gretna while the family was still living on Alvar - in either late 1939 or early 1940. The boys stayed at that school until summer, 1940.
- p. 26 Pic now thinks that he and Robert were placed in the school in order to save money.
- p. 27 Pic thinks that he put in about a year and a half at Washington Elementary School after being taken out of Infant Jesus College.

- p. 28 The records reveal that Pic entered the William Frantz School in September, 1936. He attended until January, 1940, at which time he was placed in the Catholic School. He re-entered William Frantz in September, 1940, and transferred to George Washington in November, 1940. At the time of the transfer he lived at 1242 Congress Street. The house at 1010 Bartholomew was purchased March 5, 1941, and sold on January 16, 1942.
- p. 30 Infant Jesus College may have been in Algiers rather than Gretna.
- p. 31 The house on Bartholomew was purchased on March 9, 1941.
- p. 32 Marguerite opened a little store in the front room of the Bartholomew Street house called Oswald's Notion Shop, where she sold needles and thread and candy.
- p. 33 The Bartholomew Street house had at least two bedrooms and a large backyard.
- p. 34 The Bartholomew Street neighborhood was not as nice as the one surrounding the Alvar Street house.
- p. 34 The Alvar Street neighborhood was a middle income neighborhood.
- p. 35 The notions store was not a success, and therefore Marguerite had to go to work. At this time John and Robert were placed in the Bethlehem Orphan's Home. Marguerite repeatedly reminded the boys that they were orphans.
- p. 38 Pic remembers the house at 111 Sherwood Forest Drive. The Murrets lived on the same street.
- p. 39 Pic remembers no address between the Bartholomew Street house and the Sherwood Forest Drive house.
- p. 39 The house on Bartholomew Street was sold January 16, 1942.
- p. 41 The records suggest that on January 28, 1942, Mrs. Oswald moved to 831 Pauline Street. However, Pic does not recall this.

- p. 43 Lee entered the Bethlehem Orphan's Home later than, and left before, John and Robert. The records indicate that he entered on December 26, 1942 and left on January 19, 1944. Pic doubts that he was there that long - at least not continuously.
- p. 44 Pic recalls that Oswald was in and out of the Orphan Home, sometimes staying at the Murrets.
- p. 48 Pic recalls attending a day school (not Infant Jesus and not a public school) prior to going to Bethlehem.
- p. 49 When the boys were young, Marguerite constantly reminded them that they were orphans and that the family had financial difficulties.
- p. 50 At Bethlehem there was a rule to the effect that children with younger siblings in attendance were responsible for cleaning them up in the event they had a bowel movement in their pants. Pic therefore enjoyed the Bethlehem Orphan's Home less after Lee arrived.
- p. 52 After John and Robert were placed in Bethlehem, Marguerite was a manager of Princess Hosiery on Canal Street, and also worked for Pittsburgh Plate and Glass Company.
- p. 52 While at Bethlehem, the boys visited Lillian Murrett often.
- p. 55 After Mr. Oswald's death, Marguerite and the boys had little contact with his family.
- p. 57 After the death of Mr. Oswald, the family's financial status deteriorated.
- p. 59 John and Robert enjoyed the Orphan Home.
- p. 60 Marguerite met Ekdahl while the boys were at Bethlehem and she was working for Pittsburgh Plate. She sometimes brought Ekdahl out to the orphanage to visit the boys. On weekends they all went to Covington.
- p. 62 In June of 1944, the boys were removed from Bethlehem because Marguerite was marrying Ekdahl, and children with two parents were not allowed at the orphanage.

- p. 62 Ekdahl was an electrical engineer from somewhere around Boston.
- p. 63 Ekdahl was rather tall, had white hair, wore glasses; "a very nice man." He was quite a bit older than Marguerite, and of considerably better means.
- p. 63 When the boys were withdrawn from the Bethlehem Orphanage, they went to Dallas.
- p. 64 The address in Dallas in which they moved was 4801 Victor, a white, two-story frame building.
- p. 65 When the family arrived in Dallas, Ekdahl was living in Fort Worth. At times he came over to visit the family.
- p. 65 In the fall of 1944, John and Robert entered the Davy Crockett Elementary School. The summer preceding they attended summer school at another school.
- p. 67 May 7, 1945, Marguerite married Ekdahl.
- p. 68 After a honeymoon of a day or two, Ekdahl moved into the Victor Street house.
- p. 68 In September, 1945, John and Robert entered the Chamberlain-Hunt Military Academy in Port Gibson, Mississippi. This was because Ekdahl's business required him to travel a good deal.
- p. 69 The record indicates that at this time, Marguerite petitioned to have the boys readmitted to the Bethlehem Orphan's Home. Pic does not recall such an attempt. The Victor Street neighborhood was middleclass.
- p. 70 Ekdahl's relationship with the three boys was pleasant, although there were some arguments between Ekdahl and Marguerite.
- pp. 70, 71 John and Robert were dropped off at Chamberlain Hunt while Ekdahl, Marguerite and Lee were en route to Boston.
- p. 71 During the Christmas vacation in 1945, John and Robert took a train to Shreveport, Louisiana, where they were picked up by Ekdahl, who drove them to Benbrook, Texas, where the family had moved while the boys were at the military academy.

p. 72

The first Benbrook house was isolated and was located on Granbury Road. It was a brick house on quite a good deal of land.

p. 72

During this vacation, Marguerite indicated that the suspicion that Ekdahl might be seeing another woman in Shreveport.

p. 72a.

John and Robert were informed that they would be staying at Chamberlain-Hunt for the summer of 1946. They did stay approximately two to three weeks, but then Marguerite arrived, announcing that she and Ekdahl had separated, and she was taking them to Covington for the summer.

p. 74

In September, 1946, John and Robert returned to Chamberlain-Hunt. Marguerite and Lee were still in Covington during the Christmas vacation. During this time the family visited the Murrets for a day.

pp. 74, 75

Sometime between January and May, 1947, Marguerite and Ekdahl were reunited. They moved to Fort Worth, to 1505 8th Avenue.

p. 76

The 8th Avenue house was in the middle class neighborhood and was brick with a garage in the back.

p. 77

During this summer (1947) Marguerite and Ekdahl were having frequent fights, separations and reunions. Pic recalls that when he learned of one of these reunions, Lee was extremely happy.

p. 77

All three of the boys liked Ekdahl. "I think Lee found in him the father he never had."

p. 78

"Mr. Ekdahl treated us all like his own children."

p. 79

One night during the summer of 1947, Marguerite and Pic and three young friends of Pic, pulled a "raid" on Ekdahl. They went over to an apartment house where Marguerite suspected Ekdahl was keeping company with another woman. One of Pic's friends pretended he had a telegram for the woman; when she opened the door, Marguerite pushed her way in. The woman was dressed in a negligee; Ekdahl was seated in the living room in his shirt sleeves.

- p. 80 In September, 1947, John and Robert returned to Chamberlain-Hunt. During the school year 1947-48 Pic learned about divorce proceedings. During the Christmas holiday, 1947, John and Robert returned to the 8th Avenue house in Fort Worth.
- p. 81 John and Robert stayed at Chamberlain-Hunt until May, 1948.
- p. 81 When they returned in May, 1948, they found Marguerite and Lee living in another house, in a low class neighborhood -- next to the railroad tracks.
- p. 82 At this point Lee had a dog.
- p. 82 Marguerite and Ekdahl were divorced sometime during the summer of 1948. They attempted to put Lee on the stand, but he said that he wouldn't know right from wrong, so he was excused as a witness. Pic testified at the trial.
- p. 83 Pic recalls that there was a settlement of approximately \$1200.00 and that most of this went to the lawyer.
- p. 83 At this point, Marguerite purchased a house in Benbrook. It was an L-shaped house.
- p. 84 Pic claims this second Benbrook house had no street address.
- p. 86 About the same time she bought the house in Benbrook, she was working for Leonard Brothers Department Store in Fort Worth.
- p. 86 Sometime during the summer of 1948, John and Robert were told they would not return to Chamberlain-Hunt in the fall.
- p. 87 John and Robert were quite disappointed and became angry with their mother.
- p. 87 In fact, Marguerite told John that he should not return to school at all, but rather should get a job and help support the family. In September, Lee and Robert returned to school, but John got a job at Everybody's Department Store. He earned \$25.00 a week, \$15.00 of which he gave to his mother. About this time Mrs. Oswald bought the house at 7408 Ewing Street in Fort Worth, so that the two younger boys could be left alone and walk to school.

- p. 88 Pic recalls Lee attending no school at Benbrook.
- p. 90 Lee always read a great deal.
- p. 91 On Sundays, the whole family went to the movies.
- p. 92 In the fall of 1948, Marguerite falsely swore to a notary that Pic was seventeen years old, in order that he could join the Marine Corps reserves. She thought it would be a good way to supplement a family income.
- p. 92 In January, 1949, Pic returned to Arlington Heights High School. He worked during this time.
- p. 93 At this time Marguerite was working at Sterling's Department Store - having left Leonard Brothers. Robert was working part-time at the A. & P.
- p. 93 In 1949 Pic attended summer school to make up for what he lost.
- p. 94 During the summer of 1949, Lee went to a Camp Carter.
- p. 95 Pic, still hostile toward his mother, decided that since it had been his decision to go back to high school, he would sign his own report cards (in her name) etc.
- pp. 96, 97 Pic transferred from Arlington Heights to Paschal High School during the summer of 1949, because he considered Arlington Heights a snobbish school. Since he worked part time, he was looked down upon.
- p. 97 Three days before his graduation in January of 1950, Pic quit school and joined the Coast Guard. (At this time the Coast Guard had a waiting list, /joining when there was an opening.) necessitating
- p. 99 The next time Pic saw his family was during a leave in October of 1950.
- p. 105 In about 1952, just before Robert entered the service, he had been going with a girl with a club foot, whom he wanted to marry. Marguerite opposed this and "conned him out of it."

- p. 106 Robert joined the service in April, 1952.
- p. 106 Pic was married on August 18, 1951, to a girl he had met while stationed in New York with the Coast Guard. Prior to the arrival of Marguerite and Lee, Pic's wife had given birth to a son.
- p. 107 When Marguerite and Lee came to New York, Marguerite said they were coming simply to visit.
- p. 107 At that time Pic, his wife and son were living with his wife's mother.
- p. 108 When Marguerite and Lee arrived, Pic took about a week's leave in order to be with them.
- pp. 108, 109 When Marguerite and Lee arrived, relations between Lee and Pic were very cordial. They visited the Museum of Natural History and a hobby shop, and rode on the Staten Island Ferry.
- p. 109 When alone with Pic, Marguerite criticized his wife.
- p. 110 During this period, Marguerite was providing no help with the grocery bill. She became offended when Pic mentioned this to her.
- p. 110 Mr. and Mrs. Pic would have been happy to have had only Lee stay with them.
- p. 111 On one occasion, Marguerite and Pic's wife had an argument about the television set, Marguerite antagonized Lee into pulling a knife out of his pocket and threatening to use it on Mrs. Pic. Lee also struck Marguerite at this time.
- p. 112 Marguerite tried to pass this incident off as nothing. When Pic attempted to speak to Lee about it, Lee became hostile. Mrs. Pic told Marguerite and Lee they would have to leave the house at this point.
- p. 112 When Pic attempted to talk to Lee about this, Lee ignored him; the two have never had a comfortable relation since.
- p. 113 When Lee arrived in New York, he did whatever he wanted, regardless of what his mother had told him to do.

- p. 113 Lee and Pic's wife had, prior to the knife incident, gotten along well together when they were alone.
- p. 114 Lee very much liked the Museum of Natural History.
- p. 115 Prior to the knife incident, Lee idolized Pic.
- p. 117 Marguerite and Lee moved out of the Pic's apartment in September or October, 1952.
- p. 117 Sometime between September, 1952 and January, 1953, Robert came to New York to visit Marguerite and Lee.
- p. 118 John and his wife were invited to Marguerite's for dinner one Sunday while Robert was there. Lee spoke to neither Pic nor his wife. He refused to answer Pic's attempts at conversation.
- p. 119 When John was not present, apparently Lee and Robert got along well.
- p. 120 During this period, Marguerite was working in a Lerner's Dress Shoppe. When Pic visited her, she would only complain about her financial status and refused to talk about how Lee was.
- p. 121 In February, 1953, Pic and his wife were again invited to Marguerite's. As they walked in, Lee left. Marguerite said that he was probably going to the Bronx Zoo. On this occasion Marguerite informed Pic that Lee was having a truency problem with the school officials. She asked Pic how to overcome Lee's refusal to see a psychiatrist.
- p. 123 Prior to 1950, there were no children of Lee's age group in his neighborhood for him to play with. He was more inclined to stay in the house than go out and play.
- p. 125 Marguerite once told Pic that she had been dismissed from a job because she didn't use underarm deodorant. In fact she did use it, but it was ineffective. On other occasions, she claimed to be leaving one job because she had found a better one.
- p. 129 During the fall of 1955 and the winter of 1956, Marguerite called Pic from New Orleans by telephone, stating that she wanted to visit New York again. Pic apparently refused.

p. 129

In February, 1956, Pic joined the Air Force.

p. 136

During the fall of 1958, Marguerite was working at Cox's Department Store - at the candy counter.

pp. 135, 136

During the fall of 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Pic visited Fort Worth, during which time Marguerite threw them out of her house - stating that she was getting even for having been thrown out of the Pic's apartment in New York. Since this time Pic has had no contact with Marguerite.

John Hart Ely

Pic went to Japan in 1958 (139). He was stationed there. While in Japan he met his cousin Marilyn Murrett and they discussed Lee Oswald. Apparently Oswald who had visited the Murrets in New Orleans (140-141). He learned from her that Lee had gone to Europe. (141-142) Shortly thereafter he learned that "Oswald had defected," to Russia. He sent a telegram to Oswald and asked him to reconsider his action (142). Pic returned to the United States in 1962; he was stationed at Lackland Air Force Base. (146) Robert sent Pic copies of some of Lee's letters which Pic turned over to the OSI (146). Pic was under the impression that Oswald turned towards Communism or Marxism while he was in Japan in the Marine Corps (147). However, Pic, of course, had never heard Oswald assert any views along these lines (The last time they had talked to each other was when Oswald was about 12 or 13 years old.) (147).

Oswald and Pic returned to the United States around the same time. Pic said that he heard from Robert about Lee's whereabouts. The first time he saw Oswald was on Thanksgiving of 1962. (149-150) Pic said Oswald hadn't changed much and showed no hostility towards him as he had the last time that they had seen each other. (150) Oswald told him that he had worked in a metal work factory making about \$80.00 a month while in Russia. (151). Pic got the impression that Oswald was glad to be back and he really didn't enjoy his stay in Russia. Oswald commented about the hard life they had there. (152) The Pics gave Lee a coffee pot at that time. (153)

Oswald related that in Russia he lived in a one-room apartment and had no radio or T.V. (155). Lee appeared to be a good father and would relieve Marina of the burden of holding the child and taking care of it. (155) At that time Lee wore a sport jacket and a tie and he was clean and neat. (155-156) Pic didn't notice any altercation or disharmony between

Lee and Marina, although they spoke in Russian to each other so one couldn't really tell. (156) Robert Oswald's wife told Mrs. Pic that Lee did not permit Marina to wear lipstick or learn English. (156) (158) In connection with Lee's having stayed at Robert's when he returned, Pic mentioned that Robert would not let the press and T.V. contact Oswald. Also Robert had a two bedroom house and when the Pics stayed there it was very crowded. (158) It was Pic's impression that Oswald's experience/in ^{working with metal} the Soviet Union helped him get his job as a welder in Fort Worth. (169) Lee Oswald mentioned that he wasn't making much money but they were managing to by by. (160-161)

Psychically, Pic indicated, Lee had changed quite a bit, yet he hadn't seen him in 10 years (161). He seemed much more slender and had materially less hair. (163) It seemed to Pic that Oswald remembered his incident with Mrs. Pic since he more or less ignored her. (163) Pic said he never saw Oswald drive an automobile. (164) Pic thought that Oswald was right handed, as all of them were right handed. (166)

During the several days that the Pics were in Fort Worth visiting Robert, they went fishing but did not go hunting. Pic said that in 1950 they had no firearms in the house. He didn't think Lee Oswald ever went hunting at that time. (168)

Mrs. Pic told Seargeant Pic that Marina could not get along with Marguerite. (169)

After Thanksgiving dinner the Oswalds called some friends of theirs who were probably the Gregorys and asked them to pick them up to take them to the bus station. A young man came by and when Lee introduced him he referred to Pic as his half-brother. This startled Pic since Lee had never before referred to him in this way. (170) This young man was

Paul Gregory. Pic said at that time he told Lee Oswald that if he needed any help to be sure to call on him. (173)

A day or two after Lee left, Robert and Pic went fishing. At that time, Pic asked about Lee, and Robert said that the FBI agent Lee had seen had said that Lee was doing pretty well at that time and that there was nothing to worry about, and that all reports were favorable towards Lee. (179) He also said that he gathered from Robert that Lee and Marina regularly visited them in Fort Worth and had dinner. (179) At one point Robert Oswald's wife got the impression that Marina had been married before she had married Lee Oswald. This she gathered from some gestures, although Marina at that time couldn't speak any English, so they weren't sure, although Robert said that he didn't think she had been married before. (80)

Shortly before Christmas, 1962, Robert and his family visited the Pic family in San Antonio. After that Pic did not see Robert at all, although he has spoken to him on the phone and written him a few times after the assassination. (181) The conversations were mostly confined to the death of Lee Oswald and his burial. (183) The last time that Pic had seen the Lee Oswalds was Thanksgiving day 1962 (184). In 1962 and there had been no correspondence between the Pics and the Oswalds. (184)

Pic said that he did not know of the New Orleans "Fair Play for Cuba" incident until after the assassination and that had he known he would have gone to the proper authorities about it. (185) He then identified exhibits (185 seq.)

Pic said that after his mother's transaction around 1950, he got the impression she was intensely interested in trying to make money (210-211). Pic said "at that time . . . all she cared about was getting a hold of and making some money in some form or another. This is her God so to speak, was to get money and to get as much out of me as she could and

as much out of Robert as she could." (212) She also wanted money out of Mr. Ekdahl (212). Pic said that "Lee was brought up in this atmosphere of money problems and I am sure it had quite an effect on him." (214) There was than a discussion of correspondence involving Pic and Marguerite Oswald concerning financial affairs. (215) One letter referred to Lee Oswald taking singing and dancing lessons; however, Pic never heard anything further about this. (216) Pic felt there was an incentive on the part of Lee and Robert to enlist in the military service as soon as possible to get away from their Mother. (217) He also felt that his mother really exaggerated her financial problem, and that this whole atmosphere had an effect on Lee Oswald. (218) Pic mentioned that Lee slept with his mother until around 1950 which would make him approximately 10 or 11 years old. (218) (This is in the same bed) However, in 1952 when the Oswalds stayed with the Pics, Lee did not sleep in the same bed with his mother. (219) Pic indicated that Lee, Robert, and he got along all right, but did not get along with their mother and that their mother did not have any friends. (224-225) Pic said that they had never been a very affectionate family. (226)

Pic said that Lee had told him he had had a hard time in earning a living in Russia. They had trouble getting the products that they needed. (228) Pic got the impression that Oswald became disenchanted with Russia. (228) Pic said that the only bitter feeling that he could recollect that Oswald had concerned his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps. (228) Pic got the impression that Oswald wasn't driving because he was unable to obtain a driver's license due to his dishonorable discharge. (229) Pic mentioned that when Oswald was referring to having this situation corrected, that is the dishonorable discharge, that he had mentioned the name Connelly. (230)

Pic said that Lee as a child would rather play with Pic and Robert than play with other children. He always wanted to go with them. (232)

Pic feels that Oswald did not get out of the Marine Corps in order to go to his mother since none of them would have done that. Pic feels that he got out of the Marine Corps in order to defece. (233)

Pic says that he remembers Oswald up until the age of eleven or twelve and to him he appeared to be a normal healthy, robust boy who would get in fights and still have his serious moments. (234) He regarded these as normal fights and that Lee was not unduly beligerent. (234) Pic said that as he became older, prior to entering the service, he became "slightly cocky and beligerent toward his mother. He never showed any of this toward Robert or myself." (234) Pic said that he and Robert all collected stamps and they played chess and monopoly together when children. (235) After the knife pulling incident Lee was never the same with him again. (236) Pic felt that Lee impressed him November of 1962 as a person like someone with a chip on his shoulder, whose main purposes were at that time were to repay the government and get his discharge changed. However, it appeared to him that he was a good father to his child. (236)

Richard M. Mosk

DEPOSITION OF MRS. IGOR VLADIMIR VOSHININ
TAKEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 26, 1964,
BY ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Mrs. Voshinin is the wife of Igor Vladimir Voshinin who was deposed earlier. Mrs. Voshinin was born in Russia. She left Russia when she was one year old with her parents and then went to Bulgaria and ended up in Yugoslavia. She is now 45 years old. She married Mr. Voshinin in 1940. She reported that Mr. Voshinin was drafted into the Yugoslav army during the war. She and her husband were then forced to go to Germany and then to Austria. They were in Austria until March of 1945. They left as soon as Russian troops started approaching, and they were liberated by American troops. They then came to the United States, and she was naturalized in 1955 along with her husband in New Jersey. Mrs. Voshinin had attended the University in Yugoslavia and finally received her Bachelor's Degree in geology in Brooklyn College in 1953. She later got a Masters Degree at Rutgers in 1955. They then went to Texas in 1955. (4-17)

Mrs. Voshinin said that they did not know anyone when they came to Texas. When they first went to Houston they went to a Greek Orthodox Church and the Priest introduced them to a Mrs. Jitkof's mother and she directed them to George Bouhe in Dallas. They also met Mr. and Mrs. Max Clark in Dallas. (16-19)

Mrs. Voshinin said that when she first came here she was employed by George deMohrenschildt for half days and also by Henry Rogatz for the other half of the day. She worked in the capacity of a geologist. However, she only worked for deMohrenschildt for a few weeks. She then worked full time for Mr. Rogatz until 1962. She first became acquainted with deMohrenschildt when George Bouhe told her about him.

Mrs. Voshinin then gave an account of her knowledge of George deMohrenschildt. (23-33) Mrs. Voshinin said that Mrs. deMohrenschildt was definitely a liberal, but that George deMohrenschildt would argue on either side depending upon whom he was talking with. (30-31) She felt that he was a provocative personality. She also said that he was definitely unconventional or a non-conformist. (34)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she never met Lee Oswald. She knew that the deMohrenschildts pitied the Oswalds and tried to help them in anyway they could. (36-37) Mrs. Voshinin said that her husband had read the local paper about the arrival of the Oswalds, and that this coupled with reports from others led them to decide that they wanted no part of the Oswalds. (37-38) deMohrenschildt tried to talk the Voshinins into seeing the Oswalds. (39-40) deMohrenschildt described Oswald as an "idealistic Marxists." (40) Mrs. Voshinin had a number of other reservations about the Oswalds. She was dubious of how Marina was able to leave Russia with so few problems. (42) She also was worried by the fact that Oswald, from what she had heard, was not particularly happy to be back, and that he was not an anti-Communist as one should be after returning to this country from Russia. (43) Also she had heard that the Oswalds had a nice apartment

in Russia which was not typical. (46) Thus, all these things seemed suspicious to her. Mrs. Voshinin also said that she had heard that Marina had said that the Russians did not like Lee Oswald and the workers actually hated him. (47-48)

Mrs. Voshinin was bothered by the fact that deMohrenschildt went to Houston without any particular reason. She said that her friends, the Jitkoffs, mentioned that they didn't want to see George deMohrenschildt because he had been seeing a politically "unsavory character" in Houston. (53)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she had seen a Ghana newspaper which mentioned that "a well known philatelist, George deMohrenschildt" was coming to Ghana. (61) George deMohrenschildt explained this by saying that in his business - i.e. the oil business - one had to conceal the fact that he was a geologist because of the competitive nature of his profession. (62) Mrs. Voshinin described deMohrenschildt's travels and business ventures abroad that she had heard about. (63-68) She also described what she had heard about his Haiti venture. (68 et. seq.)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she had been visited by deMohrenschildt's daughter, Chris and her husband, just prior to Christmas of 1963. (77) They had complained about Mr. and Mrs. deMohrenschildt being "pro-left and against the United States." (79)

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITION OF
MRS. DONALD GIBSON TAKEN
BY MR. JENNER

Mrs. Gibson is the former Alexandra DeMohrenschildt. She was formerly married to Gary Taylor. She is twenty years old. Her father is George DeMohrenschildt (pg. 1-3).

In 1962 Gary Taylor, to whom Mrs. Gibson was married, was working as a part-time photographer working on a movie, and driving a taxi (4). Mrs. Gibson said that George DeMorenschildt and his wife called her up one evening at her apartment and asked her if she would take care of Marina Oswald's child while she (Marina Oswald) went to the dentist and could she (Marina) stay overnight at the Taylor's since she had two dental appointments in a row. She indicated that it was during the summer of 1962 but she could not remember the month. This she deduced from the fact that it was very hot at this time (7). DeMohrenschildt said that they didn't have any room for Marina at their apartment. Mrs. Gibson's impression was that the DeMohrenschildts' had recently met the Oswalds'. Mrs. Gibson ascertained that it occurred on a week-day. She recalled that the telephone call occurred on a night and that the next morning she met Marina Oswald who came with Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and the child (8-9). After Marina went to the dentist she stayed at the apartment all day and remained with the Taylors overnight into the next day (10-11). Mrs. Gibson stated that she met Lee Harvey Oswald on the evening of the first day that Marina stayed with her. He came along (11). Mrs. Gibson said that Marina was not able to speak English and that there were communication problems between them. Mrs. Gibson just understood a few words in Russian.

She said that Oswald spoke English to them but Russian to Marina. He also spoke Russian to the child (13).

Mrs. Gibson said that she took care of the child (June) while Marina was at the dentist. Mrs. Gibson said that she did not get along very well with the child, since she was a difficult child to care for (13-14). Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald never tried to teach Marina English because he did not want to lose his Russian. She also felt that Oswald did not like the idea of Marina having more education than he did, and he wanted her to remain solely dependent on him (15). Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald never expressed any intention of returning to Russia; in fact, he disliked Russia, just like he disliked the United States (15). Oswald believed in a sort of Socialistic and Utopian State (16). Mrs. Gibson felt that Oswald wanted to be a very important person without putting anything into it and that he resented any type of authority. He also resented people in high places (16-17). She felt that he was very rigid in his ideas (18).

Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald expressed disappointment about Russia. He apparently disliked Communism just as he disliked Capitalism and he disliked Russia very much (18). He said that he had been quite sick in Russia. He also said that he was treated with a little more deference than the ordinary Russian person because he was an American. He said that he had had a terrible time leaving Russia and that "it scared him very much" (19). He said that it took him a year to get out of Russia. He further said that "he was supposed to give up his citizenship and become

a citizen of Russia to be able to work there, but he didn't do this and he was still able to work there. He didn't know why exactly, but they allowed him to work there anyway. But they kept pressuring him to give up his citizenship to be able to work in Russia, (19) He apparently claimed that he did not want to give up his American citizenship. He never mentioned his attempted expatriation (20).

Mrs. Gibson said that it was her impression that Oswald met Marina in Minsk and that he was working there in a factory that manufactured television chassis, and she said that she said that he met her when he was sick in the hospital. It was Mrs. Gibson's impression that Marina wanted to come to the United States very badly. Supposedly, this is the reason that she married Oswald (21). Mrs. Gibson said that the marriage between Lee and Marina was not altogether harmonious (21). They apparently quarreled quite a bit. According to Mrs. Gibson she heard that Oswald frequently beat Marina (21).

Mrs. Gibson then described Mrs. Hall's fiance a man named Alex, (probably Alexander Kleinlerer). Apparently this Alex had numerous arguments with Lee over the latter's treatment of Marina. One specific instant Mrs. Gibson remembered was when this Alex "told off" Lee at Mrs. Hall's home in Fort Worth. Apparently Oswald's response was indignant; in fact, Mrs. Gibson thought there was going to be a fight. When confronted with the statement about his beating Marina he just replied that it was nobody else's business. But he did not deny that this had been done (21-23).

Mrs. Gibson said that she and her former husband frequently urged Lee to teach Marina English however; his only response was that he did not want to lose his Russian. (23)

As to Oswald's personality, she described him as very rude and as appreciative of nothing anyone did for him. Apparently he never thanked anyone for anything. He just seemed to expect it (24). Mrs. Gibson felt that she and her former husband had done many things for the Oswalds and the only time Lee Oswald ever thanked them was when they helped move him from Fort Worth to Dallas (24). Mrs. Gibson felt that Marina was appreciative; however, Marina according to Mrs. Gibson was exceedingly lazy. She would never help with cleaning or dishes or anything while she spent time at the Taylors. Apparently Elena Hall had the same complaint (25).

Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald visited the Taylors a number of times but that Marina only visited one other time in addition to this time that she stayed with the Taylors. Apparently Mrs. DeMohrenschildt had taken Marina to the dentist on both occasions. Mrs. Gibson recollected that Marina took a bus home on the afternoon following her second dental appointment. She was taken to the bus station by Mrs. DeMohrenschildt (26-27).

Mrs. Gibson recollects that at the time of this first meeting, they were staying at a duplex (this could be Mercedes St.). Mrs. Gibson then said that about two weeks after Marina was a guest in her house, her ex-husband, Gary Taylor, and she went over to visit the Oswalds in Fort Worth at their apartment. This was on a Sunday afternoon. She felt that this took place in early September or late August. At this time the Oswalds were not aware of the fact that the Taylors were going to visit them. Mrs. Gibson said that she was not clear on who was there. She said that it was possible

that Lee's mother was just leaving. Lee Oswald incidentally had visited Marina several times during the two days that Marina first stayed with Mrs. Gibson (28). This was the first occasion that Mrs. Gibson met Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Gibson recollected that some of the Russian colony from Fort Worth visited later on that evening. She thinks that Mrs. Hall and Alex were there. There were several others there. She thinks that George Bouhe was there. Mrs. Gibson then described the apartment as being rather nice and clean. There was a living room, a kitchen, a bedroom, a bath, hardwood floors good paint and it was a duplex. It also had a large back yard. The furniture was run-down but it was useable (31). As to Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Gibson felt he was not a very clean person. While Marina was fairly clean (32). Apparently Oswald was not too hard to get along with as far as Mrs. Gibson and her ex-husband were concerned. She felt that he (Oswald) did not seem introverted (32,33). Oswald seemed to respect George DeMorenschildt. He seemed to get along well with Gary Taylor. He also liked George Bouhe and expected a lot from him. He didn't seem to like Alexander Kleinlerer (34). She said that the Russian Community tried to help the Oswalds, especially George Bouhe. Mrs. Gibson felt that Oswald actually seemed to resent people that didn't provide him with things and that George Bouhe was the one that stuck by him the most. Apparently Mrs. Hall got "disgusted with the whole thing...with both of them" (34). Even George DeMorenschildt was disgusted with them (35).

She felt that DeMorenchildt didn't like the fact that Oswald wasn't able to stick with the child and mistreated his wife and mistreated other people. DeMorenchildt was also aggravated with Marina for taking these abuses. Mrs. Gibson recalled that Oswald said he quit his job in Fort Worth. Mrs. Gibson said that she and her husband took Oswald to the YMCA (36). She couldn't recall the circumstances surrounding this. Mrs. Gibson seemed to recall that Marina stayed with them at the time that Oswald was staying at the YMCA (37). She recalls Marina staying with her a few days. The Oswalds visited her during this YMCA period. Incidentally this is the second visit of Marina to their house. At that time they were living at 3019 Fairmont (38). Mrs. Gibson recalled at this time that Lee Oswald used to tell Gary Taylor how he liked the job he had at that time (39). At this time Mrs. Gibson said that she and her ex-husband took the Oswalds out looking for a place to live in Dallas.

Mrs. Gibson recalled Elena Hall having been in an automobile accident. Marina was with Mrs. Hall before the accident and after the accident. While Mrs. Hall was in the hospital Marina lived at Hall's house (40-41). During this period, Mrs. Gibson recalls that Oswald spent time at Mrs. Hall's house. Mrs. Gibson recalls one evening when they ate dinner over at Mrs. Hall's house prior to her accident with both Oswald and Alexander Kleinlerer (41). Mrs. Gibson thinks that after this evening she dropped Oswald off at the YMCA (42). Mrs. Gibson reaffirmed the fact that Oswald stayed

at the Hall's house (43). As to the whereabouts of Lee Oswald between the 19th of October and the 3rd of November 1962, Mrs. Gibson felt that Lee Oswald spent a good portion of the time at Mrs. Hall's house. She also indicated that he spent a few evenings with George De Morenchildt, but that she didn't know whether he spent a night there (43). However, it was a recollection that there were several nights when he, Lee Oswald, stayed over night in DeMorenchildts home (44). Mrs. Gibson also vaguely recalls Oswald having a room during this period. (44) She seems to recall that Oswald had a place near to where he was working. Mrs. Gibson recalls looking for something during this period in the Oak Cliff section but she doesn't recall whether she was looking for Oswald or not (Gary Taylor was looking for something along this line.) She thinks it may have had something to do with the Oswalds (46).

Mrs. Gibson recalls the week-end when she and her ex-husband helped the Oswalds move into their Elsbeth apartment. Shortly after Mrs. Hall came back from the hospital on the 25th of October the Taylors visited her and told Oswald that they would help him move when he found a place. At this time Oswald was not staying at the YMCA and was not staying at Hall's so it seems likely that he was staying someplace in Dallas (48-49). Mrs. Gibson recalls at this time that Oswald came over to her house. They then dropped off their child at her mother-in-law's and then they went to Fort Worth to Mrs. Hall's, a Lee and Gary went to rent a trailer, and she (Mrs. Gibson) stayed with Marina. Mrs. Hall was in New York at this

time. Alexander Kleinlerer was also there. The Taylors then took the Oswalds to their apartment. Apparently Marina was not very happy with the apartment. She said that it was filthy, while Lee said that it could be fixed-up. Mrs. Gibson said that at this time the Oswalds were arguing. Mrs. Gibson described the apartment as "a hole" (51-52). She described the apartment in detail (52). Mrs. Gibson never visited the Oswalds at that Elsbeth apartment again.

Mrs. Gibson then gave an account of some events in her life (52-53).

The next time that Mrs. Gibson saw Oswald he came by her house to pick up a manuscript that he had left with her. This was Commission Exhibit #95. At one time Mrs. Gibson had asked Oswald if he had written anything on Russia that he could read and he said that he had a manuscript that he had written on life in general, in Russia. He brought it over one evening to her. Mrs. Gibson said that he told her that he should publish it and he said that it was not for people to read. In connection with the manuscript he said that one reason why people could not move from town to town was that the housing problem in Russia was so difficult that once you got an apartment or a room in one city you had to wait in line in another city to get housing; therefore, you were not allowed to go from one city to another unless you already had housing and a job. However, he said that it was easier for him because he was an American (54-55).

Oswald implied that he was freer to move around than Russians were. Apparently he said that he had been to Moscow. He also said that the Russian people were very impressed with his clothing and that they did not have the quality or the style that he had. He also mentioned the scarcity of fruits and vegetables, and that he frequently told the Russians about the Supermarkets that we had (56-57). He went into detail about his discussions of Russia (57)

Mrs. Gibson said that one evening there was a knock at the door and Mrs. Hall and Marina and June were there. Mrs. Hall said that she had brought Marina and the baby to Dallas to have the child baptised. She further said that Lee Oswald objected so strongly to having the baby baptised that they did this secretly and they urged Mrs. Gibson not to say anything about it. They also left a box of clothes there for Oswald, since it was his birthday (Oswald's birthday was October 18, at this time he must have been living at the YMCA) (58) Mrs. Gibson then said that possibly Marina did not stay with her while Oswald was at the YMCA, as she had earlier said. She said that she could not place the time when Marina stayed with them. She knows, however, that the stay was not over three or four days. (60) She said that the baptism was very close to Oswald's birthday (61-60) The reason Marina left the gift for Oswald at the Taylor's house was that they didn't want Lee to know about the baptism. The next day apparently Lee came by and picked up his gift and several days thereafter he came by and mentioned the baptism (62). Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald didn't like the idea of the baptism but didn't seem that terribly upset about it. (63) Apparently, Oswald was an atheist and didn't want anything to do with religion. He said he didn't believe in religion nor in God (64).

Mrs. Gibson said that Oswald expressed dislike for the governor of Texas (Connally) (65) Mrs. Gibson said that no reason which she could recall was given. Oswald just didn't like him. She said that Oswald never said a word

about Kennedy. She also said that General Walker was never discussed (66)

Mrs. Gibson said she didn't know Mrs. Hall until she met her through Marina Oswald (69) Mrs. Gibson recalls that Marina was living with the Halls at the time Mrs. Hall had her accident. (70) Mrs. Gibson said also that while Lee was at the YMCA apparently Marina could not have been staying with her at that time. Mrs. Gibson also recalls that Marina stayed at Mrs. Hall's house after Mrs. Hall's accident. She stayed there before Mrs. Hall's accident because of the baptism. So; this leads her to believe that Marina was there the whole time.

Mrs. Gibson separated from her husband and left Dallas in late November, 1962.

Mrs. Gibson seems to recall that at the time Marina spent three or four days at her house occurred in the period before she went to Mrs. Hall's house, just after Lee Oswald quit his job in Fort Worth, since she recalls people looking for a place for Marina to live while Lee was job-hunting (72-73). Mrs. Gibson suspects that Marina stayed with her from the 8th of October until the 12th of October, 1962, because this is the period of Lee's unemployment (73) She recalls Bouhe having lent them money (73-74).

As to Oswald staying at a place on North Beckley (which is what Gary Taylor indicated) Mrs. Gibson said that it is possible because that is near the river she recalls looking in the area near the river (74). Mrs. Gibson is not sure but she thinks that Marina may have had dental appointments other than those connected with the so-called August visit; in fact, this could have been another reason why she stayed with her in October (75) Mrs. Gibson thought that Mrs. Hall was aware of the fact that Marina stayed at her home (76). Mrs. Gibson said that she was aware of the fact that Lee Oswald gave her apartment and her telephone number when he was seeking employment in Dallas. Apparently he had asked Gary Taylor's permission and Gary indicated his approval. This was

in Mrs. Gibson's presence. She believes this occurred prior to his job at Taggers on the 12th of October (77). Oswald had said that he needed to establish a residence anyplace where people could get in touch with him. Mrs. Gibson recalls that Oswald did spend a good portion of his time at the Hall's, when Marina was there (78). While Marina stayed at Mrs. Hall's, Mrs. Gibson indicated that Oswald had not stayed in Fort Worth and that he must have stayed in Dallas, but she could not recall where other than the YMCA (7-9). Infact she was sure that he stayed in Dallas during this period of time because he indicated that he went to Fort Worth by bus on Friday and came back on Sunday (79).

Mrs. Gibson didn't recall Gary Taylor picking up Oswald at the YMCA (80). She said that she never saw Oswald take a drink and did not think that he smoked. She said that Marina smoked surreptiously because Oswald objected to smoking. Oswald also did not like to see her wear make-up (80). Mrs. Gibson said Oswald read quite a bit. Apparently, DeMohrenschildt had given him books to read and he was interested in them. She recalled the bo k Animal Farm (81). 1984 was another book that Oswald read. Apparently Oswald had read it before but when DeMohrenschildt gave him the book he said that he wanted to read it again (82). He also read The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Mein Kamph, and a book by Marx (83).

Mrs. Gibson recalled a Natasha, She was a friend of the DeMorenchildts'. She was married and lived in Dallas. Mrs. Gibson didn't recall if Natasha knew Oswald or not. Apparently, Mrs. Gibson in one of her FBI interviews, speculated that this Natasha would know

Oswald since she was in the Russian community (83).

Mrs. Gibson did not believe that Oswald stayed in the apartment before Marina moved in (85). According to Mrs. Gibson, Marina Oswald was not political but was religious (85-86). Mrs. Gibson felt that Oswald was very quick-tempered (86). He often ridiculed the Taylors when they argued with him. Mrs. Gibson felt that Oswald was intelligent, articulate, argumentative, and "could make almost anybody believe what he was saying." He was also very strong in his convictions (86).

Mrs. Gibson was quite clear that Marina Oswald did not stay at her house two weeks (Gary Taylor had said two weeks and in one of Alexander's interviews she had said two weeks.) (88).

DEPOSITION OF VLADIMIR VOSHININ
TAKEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS ON MARCH
26, 1964 by MR. JENNER

Mr. Voshinin is an engineer and lives in the Dallas area. He is 58 years old and was born in Russia. As a result of the Russian revolution, he and his family left Russia and ended up in Yugoslavia, where they lived up until World War II. In 1942 he was forced by the Germans to participate in their forced labor program, and he escaped and remained in Austria close to Yugoslavia. By the end of the war when the Communists were getting close, the family went west and met up with the American army. He was married in 1940 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He came to the United States in 1947 and was accompanied by his wife. He first settled in New York City. He has a Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from Brooklyn Technical Institute in 1955. He was naturalized as a United States Citizen in 1955 in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The only other member of his family that is now in this country is his father. The Voshinins came to Dallas in 1955. They did not know anybody but, met Mr. Raigorodsky and Mr. Bouhe through the church. (pp 1-15)

Mr. Voshinin felt that George Bouhe was always trying to get involved in everybody else's affairs and thus people resented this (16). He didn't suspect him of any Communist leanings. Mr. Voshinin's initial acquaintances came from those who attended his Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas. Mr. Voshinin indicated that the Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas was the focal point for the social intercourse among the people of the so-called Russian community in Dallas. (21-22) He said that Mr. Bouhe even kept

files on everybody. (22) Mr. Voshinin said the so-called Russian community was not composed of just Russians. There were also Yugoslavs, Levanese, Estonians and Latvians in addition to Russians. Also the Russians were divided into the various areas from which they came and many had had former Austrian or Polish citizenship. Actually there are two "groups" since there were two main Green Orthodox Churches. (26)

Mr. Voshinin said that Mr. DeMohrenschildt was in the Dallas area prior to 1955 when he, Mr. Voshinin, arrived. Mr. Voshinin then gave an account of what he had heard about DeMohrenschildt's background, from DeMohrenschildt and from others. (27-34) Voshinin said that he met up with the DeMohrenschildts because his wife (Voshinin's wife) was a geologist and was looking for work, and Mr. Bouhe mentioned that there was a "Russian geologist" in the area. That happened to be Mr. DeM. (33-34) Voshinin said that his wife worked in DeMohrenschildt's office for a while. She also worked for Mr. Henry Rogatz at the recommendation of DeM. (34)

Voshinin said that DeMohrenschildt does not know everything about his present wife and that he is very curious about her. Voshinin said that every time she, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, meets some Russian from China she doesn't want to talk to them at all. (37-38) Voshinin said that DeMohrenschildt was a man who exaggerated quite a bit. He said he never believed 100 per cent of what he said. (43) Voshinin then described DeMohrenschildt's travels. (41-49) Voshinin said he heard about the DeMohrenschildt trip to Latin America from Mr. & Mrs. Sam Balla. (50) Mr. Voshinin then briefly discussed George DeMohrenschildt's present

activities in Haiti. (51-53) The Voshinins did not see the DeMohrenschildts after the spring of 1963. (54) The Voshinins said the DeMohrenschildts are the most unconventional people he has ever seen. (57)

Mr. Voshinin said that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt told him that her first husband, a Mr. Bogoyavlensky, was a member of the Communist youth organization in China. (59-60) Voshinin said that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that when they came to the United States they broke all ties with the Communists and since then neither she nor her former husband have had anything to do with the Communist party. (60) However, Mr. Voshinin said that she, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, was always praising the Chinese Communist regime. She said they were doing a lot of good developing China. (60) However, he said that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt told him that she was not spreading Communist Propaganda because "they shot my father." (61) Voshinin also said that Mr. DeMohrenschildt praised the Yugoslav Communists when they returned to this country. (63) Voshinin described the DeMohrenschildts as "leftists". (64) Voshinin had heard about them from the newspapers which mentioned an American defector to the Communists coming back to live with his Russian wife. (65) A Mr. & Mrs. Max Clark had told the Voshinins that they had met the Oswalds and found them very unpleasant. (65-66) The DeMohrenschildts tried to introduce the Voshinins to the Oswalds, but after reading about them and hearing about the Oswalds the Voshinins declared that they did not wish to meet them. (67)

Voshinin said that the DeMohrenschildts were frequently trying to help the Oswalds, but there was one time when he was very bitter about Oswald and that was when the latter beat up his wife. (67-68)

Voshinin described DeMohrenschildt as very argumentative. He gave as an example the time when DeMohrenschildt spoke to the Bohemian Club in Dallas and praised the Nazis. Mr. Voshinin thought DeMohrenschildt was attempting to provoke shock. (69-71)

Voshinin then listed some people who would know DeMohrenschildt quite well. They were Mr. Basil Zavorico, a fellow named Cronomare, Mr. Paul Raigorodsky, a Mrs. Theodore Graff, and Mrs. & Miss Leslie. (72-75) Voshinin said that the DeMohrenschildts were going to Houston about every two weeks. For some reason the Voshinins thought this was strange since he did not have any business there whatsoever. (75-76) Voshinin also said had heard that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt wanted to sell her fashions to the Russians, and that they went to New York to the Soviet Consulate but the Russians turned Mrs. DeMohrenschildt down. (78-79) Voshinin said that most of the Russian immigrants would not deal with the Soviets at all. Voshinin said that these trips to Houston took place in 1962 and 1963 up until the time the DeMohrenschildts left for Haiti. (80)

DEPOSITION OF MRS. IGOR VLADIMIR VOSHININ
TAKEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 26, 1964,
BY ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Mrs. Voshinin is the wife of Igor Vladimir Voshinin who was deposed earlier. Mrs. Voshinin was born in Russia. She left Russia when she was one year old with her parents and then went to Bulgaria and ended up in Yugoslavia. She is now 45 years old. She married Mr. Voshinin in 1940. She reported that Mr. Voshinin was drafted into the Yugoslav army during the war. She and her husband then were forced to go to Germany and then to Austria. They were in Austria until March of 1945. They left as soon as Russian troops started approaching, and they were liberated by American troops. They then came to the United States, and she was naturalized in 1955 along with her husband in New Jersey. Mrs. Voshinin had attended the University in Yugoslavia and finally got her Bachelor's Degree in geology in Brooklyn College in 1953. She later got a Masters Degree at Rutgers in 1955. They then went to Texas in 1955. (4-17)

Mrs. Voshinin said that they did not know anyone when they came to Texas. When they first went to Houston they went to a Greek Orthodox Church and the Priest introduced them to a Mrs. Jitkof's mother and she directed them to George Bouhe in Dallas. They also met Mr. and Mrs. Max Clark in Dallas. (16-19)

Mrs. Voshinin said that when she first came here she was employed by George DeMohrenschildt for half days and also by Henry Rogatz for the other half of the day. She worked in the capacity of a geologist. However, she only worked for DeMohrenschildt for a few weeks. She then worked full time for Mr. Rogatz until 1962. She first became acquainted with DeMohrenschildt when George Bouhe told her about him.

Mrs. Voshinin then gave an account of her knowledge of George DeMohrenschildt. (23-33) Mrs. Voshinin said that Mrs. DeMohrenschildt was definitely a liberal, but that George DeMohrenschildt would argue on either side depending upon who he was talking with. (30-31) She felt that he was definitely a provocative personality. She also said that he was definitely unconventional or a non-conformist. (34)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she never met Lee Oswald. She knew that the DeMohrenschildts pitied the Oswalds and tried to help them in anyway they could. (36-37) Mrs. Voshinin said that her husband had read the local paper about the arrival of the Oswalds, and that this coupled with reports from others led them to decide that they wanted no part of the Oswalds. (37-38) DeMohrenschildt tried to talk the Voshinins into seeing the Oswalds. (39-40) DeMohrenschildt described them as "idealistic Marxists." (40) Mrs. Voshinin had a number of other reservations about the Oswalds. She was dubious of how Marina was able to leave Russia with so few problems. (42) She also was worried by the fact that Oswald, from what she had heard, was not particularly happy to be back, and that he was not an anti-Communist as one should be after returning to this country from Russia. (43) Also she had heard that the Oswalds had a nice apartment

in Russia which was not typical. (46) Thus, all these things seem suspicious to her. Mrs. Voshinin also said that she had heard that Marina had said that the Russians did not like Lee Oswald and the workers actually hated him. (47-48)

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt was bothered by the fact that DeMohrenschildt went to Houston without any particular reason. She said that her friends, the Jitkoffs, mentioned that they didn't want to see George DeMohrenschildt because he had been seeing a politically "unsavory character" in Houston. (53)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she had seen a Ghana newspaper which mentioned that "a well known philatelist, George DeMohrenschildt" was coming to Ghana (61). George DeMohrenschildt explained this by saying that in his business - i.e. the oil business - one had to conceal the fact that he was a geologist because of the competitive nature of his profession. (62) Mrs. Voshinin also described DeMohrenschildt's travels and business ventures abroad that she had heard about. (63-68) She also described what she had heard about his Haiti venture. (68 et. seq.)

Mrs. Voshinin said that she had been visited by DeMohrenschildt's daughter, Chris and her husband, just prior to Christmas of 1963. (77) They had complained about Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt being "pro-left and against the United States." (79)

DEPOSITION OF FRANK PIZZO
IN DALLAS, TEXAS, ON MARCH 31,
1964, BY ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Mr. Pizzo is now a resident of Dallas, Texas. In 1960, he was in the automobile sales business in Providence, Rhode Island. In early 1963 Mr. Pizzo, his wife, and his 5 year-old boy came to Ruskin, Texas and then came to Dallas in May of 1963 where he has since resided. He works for a car dealer in Dallas. (100-106)

Mr. Pizzo said that some time in November, prior to the assassination, one of the salesmen, Albert Bogard, took a man who looked like Oswald, on a demonstration ride. This man was interested in buying a car; however, he couldn't afford a down payment. The man said that he would have the down payment in a couple of weeks. Mr. Pizzo said that he told Bogard to "follow him up" - that is use him as a prospect and call on him later. (106-114) Pizzo said he saw him briefly.

On the afternoon of the assassination someone overheard Bogard say, "well, there goes my prospect" when he heard the name Lee Harvey Oswald. (117) Mr. Pizzo said that they tried to find a write up of the deal, but could not find anything. (118) Mr. Pizzo said Bogard told them that he threw the card with Oswalds name on it away on the day of the assassination. Mr. Pizzo said that when they were discussing this after the assassination Bogard had said "well you should remember because when I took that man for a ride, he drove like a wild man . . . he drove so fast, he scared the day lights out of me. Don't you remember me coming back and saying how mad I was?" (119) Pizzo said he couldn't remember this. Later on that particular weekend, Pizzo said he saw Oswald on TV and seemed to recognize him. (120-121) When showed commission exhibits 451 &

453-456 Mr. Pizzo did not make any identification of Oswald. When asked to indicate on Pizzo exhibit 453(a) which person depicted on the exhibit that most resembled the prospective customer that was brought to his office door by Mr. Bogard, he indicated that he was not positive. Pizzo felt that some of the men shown him in pictures had more hair than the men he had in mind. (Apparently some of these pictures were of Larry Crafard.) Mr. Pizzo said that the pictures of Oswald on television and in the paper reminded him of the man he had in mind because of the hair line and the physical features and the t-shirt. (126) Pizzo then made further identification and descriptions. (128) The person he remembered was between 5'7" and 5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " but "a sort of round forehead and that V shape . . ." [meaning hairline] (130) Mr. Pizzo said that he could not swear that the man pictured in Pizzo exhibit 453c that is Lee Harvey Oswald was the man he saw on that day in question. (133) Mr. Pizzo also said that he could not recall the statement that Bogard related concerning the wild driving. (133) Mr. Pizzo said that Mr. Bogard was a man who on occasion departed from his usual practice of making out a prospect sheet. (135)

DEPOSITION OF PAUL RAIGORODSKY
TAKEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 31,
1964, BY ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Mr. Raigorodsky was born in Russia and lived there until 1919 when he "escaped" into Czechoslovakia. He said that he fought against the Balshevik armies. He then came to the United States in 1920. Mr. Raigorodsky is 65 years old. He served in the United States Air Force during World War I and received an honorable discharge in 1922. As a result of his having enlisted in time of war, he became a full fledged citizen. He then went to the University of Texas and graduated in 1924 with a degree in Civil Engineering. He then worked in Los Angeles. He was married there in 1924. He went to Texas during the 1920's where he operated gasoline plants and refineries. During World War II Mr. Raigorodsky organized the department of Natural Gas and Natural Gas Industries for the United States. Raigorodosky was divorced from his wife in 1943. He has two daughters. Raigorodsky has lived in the Dallas area for a number of years now. He traveled throughout Europe in 1952 on a job in connection with NATO.

(1-15)

Mr. Raigorodsky said that he is an integral part of the so-called Russian community in Dallas. He said that he generally becomes acquainted with all Russian immigrants that come into the Dallas area. One of his sources is the Tolstoy Foundation which is in bringing refuges into this country. (15-18) Mr. Raigorodsky said that he is definitely an anti-Communist (19) He said that he is also very active in the Greek

Orthodox Church in the Texas area. Mr. Raigorodsky agreed that one of the immediate sources of obtaining acquaintances in the community by refugees who came there was through the church. (22)

Mr. Raigorodsky said he heard about the Oswalds from Mrs. Max Clark and that he had heard that the Clarks had said that "here is a Russian married to an American and they don't even have milk for the baby." (26) So as a result the Russians provided the necessaries for Mrs. Oswald and the baby. Raigorodsky said that this is a perfectly normal thing in the community. It is often handled through the churches. (26)

Mr. Raigorodsky said that he never heard of the Oswalds prior to the assassination. (27) Mr. Raigorodsky read into the record a document entitled "Some historical information concerning St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church." (30-31) He discussed the split between the two Greek Orthodox Churches in Dallas. (36) Raigorodsky has since heard that Marina had her child Baptized in St. Seraphim's Church. (42)

Mr. Raigorodsky said that he met Goerge deMohrenschildt in Dallas when he, Raigorodsky, came there about 15 or 17 years ago. (44) Raigorodsky than gave an account of what he knows about deMohrenschildt. Mr. Raigorodsky said that he had heard the present Mrs. deMohrenschildt had "a low opinion of our form of government." (50) Raigorodsky said that he was influential in getting George deMohrenschildt to become a member of the Petroleum Club. (53) Apparently, some members of the Russian community resented the fact that deMohrenschildt did use the church facilities but never supported the church financially. (55) Raigorodsky knew nothing of deMohrenschildts political views other than the walking trip

in Latin America. Apparently deMohrenschildt bragged that he had met Mikoyan. (56) Raigorodsky called deMohrenschildt a "non-conformist." (56) He said that deMohrenschildt speaks Russian. (56)

Mr. Raigorodsky said that he had some small stock deals with deMohrenschildt that had failed. (58) Raigorodsky said that deMohrenschildt tried to get him into business with him in Haiti. (58) Raigorodsky reported that deMohrenschildt was a consultant to the Yugoslavian government and was sent there with the blessing of the United States government. (60)

Raigorodsky said that he didn't think that deMohrenschildt had the reputation of a truthful person. He felt that he had a reputation of having bad morals and bad character. (61) However, he was considered to be a man capable in his profession. (62) Raigorodsky said that he knew of business interests that deMohrenschildt had in Houston with the Brown brothers, Herman and George. (63)

Raigorodsky said that deMohrenschildt is the type of person who would help out the Oswalds in order to show what a "grand person he is." (67)

Raigorodsky said that didn't seem to indicate that deMohrenschildts business venture in Haiti was in any way illigimate. (70) Raigorodsky said that he did not participate in any of deMohrenschildts activities in Haiti. (74) Mr. Raigorodsky then described the correspondence he had with deMohrenschildt concerning the Haitian venture. (77) (et. seq.)

Mr. Raigorodsky recalled hearing about a party at which deMohrenschildt brought the Oswalds. He said that there were several other members of the Russian community there, including Mr. George Bouhe and Anna Meller. (80) Raigorodsky then identified the various documents that related to the deMohrenschildts business venture. (83 et. seq.)

Mr. Wook

JLR:RMM:jhm:3Apr64

April 2, 1964

United States Marshal
516 United States Court House
Portland, Oregon 97207

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly serve the enclosed subpoena
immediately on Curtis Levern Crawford, c/o Mrs. Hugh
Crawford, 1217 Birch Street, Dallas, Oregon.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rastin
General Counsel

Enclosure

JLR:RMM:ej
4/24/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. James M. Joeoff
Public Relations Director
Traveler's Aid Society
204 East 39th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Joeoff:

It would be very helpful to the work of the President's Commission if you would send us any materials or files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which you may have in your possession or under your control.

We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

Would you please indicate in a covering letter or affidavit that you have caused a thorough search to be made of your files and that the materials which you do forward is all of the materials concerning Oswald which you have been able to locate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Typed: 6/1/64

JLR:RSM:ej

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Shortly after Lee Oswald returned to Fort Worth, Texas on June, 1963, he sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Fort Worth. He subsequently went to the Employment Commission Office in Dallas. We have received copies of the records from the Dallas Office.

Would you please obtain for us copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that the Fort Worth Office of the Texas Employment Commission has.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Jenner
Mr. Mohr

Typed: 6/1/64

JLR:RMM:ej

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please obtain for us a copy of the
baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald. The baptism,
as far as we know, occurred at the St. Seraphim Eastern
Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas, around the 17th of Oct., 1962.

We are most appreciative of your continued
cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk ✓

Typed: 6/1/64

JLR:RMM:ej

JUN 2 1964

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Director
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United States Department of Justice
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Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Jenner
Mr. Mosk ✓

Oswald PO 5

Other Ind & Org
Texas Employment
Commission

Typed: 6/1/64

JLR:RAM:ej

JUN 2 1964

①

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Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

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Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Jenner
Mr. Meak

OK
J.L.R.

Typed: 7/29/64

JUL 30 1964

JLR:RNM:ej

Mr. H. Barefoot Sanders
United States Attorney
Bryan and Ervay Streets
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Enclosed is an affidavit to be signed
by Mr. Roy Sanson Truly, Superintendent of the
Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas.

Would you be good enough to see that
Mr. Truly signs this affidavit and has it notarized.

We would appreciate the return of this
affidavit as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure (1)

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Redlich
Mr. Mosk ✓



Mr. Mark
FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

MAIL ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 804
CHURCH STREET STATION
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10008

TELEPHONE NO.
RECTOR 2-9100
EXT. 204

June 18, 1964

Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr.
Assistant Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C., 20002

Dear Mr. Jenner:

Transmitted herewith is deposition of Mrs. Donald Gibson which you forwarded to this office with letter dated June 15, 1964.

Mrs. Gibson was given this deposition on June 17, 1964 and it was read by her in the presence of Special Agent Alfred Wong of this office at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, New York. As you will note, Mrs. Gibson has signified that the disposition has been read by placing her signature on the back of page 89.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Whitaker

A. E. Whitaker
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

*Mr. Jenner
has this*



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

JLR:RFM:ej
4/24/64

APR 24 1964

Mr. James M. Joseff
Public Relations Director
Traveler's Aid Society
204 East 39th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Joseff:

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We would like to have the originals in our permanent file. If that is not possible we would, of course, make copies and return the originals to you.

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Sincerely,

SIGNED

cc: Mr. Rankin
Mr. Willens
Mr. Mosk

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel