

## INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1978

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The select committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:15 a.m., in room 345, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Louis Stokes (chairman of the select committee) presiding.

Members present: Representatives Stokes, Devine, Preyer, McKinney, Fauntroy, Sawyer, Ford, Fithian, and Edgar.

Staff present: G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel and staff director; I. Charles Mathews, special counsel; Kenneth Klein, assistant deputy chief counsel; Michael Goldsmith, senior staff counsel; Robert Genzman, staff counsel; Ms. Jacqueline Hess, chief researcher, and Ms. Elizabeth Berning, chief clerk.

Chairman STOKES. The committee will come to order.

At this time I would like to make brief opening remarks.

This morning, the Select Committee on Assassinations begins a final week of public hearings on the death of President John F. Kennedy. As I indicated when the committee opened its public hearings on September 6, 1978, the committee has identified three main issues to investigate in order to fulfill its legislative mandate, which is found in House Resolution 222.

First, who assassinated President Kennedy?

Second, how well did the agencies perform?

Third, did the assassin or assassins have assistance, that is, was there a conspiracy?

In the past several weeks, the committee's hearings have moved through two general phases. First, evidence was received on the facts and circumstances surrounding the President's death and the connection, if any, between those facts and circumstances and the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Second, an effort has been made to evaluate the performance of the various Federal agencies, Secret Service, the FBI, the CIA, and the Warren Commission.

Today, and the rest of this concluding week, the committee will hear evidence focused directly on the third question: Was there a conspiracy?

But let me first make one point explicit. The committee will be hearing testimony this week dealing with what the committee has found. In presenting this evidence to the committee, the staff will not be trying to prove or disprove any particular theory. The purpose of these hearings is not to try to establish or refute particular theories, but to consider the evidence available on the various

ASSASSINATION  
ARCHIVES

points. That evidence may either prove it, disprove it, or be insufficient to make a judgment either way. Nevertheless, because these hearings are legislative in character, and not a judicial trial, the committee has a duty to make what it has learned public, even if it falls short of what everyone might wish to know on the crucial question: Was there a conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy?

Let me make another point. The evidence that the committee has heard in these past several weeks—and will hear this week—in fact bears on more than one question. For example, when the committee heard testimony dealing with its neutron activation analysis project, the results dealt with the question to whose gun the bullets found in the car and at Parkland Hospital might be linked, the performance of the FBI in conducting such tests in 1964, and the possibility that more than one assassin may have fired at President Kennedy. In fact, the committee will have held 17 days of hearings on each of the three key questions, even though the principal focus of a particular phase of the hearings or of an individual day may have been some aspect of one of these questions. Let me say it another way. Although these hearings have been structured in an organized fashion, we have not compartmentalized them in a restrictive way, as if to indicate this is only conspiracy week, last week was only agency performance week, and so on. As I said, in each day of hearings we are attempting to settle all three questions in our mandate.

Let me make another important point. It may be helpful for those following our hearings if something is also said here about the quality and quantity of evidence available to the committee as it has moved through each of these three phases of its deliberations and the need to recognize how to use each kind of evidence. In general, during the first phase of our hearings—what happened in Dallas—the committee has had available to it the hard stuff of science. The quality and quantity of the evidence available to the committee was, therefore, unusually high. As the committee turned to assessing the performance of the agencies, less scientific evidence was available to the committee, and it was necessary to rely more on documents and human memories, principally those of public officials. Now, as the committee's attention turns directly to the question of conspiracy, it will be necessary to move further away from the hard evidence of science and documents and consider more and more oral testimony. We do have available to us the aid of science and documents here, but the shifting nature of the balance ought to be explicitly noted and commented on. Those who follow our hearings must, therefore, recognize the difference in the quality and quantity of the evidence available to resolve issues in this most difficult area. Human perception and memory, to say nothing of bias or motive to lie, sharply qualify human testimony, making it less reliable than scientific analysis or documents written, not for litigation, but as an accurate record of actual events.

Granted, when we examine conspiracy, science has something to say, and documents are available to us. But much of our deliberations this week will depend on recorded conversations. While they may well be reliable, they must be carefully interpreted, lest erro-



neous conclusions be drawn from them. I would note that we are also dealing in many instances with remembrances now 15 years old, so I would caution that great discrimination is required in making final judgments.

Finally, those who follow our hearings might also find helpful some comment about the law of conspiracy and the special difficulties associated with its proof. Mr. Justice Holmes once succinctly defined a conspiracy as "a partnership in criminal purposes." That definition serves well enough here. Unless evidence is adduced, from which "a partnership in criminal purposes" can be inferred, a conspiracy cannot be said to exist. A suspicion suspected must always be distinguished from a fact found.

Let me say concretely what I mean. Basically, the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy because it concluded that he was a loner. In short, because he had no significant associations, it was not possible, the Commission found, to conclude that there was a conspiracy involved in the assassination. What the Warren Commission rightly recognized was that conspiracy is first rooted in association. But no association, no conspiracy.

Because the Commission concluded there was no association, it was not forced to deal with the difficult questions posed by evidence of conspiracy, for it is a fundamental principle of American law that guilt cannot be inferred from association alone. To be sure, conspirators seldom shout their intentions from the roof tops or publish their thoughts in the newspaper. Conspiracy must, therefore, usually be inferred from circumstantial evidence: associations, plus. But herein lies the difficulty in all conspiracy investigations, whether they are trials or legislative hearings dealing with conspiracy questions.

Mr. Justice Jackson once observed of conspiracy trials:

A defendant in a conspiracy trial occupies an uneasy seat. There generally will be evidence of wrongdoing by somebody. It is difficult for the individual to make his own case stand on its own merits in the minds of jurors who are willing to believe that birds of a feather flock together. If he is silent, he is taken to admitting and if, as it often happens, codefendants can be prodded into \* \* \* contradicting each other, they convict each other.

What Mr. Justice Jackson said about a conspiracy trial applies even more strongly in the context of a congressional hearing. As I mentioned in my opening statement, these proceedings are not a criminal trial. There is no indictment, and there is no defendant. There is no prosecutor, and there is no defense counsel. The normal rules of evidence do not apply. Because none of the elements are here present, a special burden is imposed on this committee as evidence is introduced before it, and on those who follow our proceedings, not to take the evidence so introduced beyond what it fairly establishes or to sensationalize it.

This caution is particularly apt when evidence of association is introduced. I repeat: Conspiracy is founded in association, but more than association is required to establish conspiracy. Reasoning that guilt goes hand in hand with association—the principle of guilt by association—is to be abhorred in a free society. Let me give two examples of just how that mode of reasoning can be misused:

CONSPIRACY

Jacqueline Kennedy, the President's wife, had a passing acquaintanceship with George DeMohrenschildt, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Would anyone seriously suggest that because Jacqueline Kennedy was somehow associated with Lee Harvey Oswald that she was, therefore, somehow involved in the assassination?

The Volkswagen was a centerpiece in Hitler's Nazi Germany. It was to be the people's car, a proud product of national socialism. Today, thousands of Americans drive Volkswagens.

Would anyone seriously suggest that by so doing they have become somehow associated with the aims and goals of Nazi Germany?

I would caution, therefore, those who follow our hearings or read our record, evaluate the evidence that we will hear this week as carefully as the committee itself will, reserve judgment until all the evidence is in, and do not reach conclusions beyond what the evidence itself fully justifies. Anything else would be bad logic. It could only lead to what none can easily contemplate: more suspicion and doubt in an area already much too much troubled. It would also be unfair to all concerned.

The committee calls Mr. McNally.

Mr. McNally, you have previously been sworn in this hearing and the Chair would admonish you that you are still under that oath.

Mr. McNALLY. Yes, sir.

#### FURTHER TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH McNALLY

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes Mr. Ken Klein, counsel for the committee.

Mr. KLEIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McNally, you testified before the committee on Thursday, September 14; is that correct?

Mr. McNALLY. I did.

Mr. KLEIN. What is your occupation?

Mr. McNALLY. I am an examiner of questioned documents, that is more commonly referred to as a handwriting expert.

Mr. KLEIN. Are you testifying today as a representative of the handwriting panel?

Mr. McNALLY. I am.

Mr. KLEIN. What would you estimate to be the total number of documents examined by the members of the panel during the course of your careers as questioned document examiners?

Mr. McNALLY. I would judge somewhere in the tens of thousands.

Mr. KLEIN. Could you approximate for us the total combined years of experience that the three members of the panel have as questioned documents examiners?

Mr. McNALLY. Considering the other two are contemporaries of mine, I would assume we have more than 100 years' experience.

Mr. KLEIN. Is each person's handwriting unique to that person?

Mr. McNALLY. It is.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the document JFK F-399 be received as a committee exhibit and shown to the witness.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be received and made a part of the record at this point.

[Whereupon, JFK exhibit F-399 . . . . .]



INDEX OF MATERIALS  
REVIEWED BY FINGERPRINT PANEL MEMBERS

JFK Exhibit F-399

| Name of Item                                                | Location of Item | Committee Exhibit No.    | Date Item Signed |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Record of Emergency Data                                    | DOD              | F-478                    | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Enlistment Contract and Record (original)                   | DOD              | F-479                    | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Enlistment Contract and Record (duplicate)                  | DOD              | F-479a                   | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Examination of applicant by Recruiting Officer              | DOD              | F-480<br>F-480a (blowup) | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Loyalty Certificate                                         | DOD              | F-481                    | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Fingerprint form USMC                                       | FBI              | F-482                    | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| Miscellaneous Information and Index Form                    | DOD              | F-483                    | Oct. 24, 1956    |
| "Lee H. Oswald" on identification card of U.S. Forces Japan | Archives         | F-505a                   | May 8, 1958      |
| Passport #1733242                                           | Archives         | F-486                    | Sept. 10, 1959   |
| Security Termination Statement and Index                    | DOD              | F-484                    | Sept. 11, 1959   |
| Notice of Obligated Service Discharge                       | Archives         | F-485                    | Sept. 11, 1959   |
| Selective Service Registration Form                         | Archives         | F-487                    | Sept. 14, 1959   |
| "Lee H. Oswald" on Selective Service Card                   | Archives         | F-505c                   | Sept. 14, 1959   |
| Declaration requesting U.S. Citizenship be revoked          | Archives         | F-488<br>F-488a (blowup) | Nov. 3, 1959     |

JFK Exhibit F-399

ARCHIVES

| Name of Item                                                                              | Location of Item | Committee Exhibit No.                              | Date Item Signed |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Account of interview with Aline Mosby                                                     | Archives         | F-489                                              | Nov. 15, 1959    |
| Script writing on stationery of the Holland American Line                                 | Archives         | F-490                                              | 1960             |
| Historical Diary (12 pages)                                                               | Archives         | F-491                                              | 1961             |
| Affidavit of Support to American Embassy in Moscow                                        | Archives         | F-492                                              | Jan. 17, 1962    |
| Self-Questionnaire                                                                        | Archives         | F-402 (blowup)<br>F-402a                           | 1962             |
| Scrap of lined paper with writing from "Alek" to Marina and June (Russian language)       | Archives         | F-493                                              | Feb. 20, 1962    |
| Letter to "The Worker"                                                                    | Archives         | F-494                                              | June 10, 1962    |
| Application for Rental of Post Office Box                                                 | Archives         | F-496a<br>F-496 (blowup)                           | Oct. 9, 1962     |
| Money Order (USPO) to Klein's                                                             | Archives         | F-509<br>F-509a (blowup)                           | March 12, 1963   |
| Microfilm reproduction of Klein's order form for rifle plus envelope addressed to Klein's | Archives         | F-504<br>F-504a (blowup)                           | March 12, 1963   |
| deMohrenschildt Photo                                                                     | Committee        | F-183<br>F-184<br>F-382 (blowup)<br>F-383 (blowup) | May 1963         |



| Name of Item                                                               | Location of Item | Committee Exhibit No.          | Date Item Signed |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Letter to Fair Play For Cuba Committee                                     | Archives         | F-497                          | May 26, 1963     |
| "Lee H. Oswald" on Fair Play For Cuba card - A.J. Hidell Chapter President | Archives         | F-505b                         | June 15, 1963    |
| Passport Application                                                       | Archives         | F-401<br>F-401a and b (blowup) | June 25, 1963    |
| New Orleans Police Department Fingerprint Card                             | FBI              | F-400 (blowup)<br>F-400a       | Aug. 9, 1963     |
| Letter to Communist Party of USA                                           | Archives         | F-498                          | Aug. 28, 1963    |
| Photoreproduction of a Hotel Registry                                      | Archives         | F-499                          | Sept. 27, 1963   |
| Photoreproduction of Application for Cuban Visa                            | Archives         | F-407<br>F-407a (blowup)       | Sept. 27, 1963   |
| Cuban Copy of Visa Application                                             | Committee        | F-408<br>F-408b (blowup)       | Sept. 27, 1963   |
| Letter to Russian Embassy                                                  | Archives         | F-500                          | Oct. 1963        |
| Application for Employment - face sheet - and letter to Leslie Welding     | Archives         | F-503<br>F-503a (blowup)       | Oct. 15, 1963    |
| Form W-4                                                                   | Archives         | F-501                          | Oct. 16, 1963    |

| Name of Item                                                           | Location<br>of Item | Committee<br>Exhibit No. | Date Item<br>Signed |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Application for Rental of<br>Post Office Box                           | Archives            | F-495a<br>F-495 (blowup) | Nov. 1, 1963        |
| Dear Mr. Hunt Letter                                                   | Committee           | F-506                    | Nov. 8, 1963        |
| Letter to Russian Embassy                                              | Archives            | F-502                    | Nov. 9, 1963        |
| "Lee H. Oswald" on Dallas<br>Public Library card<br>expiring 12/7/63   | Archives            | F-505d                   |                     |
| Scrap of lined paper with<br>writing from "Alek"<br>(Russian language) | Archives            | F-507                    |                     |
| Speech (9 pages)                                                       | Archives            | F-508                    |                     |
| Walker Note (Russian language)                                         | Archives            | F-510<br>F-510a (blowup) |                     |



Mr. KLEIN. Mr. McNally, do you recognize that document?

Mr. McNALLY. I do.

Mr. KLEIN. Does that document contain a listing of all the documents examined by the panel that were allegedly written or signed by Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. McNALLY. It does.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would ask that the documents marked JFK F-478 through JFK F-510 be received as committee exhibits and shown to the witness.

I should state for the record these documents are either the originals or the best existing copy of the documents listed on JFK F-399 and were obtained from the Navy Department, the Archives, the committee offices, and the FBI.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered and made part of the record at this point.

[Whereupon, JFK exhibits F-478 through F-510 were received.]

EXHIBITS  
ADJUTANT GENERAL

## JFK EXHIBIT F-478

| RECORD OF EMERGENCY DATA<br>SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE MAKING ENTRIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. DESIGNATOR'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME<br><b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                         | 2. SERVICE NO.<br><b>1653230</b>                                                            | 3. GRADE OR RATE<br><b>Pvt</b> |
| 4. SERVICE<br><b>UNEC</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                         | 5. MARITAL STATUS<br><b>Not Married</b>                                                     |                                |
| 6. FULL NAME OF SPOUSE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | 7. ADDRESS (Number, street, city, zone, and State)                                          |                                |
| 8. CHILDREN (List each child of any marriage. If none, so state)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| 9. FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME—LAST NAME<br><b>None</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 10. ADDRESS                             | 11. MARITAL STATUS                                                                          | 12. SEX                        |
| 13. NAME OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FATHER OR <input type="checkbox"/> MALE GUARDIAN<br><b>Robert E. Lee OSWALD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                         | 14. ADDRESS IF LIVING—IF DECEASED SO STATE<br><b>Deceased</b>                               |                                |
| 15. NAME OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOTHER OR <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE GUARDIAN<br><b>Marguerite (Claverie) OSWALD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                         | 16. ADDRESS IF LIVING—IF DECEASED SO STATE<br><b>4936 Collinwood St., Fort Worth, Texas</b> |                                |
| IN THE EVENT THAT I AM NOT SURVIVED BY A SPOUSE OR ELIGIBLE CHILD I DESIRE THAT PAYMENT OF 6 MONTHS' DEATH GRATUITY BE MADE TO THE RELATIVE SHOWN BELOW. (The name of father or mother must be repeated if it is desired that he or she receive payment)                                                                                                                                                                   |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| 17. FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME—LAST NAME<br><b>Marguerite OSWALD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 18. RELATIONSHIP<br><b>Mother</b>       | 19. ADDRESS<br><b>4936 Collinwood St., Fort Worth, Texas</b>                                |                                |
| 20. ALTERNATE RELATIVE<br><b>John Edward PIC</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 21. RELATIONSHIP<br><b>Step-Brother</b> | 22. ADDRESS<br><b>4936 Collinwood St., Fort Worth, Texas</b>                                |                                |
| 23. IN THE EVENT THAT I AM LISTED AS MISSING OR OTHER MILITARY CIRCUMSTANCES PREVENT ME FROM TRANSFERRING FUNDS TO MY DEPENDENTS, IT IS MY DESIRE THAT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME—LAST NAME<br><b>Marguerite OSWALD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                         | RELATIONSHIP<br><b>Mother</b>                                                               |                                |
| ADDRESS<br><b>4936 Collinwood St., Fort Worth, Texas</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                         | RECEIVE EACH MONTH<br><b>100</b>                                                            |                                |
| 24. I REQUEST THE FOLLOWING COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANIES BE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED IN CASE OF MY DEATH IN ACTIVE SERVICE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| 25. NAME OF COMPANY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 26. ADDRESS OF HOME OFFICE              |                                                                                             | 27. POLICY NO.                 |
| <b>None</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| 28. DESIGNATION OR CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY—SERVICEMAN'S INCENTIVITY (M.P. 21, 31d Comp.)<br>(Does not operate as a designation or change of beneficiary of any insurance contracts issued by United States Government)<br>ALL PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS OF PRINCIPAL AND CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES, IF ANY, UNDER SERVICEMAN'S INCENTIVITY ACT OF 1951, ARE HEREBY CANCELED, AND IT IS DIRECTED THAT SAID INCENTIVITY BE PAID TO: |                                         |                                                                                             |                                |
| 29. NAME<br><b>Marguerite OSWALD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 30. RELATIONSHIP<br><b>Mother</b>       | 31. SHARE OR AMOUNT TO EACH BENEFICIARY<br><b>Full Amount</b>                               |                                |
| 32. WITNESSED BY (Signature on all copies)<br><i>OSWALD</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                         | 33. SIGNATURE OF SERVICEMAN (Sign all copies)<br><i>Lee Harvey Oswald</i>                   |                                |
| 34. GRADE OR RATE OF WITNESS<br><b>Captain</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 35. SERVICE NO.<br><b>052033</b>        | 36. DATE SIGNED<br><b>24 October 1956</b>                                                   |                                |

DD FORM 1 FEB 52 93

Replaces DD Form 92, 1 Jul 50, which may be used.

10-67493-1

-JFK EXHIBIT F-478-



## INSTRUCTIONS

(Items for which no instructions are printed below are self-explanatory)

This form will be completed and maintained current by all officer and enlisted personnel in accordance with Navy: BuPers Manual Art B-2312; Marine Corps Manual Par 11223; USCG Pers Cir No. 30-50; AFR 35-38; ANGR 35-38.

All items must be completed. In the event you, the designator, become a casualty the persons named in items 6, 8, 9, and 11 will be notified. If notification is not desired due to health or other reason state in remarks. If there are no living relatives, the name and address of a friend may be entered in remarks. Continue any item in remarks if necessary.

**Item 4.**—Enter one of the following: USN, USNR, USMC, USMCR, USCG, USCGR, USAF (for Air Force add "Res" or "ANG" as appropriate only if not in active military service).

**Item 5.**—Enter single, married, widowed, divorced, or legally separated.

**Item 6.**—Spouse to whom alimony or support is legally payable must be shown even if divorced or legally separated.

**Items 9 and 11.**—If the person entered is in the class of guardian, indicate whether stepparent, foster parent, loco parentis, guardian, or adoptive parent.

**Items 13 and 16.**—If you do not desire to designate anyone enter "I decline to designate any person to receive this pay" in your own handwriting. Only designated relatives are eligible to receive payment without proof of dependency.

**Item 19.**—The "Missing Persons Act" provides that pay and allowances continue to accrue to the pay account of any service member for the period he is missing or captured and may be paid to the dependents for support. This item reflects your desires and is used as a guide in disposition of your pay. Allotments to dependents and insurance companies initiated prior to entering a missing status are continued in effect unless unusual circumstances indicate changes.

**Item 20.**—Completion of this item will insure that insurance companies listed are promptly notified when necessary. Accuracy in entering policy numbers will facilitate prompt settlement.

**Item 21.**—The indemnity is payable only to persons within the following classes:

(1) Spouse (husband or wife).

(2) Children.—The term "children" includes natural children, stepchildren, adoptive children. Illegitimate children are included only if designated.

(3) Parents.—The term "parents" includes natural parents, stepparents, adoptive parents or persons who stood in loco parentis to the insured at any time prior to entry into the active service for a period of not less than one year. Unless designated otherwise by the serviceman the term "parent" includes only the mother and father who last bore that relationship to the serviceman.

(4) Brothers and sisters.—The term "brothers and sisters" includes those of the half blood and those through adoption.

If the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries do not survive the insured, or if none has been designated, the indemnity will be paid to the first eligible class of beneficiaries according to the order set forth above and in equal shares if the class is composed of more than one person. If this order is in accord with your wishes state "No Designation." If the order is not in accord with your wishes you should name the person or persons in the class to receive the indemnity. Any person so named will be considered a principal beneficiary unless specifically designated as a contingent.

## DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS

NAVY: Original to BuPers, Washington 25, D. C. Attn.: Casualty Branch.

Duplicate—same as original.

Triplicate—file in service record at duty station.

MARINE CORPS: See Marine Corps Manual Par 11223.

COAST GUARD: See Personnel Circular No. 30-50.

AIR FORCE: See AFR 35-38 or ANGR 35-38.

REMARKS:

ADMINISTRATION



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
ENLISTMENT CONTRACT AND RECORD

NAVMC 118 (2-70) (REV. 1-63)  
COMBINATION NAVMC 118 (2-70)  
(REV. 1-63), WHICH WILL BE USED

24 Oct 1956  
1307-4 68 III

|                                                                  |  |  |                                                                             |  |                                  |  |                             |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME<br><b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b> |  |  | 2. RACE<br><b>Cauc</b>                                                      |  | 3. SERVICE NO.<br><b>1653230</b> |  | 4. COMPONENT<br><b>USMC</b> |  |
| 5. DATE OF BIRTH<br>DAY MONTH YEAR<br><b>28 Oct 39</b>           |  |  | 6. PLACE OF BIRTH (City) (State or country)<br><b>New Orleans Louisiana</b> |  | 7. RELIGION<br><b>Lutheran</b>   |  | 8. CITIZENSHIP<br><b>US</b> |  |
| 9. SEX<br><b>M</b>                                               |  |  |                                                                             |  |                                  |  |                             |  |

|                                                                       |  |  |                                                                                       |  |  |                                                                    |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 10. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT                              |  |  | 11. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ENLISTMENT                                                      |  |  | 12. CONTRACT LIMITATION (If any)                                   |  |  |
| STREET AND NUMBER OR R. F. D. NUMBER<br><b>4936 Collinwood Street</b> |  |  | CITY OR TOWN<br><b>Fort Worth</b>                                                     |  |  | COUNTRY OR PARISH<br><b>Tarrant</b>                                |  |  |
| STATE OR COUNTRY<br><b>Texas</b>                                      |  |  | 13. PLACE AT WHICH ENLISTED (City, county, and State)<br><b>USMC RD Dallas, Texas</b> |  |  | 14. DATE OF ENLISTMENT<br>DAY MONTH YEAR<br><b>24 October 1956</b> |  |  |

| ENTRIES AS TO PREVIOUS SERVICE |                     |            |               |                       |                 |                       |  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 15. DATE ENLISTED              | 16. DATE DISCHARGED | 17. REASON | 18. TIME LOST | 19. BRANCH OF SERVICE | 20. SERVICE NO. | 21. TYPE OF DISCHARGE |  |
| None Claimed                   |                     |            | DAYS CAUSE    |                       |                 |                       |  |
|                                |                     |            |               |                       |                 |                       |  |
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|                                                          |                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22. BARK TO WHICH APPOINTED OR REAPPOINTED<br><b>Pvt</b> | 23. TRANSFERRED TO<br><b>USMC RDeo, San Diego, California</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|

23. Examining Surgeon's Certificate. (This certification no longer used.)  
24. For and in consideration of the pay or wages due in the grades which may from time to time be assigned me during the continuance of my service, I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted in the (strike one) (1) United States Marine Corps (2) Reserve of the United States Marine Corps, as a private, and I agree to and with **R. K. JONES** (Name of recruiting officer)

25. To enter the service of the United States Marine Corps and to report to such post or station of the Marine Corps as I may be ordered to join, and to the utmost of my power and ability discharge my several services or duties and be in everything conformable and obedient to the several requirements and lawful commands of the officers who may be placed over me.

26. I obligate and subject myself to serve unless sooner discharged by proper authority

|                      |       |                    |       |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| WORD<br><b>Three</b> | YEARS | FIGURE<br><b>3</b> | YEARS |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|

(Word and figure to be in applicant's handwriting.)

27. In the event of war or national emergency declared by the President to exist during my term of service, I obligate and subject myself to serve until 6 months after the end of that war or national emergency if so required by the Secretary of the Navy unless I voluntarily reenlist or extend my enlistment.

28. I am of legal age to enlist; I have never been found guilty of a crime except as stated by me to the recruiting officer; I have never deserted from any of the Armed Forces of the United States, and have never been discharged therefrom for any reason other than recorded herein.

29. I understand that upon enlistment in the Reserve of the United States Marine Corps, or upon transfer or assignment thereto, I may not be ordered to active duty without my consent except in time of war, or when in the opinion of the President a national emergency exists, or when otherwise prescribed by law, and that I may be required to perform active duty during such periods.

30. I HAVE HAD THIS CONTRACT FULLY EXPLAINED TO ME. I UNDERSTAND IT, AND CERTIFY THAT NO PROMISE OF ANY KIND HAS BEEN MADE TO ME CONCERNING ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY, OR PROMOTION DURING MY ENLISTMENT.

31. Oath of Enlistment: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. And I do further swear (or affirm) that all statements made by me, as now given in this record, are correct.

SIGNATURE **Lee Harvey Oswald** (Last name)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **24th** day of **October**, A. D. **1956**

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF RECRUITING OFFICER **R. K. JONES, Capt, USMC, ARO**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-64352-8

JFK EXHIBIT F-479

JFK EXHIBIT F-479





NOV 27 1956

 UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
 ENLISTMENT CONTRACT AND RECORD

 NAVJAG 118 (2) JCS (REV. 1-55)  
 EXPIRATION DATE 10-30-56  
 (Rev. 1-55), WHICH WILL BE OBSOLETE

 24 Oct 1956  
 ARJAG 6-53 III

|                                                                 |                                                                             |                                |                                       |                                    |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME<br><b>OSWALD Lee Harvey</b> |                                                                             |                                | 2. RACE<br><b>Cauc</b>                | 3. SERVICE NO.<br><b>- 1653230</b> | 4. COMPANY<br><b>1ST BN - 1</b> |
| 5. DATE OF BIRTH<br>DAY MONTH YEAR<br><b>18 Oct 39</b>          | 6. PLACE OF BIRTH (City) (State or country)<br><b>New Orleans Louisiana</b> | 7. RELIGION<br><b>Lutheran</b> | 8. CITIZENSHIP<br><b>US</b>           | 9. SEX<br><b>M</b>                 |                                 |
| 10. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT<br><b>181039</b>       |                                                                             |                                | 11. CITY OR TOWN<br><b>Fort Worth</b> |                                    |                                 |

|                                                                                       |  |  |                                                                              |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 12. PLACE AT WHICH ENLISTED (City, county, and State)<br><b>USMC RS Dallas, Texas</b> |  |  | 13. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ENLISTMENT<br>DAY MONTH YEAR<br><b>24 October 1956</b> | 14. CONTRACT LIMITATION (If any)<br><b>None</b> |
| 15. ENTRIES AS TO PREVIOUS SERVICE<br><b>241956</b>                                   |  |  |                                                                              |                                                 |

| 16. DATE ENLISTED | 17. DATE DISCHARGED | 18. REASON | 19. TIME LOST<br>DAYS CAUSE | 20. BRANCH OF SERVICE | 21. SERVICE NO. | 22. TYPE OF DISCHARGE |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| None Claimed      |                     |            |                             |                       |                 |                       |
|                   |                     |            |                             |                       |                 |                       |
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|                   |                     |            |                             |                       |                 |                       |

|                                                          |                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23. RANK TO WHICH APPOINTED OR REAPPOINTED<br><b>Pvt</b> | 24. TRANSFERRED TO<br><b>USMC RDN, San Diego, California</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

25. Examining Surgeon's Certificate. (This certification no longer used.)  
 26. For and in consideration of the pay or wages due in the grades which may from time to time be assigned me during the continuance of my service, I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted in the (circle one) (1) United States Marine Corps (2) ~~United States Marine Corps~~ as a private, and I agree to and with **P. K. JONES** (Name of recruiting officer) as an officer of the United States Marine Corps (Reserve) as follows:

27. To enter the service of the United States Marine Corps and to report to such post or station of the Marine Corps as I may be ordered to join, and to the utmost of my power and ability discharge my several services or duties and be in everything conformable and obedient to the several requirements and lawful commands of the officers who may be placed over me.

28. I oblige and subject myself to serve unless sooner discharged by proper authority

|                      |                   |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| WORD<br><b>Three</b> | YEARS<br><b>3</b> | YEARS<br><b>3</b> |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

(Word and figure to be in applicant's handwriting.)

29. In the event of war or national emergency declared by the President to exist during my term of service, I oblige and subject myself to serve until 6 months after the end of that war or national emergency if so required by the Secretary of the Navy unless I voluntarily reenlist or extend my enlistment.

30. I am of legal age to enlist; I have never been found guilty of a crime except as stated by me to the recruiting officer; I have never deserted from any of the Armed Forces of the United States, and have never been discharged therefrom for any reason other than recorded herein.

31. I understand that upon enlistment in the Reserve of the United States Marine Corps, or upon transfer or assignment thereto, I may not be ordered to active duty without my consent except in time of war, or when in the opinion of the President a national emergency exists, or when otherwise prescribed by law, and that I may be required to perform active duty during such periods.

32. I HAVE HAD THIS CONTRACT FULLY EXPLAINED TO ME. I UNDERSTAND IT. AND CERTIFY THAT NO PROMISE OF ANY KIND HAS BEEN MADE TO ME CONCERNING ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY, OR PROMOTION DURING MY ENLISTMENT.

33. Oath at enlistment: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will support them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. And I do further swear (or affirm) that all statements made by me, as now given in this record, are correct.

SIGNATURE **Lee Harvey Oswald**  
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **24th** day of **October**, A. D. **1956**

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF RECRUITING OFFICER **P. K. JONES, Capt., USMC, APO**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-64332-3

PROCESSED BY **AD**

- JFK EXHIBIT F-479 a

JFK EXHIBIT F-479a

RECEIVED  
NOV 27 1956

## JFK EXHIBIT F-480

## EXAMINATION OF APPLICANT BY ROUTING OFFICER

REQUIRE BY GPO, 4-5-61  
SUPERSEDES NAVJAG 10-10-1959 9-6-61 WHICH SHALL NOT BE CANCELLED

## INSTRUCTIONS

After the applicant's answers to the questions in PART I have been typed in, the applicant will read over and sign the form in the presence of the Recruiting Officer. If an applicant admits having ever been arrested, that fact must be affirmatively shown, regardless of the triviality of the offense.

If an applicant has answered "YES" to one or more of the questions in PART I, the Recruiting Officer should consult the applicable section of the Marine Corps Manual and

(1) Recommend waiver by completion of PART II and submit, in duplicate, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DIP) prior to effecting enlistment or reenlistment, or

(2) Explain circumstances under item 21, if offense consists solely of traffic or parking violation or other minor nature not triable in Federal or State Courts, and waiver is not required by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, or

(3) Advise applicant for failing to meet the moral requirements.

If applicant is enlisted or reenlisted, this form will be forwarded with the duplicate of the Enlistment Contract and Roster to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DOK).

|                                                                                                                                                                    |  |                                                                 |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ORGANIZATION<br>USMC RS Dallas, Texas                                                                                                                           |  | 2. DATE<br>24 Oct 1956                                          |  |
| 3. NAME OF APPLICANT (in full)<br>OSWALD, Lee Harvey                                                                                                               |  | 4. DATE OF BIRTH<br>18 Oct 39                                   |  |
| 5. APPLICANT FOR ENLISTMENT IN<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEAB <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY                           |  | 6. SERVICE NO. (When Enlisted)<br>1653230                       |  |
| 7. GRADE<br>9th                                                                                                                                                    |  | 8. RACE<br>Cauc                                                 |  |
| 9. HEIGHT<br>58                                                                                                                                                    |  | 10. SERVICE GROUP<br>III                                        |  |
| 11. PHYSICAL PROFILE<br>P U L M E S<br>1 1 1 1 1 1                                                                                                                 |  |                                                                 |  |
| PART I                                                                                                                                                             |  |                                                                 |  |
| 12. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN SELECTED FOR ENLISTMENT BY ANY BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO           |  | 13. IF YES, WHICH BRANCH, WHEN AND WHERE?                       |  |
| 14. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO                                                            |  | 15. IF YES, FOR WHAT OFFENSE, WHEN AND WHERE?                   |  |
| 16. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO                                                |  | 17. IF YES, WHAT CRIME, WHEN AND WHERE?                         |  |
| 18. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REPELLED BY ANY COURT?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO                                               |  | 19. IF YES, WHEN, WHERE, FOR WHAT OFFENSE, AND FOR WHAT PERIOD? |  |
| 20. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN JAIL, A REFORM OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, OR PENITENTIARY?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO             |  | 21. IF YES, WHEN AND WHERE?                                     |  |
| 22. HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED A DISCIPLINARY SENTENCE BY ANY COURT?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO                            |  | 23. IF YES, WHEN, WHERE, FOR WHAT OFFENSE, AND FOR WHAT PERIOD? |  |
| 24. ARE YOU NOW ON PAROLE, PROBATION, SUPERVISION, OR OTHER FORM OF CIVIL RESTRAINT?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO        |  | 25. IF YES, EXPLAIN.                                            |  |
| 26. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ON PAROLE, PROBATION, SUPERVISION, OR OTHER FORM OF CIVIL RESTRAINT?<br><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO |  | 27. IF YES, EXPLAIN, GIVING DATE OF RELEASE.                    |  |

28. I have been cautioned to answer the above questions truthfully; that any false statement detected prior to enlistment will constitute a bar to my enlistment, and that any false statement detected subsequent to enlistment will be processed as a fraud against the Government and may ultimately result in my discharge from the Marine Corps under other than honorable conditions.

10-58442-2

*Lee Harvey Oswald*  
(Signature of applicant)

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**SEE INSTRUCTIONS**

21. WAS THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED OR ADJUDICATED IN A COURT OF LAW?

☐ CIVIL ☐ CRIMINAL

22. WAS THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED OR ADJUDICATED IN A COURT OF LAW?

☐ FELONY ☐ MISDEMEANOR ☐ JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

23. AGE OF APPLICANT AT TIME OF OFFENSE

24. CITY AND STATE IN WHICH OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED

25. NAME OF COURT IN WHICH TRIED

DATE

26. IF FOUND GUILTY, WAS COURT ACTION INCURRED

☐ CONVICTION ☐ ADJUDICATION AS A JUVENILE DELINQUENT, TWENTY-ONE OFFENSES OR WAYSIDE MISDEMEANOR

27. OFFENSE FOR WHICH APPLICANT WAS CONVICTED OR ADJUDICATED IS PUNISHABLE BY (Apply limit of the State in which trial, if the length of sentence was indefinite or indeterminate, state the maximum sentence provided for the offense in the law under which committed):

28. DATE OF RELEASE FROM CONFINEMENT

DATE OF RELEASE FROM PAROLE, PROBATION OR OTHER FORM OF SUPERVISION OR RESTRAINT (UNCONDITIONAL)

29. EMPLOYMENT RECORD SUBJECT TO CONVICTION OR RELEASE FROM CONFINEMENT (Date inclusion date)

30. INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED BY

☒ INTERVIEW OF APPLICANT

☐ VERBALLY FROM CIVIL AUTHORITIES

☒ REPORTS FROM CIVIL AUTHORITIES

☐ EXAMINATION OF COURT RECORDS

☐ OTHER

IF OTHER, EXPLAIN

31. RECOMMEND THAT ENLISTMENT BE GRANTED

☐ YES ☐ NO

32. I CERTIFY that I have personally questioned the applicant whose signature appears hereon; that I am satisfied that he is fully qualified, in accordance with existing instructions, for enlistment in the Marine Corps (Signature of the Commandant of the Marine Corps); and that he signed the foregoing questionnaire in my presence.

SIGNATURE AND NAME Asst. (Reserve Officer) JONES, Captain u.s.m.c.

\* Signer and where not applicable

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

DATE

FROM: COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

TO:

1. Returned. Enlistment ☐ ☐ ☐ NOT authorized provided physically and otherwise qualified.

By direction

10-56440-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953-O-23857

RECEIVED  
INFORMATION

JFK EXHIBIT F-481

## LOYALTY CERTIFICATE FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. PROVISIONS. The Department of Defense has the authority to establish procedures implementing the national policy relating to loyalty of persons entering on duty with the Armed Forces. This has been determined by proper authority to include restrictions at to certain standards of conduct and membership in, or sympathetic association with, certain organizations.

## STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

1. Conduct which may be considered as establishing reasonable grounds for imposing appropriate penalties shall include but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- (a) Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations thereof, or intimate and sympathetic associations with or voluntary assistance to persons who are the subject of investigation has reasonable cause to believe may be spies or saboteurs.
- (b) Treason, sedition, or writings and acts which can reasonably be considered as intended to encourage seditious or treasonable opinions or actions.

## MEMBERSHIP IN OR ASSOCIATION WITH CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS

2. Associations which may be considered as establishing reasonable grounds for imposing appropriate penalties include but are not limited to membership in, affiliation with, or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons having the following characteristics:

- (a) Which practices, seeks to practice, or advocates either:

- (1) Denial, to any person, group of persons, or class of persons within the United States or territory subject to its jurisdiction, of any right or rights which the Federal Constitution guarantees or protects against encroachment by either or both Federal and State Governments.

3. Organizations designated by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are listed below:

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.</li> <li>Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, including—</li> <li>Alabama People's Educational Association.</li> <li>Florida Press and Educational League.</li> <li>Oklahoma League for Political Education.</li> <li>People's Educational and Press Association of Texas.</li> <li>Virginia League for People's Education.</li> <li>Young Communist League.</li> <li>Abraham Lincoln Brigade.</li> <li>Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois.</li> <li>Action Committee in Free Spain Now.</li> <li>American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.</li> <li>American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.</li> <li>American Christian Nationalist Party.</li> <li>American Committee for European Workers' Relief.</li> <li>American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.</li> <li>American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidzhan, Inc.</li> <li>American Committee for Spanish Freedom.</li> <li>American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.</li> <li>American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe.</li> <li>American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council.</li> <li>American Council for the National Unity.</li> <li>American Council on Soviet Relations.</li> <li>American Croatian Congress.</li> <li>American Jewish Labor Council.</li> <li>American League Against War and Fascism.</li> <li>American League for Peace and Democracy.</li> <li>American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (also known as Lietuvos Darbininku Savivienijimas).</li> <li>American National Labor Party.</li> <li>American National Socialist League.</li> <li>American National Socialist Party.</li> <li>American Patriots, Inc.</li> <li>American Peace Crusade.</li> <li>American Peace Mobilization.</li> <li>American Poles for Peace.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Polish Labor Council.</li> <li>American Polish League.</li> <li>American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee).</li> <li>American-Russian Fraternal Society.</li> <li>American-Russian Institute, New York (also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union).</li> <li>American Russian Institute, Philadelphia.</li> <li>American Russian Institute of San Francisco.</li> <li>American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles.</li> <li>American Slav Congress.</li> <li>American Women for Peace.</li> <li>American Youth Congress.</li> <li>American Youth for Democracy.</li> <li>Armenian Progressive League of America.</li> <li>Associated Klans of America.</li> <li>Association of Georgia Klans.</li> <li>Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Yereinigung).</li> <li>Association of Lithuanian Workers (also known as Lietuvos Darbininku Savivienijimas).</li> <li>Austrian Organization der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party.</li> <li>Baltimore Forum.</li> <li>Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee.</li> <li>Black Dragon Society.</li> <li>Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Massachusetts.</li> <li>Bridges-Kobertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.</li> <li>Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America.</li> <li>California Emergency Defense Committee.</li> <li>California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California.</li> <li>Carpatho-Russian People's Society.</li> <li>Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent (also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women).</li> <li>Central Japanese Association (Bibaku Chuo Nipponjin Kai).</li> <li>Central Japanese Association of Southern California.</li> <li>Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront).</li> <li>Cervantes Fraternal Society.</li> <li>China Welfare Appeal, Inc.</li> <li>Chopin Cultural Center.</li> <li>Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.</li> <li>Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.</li> <li>Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City).</li> <li>Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.</li> <li>Citizens Protective League.</li> <li>Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh.</li> <li>Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Rights Congress for Texas.</li> <li>Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Columbians.</li> <li>Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola.</li> <li>Comite Pro Derechos Civiles.</li> <li>Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland.</li> <li>Committee to Aid the Fighting South.</li> <li>Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners.</li> <li>Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.</li> <li>Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom.</li> <li>Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six.</li> <li>Committee for Nationalist Action.</li> <li>Committee for the Negro in the Arts.</li> <li>Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia.</li> <li>Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights.</li> <li>Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange.</li> <li>Committee to Defend Mary Richardson.</li> <li>Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights.</li> <li>Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas.</li> <li>Congress Against Discrimination.</li> <li>Congress of the Unemployed.</li> <li>Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act.</li> <li>Connecticut State Youth Conference.</li> <li>Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.</li> <li>Congress of American Women.</li> <li>Council on African Affairs.</li> <li>Council of Greek Americans.</li> <li>Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing.</li> <li>Council for Pan-American Democracy.</li> </ul> |
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Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.  
 Dai Nippon Bushi Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan).  
 Daily Worker Press Club.  
 Danish Defense Committee.  
 Dante Alighieri Society (Between 1935 and 1940).  
 Dennis Defense Committee.  
 Detroit Youth Assembly.  
 East Bay Peace Committee.  
 Emergency Committee to Save Spanish Refugees (Standing body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee).  
 Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims.  
 Families of the Smith Act Victims.  
 Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani).  
 Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America.  
 Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.  
 Frederick Douglass Educational Center.  
 Freedom State, Inc.  
 Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschland).  
 Friends of the Soviet Union.  
 Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.  
 George Washington Carver School, New York City.  
 German-American Bund (America-deutscher Bund).  
 German-American Republican League.  
 German-American Vocational League (Deutscher-Amerikanischer Berufswahlkreis).  
 Guardian Club.  
 Harlem Trade Union Council.  
 Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.  
 Heimata Kai, also known as Nakubai Heiki Gimusha Kai, Zaihei Nihonin, Zaihei Heijika Gimusha Kai and Zaihei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residents in America Military Castripts Association).  
 Heilonic-American Brotherhood.  
 Hirode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists).  
 Himmatsu Kai (Living Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans).  
 Hokubai Zoigo Shoka Dan (North American Nurses Officers Association).  
 Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense.  
 Hungarian-American Council for Democracy.  
 Hungarian Brotherhood.  
 Independent Party (Seattle, Washington).  
 Independent People's Party.  
 Independent Socialist League.  
 Industrial Workers of the World.  
 International Labor Defense.  
 International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.  
 Japanese Association of America.  
 Japanese Overseas General Society (Kaigai Doko Chuo Kai).  
 Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.  
 Japanese Progressive Association (Retraining Organization).  
 Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City.  
 Jewish Culture Society.  
 Jewish People's Committee.  
 Jewish People's Fraternal Order.  
 Jiyokyo Lin Kai (The Committee for the Crisis).  
 Johnson-Forest Group.  
 Johnstones.  
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.  
 Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.  
 Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan).  
 Knights of the White Camellia.  
 Ku Klux Klan.

Kylbesser, also known as Kylbesser League (Kylbesser League).  
 Kylbesser Fellowship (Kylbesser Kamezashiki).  
 Kylbesser War Relief (Kylbesser Kriegshilfswerk).  
 Labor Council for Negro Rights.  
 Labor Research Association, Inc.  
 Labor Youth League.  
 League for Common Sense.  
 League of American Writers.  
 League of American Writers (Shirts).  
 Marauding-American People's League.  
 Marie Lyanzai Circle.  
 National Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.  
 Maryland Congress Against Discrimination.  
 Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (not included with the Minute Women of the U. S. A.).  
 Maurice Braverman Defense Committee.  
 Michigan Civil Rights Federation.  
 Michigan Council for Peace.  
 Michigan School of Social Science.  
 Naska Teokoku Ganyuun Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans.  
 National Association of Mexican Americans (also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexicano-Americana).  
 National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942).  
 National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.  
 National Committee for Freedom of the Press.  
 National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.  
 National Committee to Win the Peace.  
 National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a committee called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy).  
 National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.  
 National Council of American Soviet Friendship.  
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.  
 National Labor Conference for Peace.  
 National Negro Congress.  
 National Negro Labor Council.  
 Nationalist Action League.  
 Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.  
 Navue Friends of America (Since 1935).  
 Negro Labor Victory Committee.  
 New Committee for Publications.  
 Nicholai Kogor Kaisha (The Great Fajit Theater).  
 North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.  
 North American Spanish Aid Committee.  
 North Philadelphia Forum.  
 Northwest Japanese Association.  
 Ohio School of Social Sciences.  
 Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners.  
 Original Southern Klan, Incorporated.  
 Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Washington.  
 Palo Alto Peace Club.  
 Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).  
 Peace Information Center.  
 Peace Movement of Ethiopia.  
 People's Drama, Inc.  
 People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Las Américas Educational Association, Inc.), also known as People's Educational Center.  
 People's University, People's School.  
 People's Institute of Applied Religion.  
 People's Program (Seattle, Washington).  
 People's Radio Foundation, Inc.  
 People's Rights Party.  
 Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights.  
 Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.  
 Photo League (New York City).

Pittsburgh Arts Club.  
 Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee.  
 Polish Society of the IWO.  
 Progressive Green-Americans, also known as Progressive Green-Americans of Chicago.  
 Progressive Party of America.  
 Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.  
 Proletarian Committee of Citizens for Peace.  
 Proletarian Southwestern Area.  
 Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs.  
 Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland.  
 Puerto Rican Committee for the Liberation of the Puerto Rican People (P.R.C.).  
 Puerto Ricans Unidos (Puerto Ricans United).  
 Quaid City Committee for Peace.  
 Queenbridge Tenants League.  
 Revolutionary Workers League.  
 Romanian-American Fraternal Society.  
 Russian American Society, Inc.  
 Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association, composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War).  
 Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.  
 Santa Barbara Party Forum.  
 Schappes Defense Committee.  
 Schoederman-Darcy Forum.  
 School of Jewish Studies, New York City.  
 Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Washington.  
 Serbian-American Fraternal Society.  
 Serbian Vidodan Council.  
 Shamo Temple (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945).  
 Silver Shirt Legion of America.  
 Slavic Council of Southern California.  
 Slavic Workers Society.  
 Slovenian-American National Council.  
 Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers Relief.  
 Socialist Youth League.  
 Solokai Kai (Solokai Society).  
 Southern Negro Youth Congress.  
 Suiko Shi (Warrior Officers Association, Los Angeles).  
 Syracuse Women for Peace.  
 Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
 Tom Paine School of Worcester, New York.  
 Trade Union Committee for Peace.  
 Trade Unionists for Peace.  
 Trade Union Negro Trade Union Council.  
 Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union.  
 Union of American Crosses.  
 Union of New York Veterans.  
 United American Spanish Aid Committee.  
 United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federation, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaft and Fraternal Organizations.  
 United Committee of South Slavic Americans.  
 United Defense Council of Southern California.  
 United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.  
 United May Day Committee.  
 United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.  
 Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.  
 Voice of Freedom Committee.  
 Walls Whisman School of Social Science, Newark, New Jersey.  
 Washington Bookshop Association.  
 Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.  
 Washington Committee for Democratic Action.  
 Washington Commonwealth Federation.  
 Washington Pension Union.  
 Washington Conference on Social Legislation.  
 Workers Alliance (since April 1938).  
 Workers Party (including Socialist Youth League).  
 Yiddisher Kultur Farband.  
 Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.  
 Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS TO AND DELETIONS FROM THE ABOVE LIST ARE ANNOUNCED:

#### ADD:

ELSINORE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE  
 EVERYBODY'S COMMITTEE TO OUTLAW WAR  
 IDAHO PENSION UNION  
 MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS TO AND DELETIONS FROM THE ABOVE LIST ARE ANNOUNCED: (CONTINUED)

REPRODUCTION

**II. DECLARATION.** (Concealment of, misrepresentation as to, or failure to divulge in full, conduct or associations of the character set forth in the provisions at the time of execution of this certificate may constitute grounds for court martial, discharge, separation, or other disposition of Personnel. Penalties for making a false statement may be very severe. If Federal Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, i.e., the making of a statement which will expose you to criminal trial, is claimed about all or any part of any conduct, membership, or association in question, you may so claim under Remarks below, "Federal Constitutional privilege is claimed" or "Federal Constitutional privilege is claimed as to . . ." describing the specific part of any conduct, membership, or association about which claim is made.)

#### CERTIFICATION

I certify, as regards the standards of conduct, or membership in or association with, certain organizations, that:

1. I have read the provisions applying to standards of conduct and membership in or association with certain organizations and I understand them.
2. If I have engaged in any such conduct, I have so indicated the nature thereof under Remarks below.
3. I have entered under Remarks below, the name(s) of the organization(s) from the above list of which I am or have been a member, or by which I am or have been employed, or which I have attended or been present at, or engaged in, or organized or social activities or activities which they sponsored, or for which I have sold, given away or distributed written, printed, or otherwise recorded matter published by them, or with which I have been identified or associated in some other manner.
4. If I have not engaged in any such conduct, or have not been associated in any manner with listed organizations, or have never been a member or participated in the activities of any pro-communist, pro-Nazi, or pro-Fascist organizations in foreign countries, I have so indicated by writing "NONE" or "None to my knowledge" under Remarks below.
5. I understand that if what I state below is found to be incorrect, incomplete, or misleading in any important particular, I may be subject to prosecution and punishment under the appropriate laws of the United States.
6. I understand the meaning of the statements made in the certifications above.

**REMARKS** (Use the space provided below and attach additional sheets, if necessary, for a full detailed statement. If associated with any of listed organizations, specify nature and extent of association with each including dates, places, and credentials now or formerly held)

*none*

|                                                          |      |                                 |                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| TYPED FULL NAME OF PERSON MAKING CERTIFICATION           |      | SERVICE NO. (If any)            | SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING CERTIFICATION |
| OSWALD, Lee Harvey                                       |      | 1653230                         | <i>Lee Harvey Oswald</i>                 |
| GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS                                 | 24th | DAY OF                          | October                                  |
| TYPED NAME, GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF WITNESSING OFFICER |      | IN                              | 56 AT ISSC RS Dallas TEX                 |
| R. K. JONES, Captain, USMC,ARO                           |      | SIGNATURE OF WITNESSING OFFICER |                                          |
|                                                          |      | <i>RK Jones</i>                 |                                          |

DD FORM 1 APR 55 98

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955-O-355363

115



USMC master finger-  
prints, 10.15.56

P. 269

## JFK EXHIBIT F-482

|                                                                  |  |                                                                      |  |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------|
| <b>ARMED FORCES</b><br>LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK<br>327 100         |  | U.S. ARMY<br>LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME<br>-JFK EXHIBIT F-482- |  | RACE<br>1/2                              |
| SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED<br><b>MASTER</b>               |  | HEIGHT (Inches)<br>60                                                |  | DATE OF BIRTH<br>10 Oct 30               |
| PLACE OF ENLISTMENT, APPOINTMENT, ETC.<br>MC COMB DALLAS, TEXAS  |  | SERVICE NO.<br>1653250                                               |  | PLACE OF BIRTH<br>New Orleans, Louisiana |
| DATE OF ENLISTMENT, APPOINTMENT, ETC.<br>24 OCTOBER 1956         |  | COLOR OF EYES<br>Hazel                                               |  | LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK<br>DEAD           |
| SCARS AND MARKS                                                  |  | COLOR OF HAIR<br>Brown                                               |  | CLASS.<br>T-1 I-10<br>L-31               |
| SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS<br><i>W. H. McLean</i> |  | WEIGHT<br>135                                                        |  | REF.                                     |
| DATE SIGNED BY OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS<br>15 October 1956   |  | SEX<br>Male                                                          |  |                                          |

|                                        |                |                 |               |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. RIGHT THUMB                         | 2. RIGHT INDEX | 3. RIGHT MIDDLE | 4. RIGHT RING | 5. RIGHT LITTLE                         |
| 6. LEFT THUMB                          | 7. LEFT INDEX  | 8. LEFT MIDDLE  | 9. LEFT RING  | 10. LEFT LITTLE                         |
| LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY |                | LEFT THUMB      | RIGHT THUMB   | RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY |

 ASSASSINATION  
 FINGERPRINTS



IDENT DIV. 32  
OCT 29 1956  
RECORDED

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir:

\_\_\_\_\_ who claims to have resided at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and whose fingerprints and personal description are recorded hereon, is an applicant for enlistment in the United States. It is requested that the following information be furnished from your files. A return envelope is inclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

1 Inclosure

Return Envelope

(Recruiting Officer)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <b>POLICE RECORD CHECK</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                          | CITY AND STATE | DATE      |
| HAS APPLICANT A POLICE OR JUVENILE RECORD (other than minor traffic violations) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," WHAT WAS THE OFFENSE OR CHARGE, DISPOSITION, AND SENTENCE                        |                |           |
| IS APPLICANT NOW UNDERGOING COURT ACTION OF ANY KIND? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," GIVE DETAILS                                                                                               |                |           |
| DOES CIVIL CUSTODY EXIST? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," SPECIFY                                                                                                                                |                |           |
| IS APPLICANT <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> MARITAL STATUS UNKNOWN |                |           |
| REMARKS<br><br><p><i>Charles J. R. ... 10-2-1956</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                            |                |           |
| TITLE                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                | SIGNATURE |

DD FORM 369  
1 AUG 50

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-2711

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION Social Security No. 473-51-2037

INDEX

CONFIDENTIAL

-JFK EXHIBIT F-483



## JFK EXHIBIT F-484

SECURITY TERMINATION STATEMENT  
OF NAV FORM 5511-14HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON  
U. S. MARINE CORPS AIR STATION  
EL TORO (SANTA ANA) CALIFORNIA

1. I hereby certify that I have conformed to the directives contained in the U. S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter and Registered Publication Manual in that I have returned to the Naval Establishment all classified matter which I have had in my possession.
2. I further certify that I am not retaining or taking away with me from my place of employment (duty) any document or thing containing or incorporating information affecting the National Defense of other matter Classified, Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential to which I obtained access during my employment (duty), in any manner whatsoever.
3. I shall not hereafter in any manner reveal or divulge to any person any information affecting the National Defense, Classified, Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, or which I have gained Knowledge during my employment (duty), except as may be hereafter authorized in writing by officials of the Naval Establishment empowered to grant such authority.

(If any of the above statements cannot truthfully be made, the word "not" shall be stricken out of the appropriate sentence and a full statement attached hereto indicating in detail the circumstances which prevent the making of the statement in its original form, including the names of the persons authorizing the particular handling of classified matter)

4. I, LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1653230 have been informed and am aware that 18 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Sup. IV, 792-797 and the Internal Security Act of 1950 prescribe severe penalties for unlawfully divulging information affecting the National Defense. I certify that I have read and understand appendices B, D, E, F, and H of the U. S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter, I have been informed and am aware that certain categories of Reserve and Retired personell on inactive duty can be recalled to duty, under the pertinent provisions of law relating to each class for trial by court-martial for unlawful disclosure of information. I have been informed and am aware that the making of a willfully false statement herein renders me subject to trial therefore, as provided by 18 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Sup. IV, 1001.

A. G. AERS JR., 1st Lt., USMC 072172  
(Witness) (File of Ser No)

Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230  
(Full Name) (Ser No)

Officer in Charge Separation Section

11 September 1959  
(Date)

-JFK EXHIBIT F-484

## NOTICE OF OBLIGATED SERVICE

NAVMC HEAD-PO (REV. 10-50)  
(SUCCESSION (REV. 1-52) EDITION WHICH  
MAY BE USED FOR 5-YEAR OBLIGATIONS)

## INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare in quadruplicate  
Original to Service Record Book  
Duplicate to CMC (Code DGH)  
Triuplicate to member  
Quadruplicate to district director concerned  
X out those words which do not apply

|                                             |                               |                         |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| NAME OF MEMBER<br><b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b> | SERVICE NO.<br><b>1653230</b> | GRADE<br><b>PFC E-2</b> | MOB<br><b>6741</b> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|

1. You, having assumed the 6-year military service obligation prescribed by law upon your enlistment (enlistment) in the  
U. S. Marine Corps (Reserve), on 24 October, 1956  
(Branch of Armed Forces initially entered)

✓ and having served in the United States Marine Corps (Reserve) from 24 October, 1956, to  
11 September, 1959, are hereby (released from active duty and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve)

(~~Released from active duty and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve~~) for the remainder of that 6-year period which ends on 8 December, 1962

unless sooner discharged. During that period you are deemed by law to be a member of the Marine Corps Reserve and will be  
subject to such training and service as is now or may hereafter be authorized by law for members of the Marine Corps Reserve.

2. You are (assigned to) Released from the (Ready) Standby Reserve, Class III (III). You are further (transferred to)

Released from the Marine Air Reserve Training Command

(Unit or district)

address of which is: Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

(Unit or district address)

You have given your future mailing address as: 3124 West 5th Street

Forth Worth, Texas

3. This Notice of Obligated Service executed for and on behalf of the United States Marine Corps at:

on 11 September, 1959

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON  
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION  
EL TORO (SANTA ANA), CALIFORNIA

By

A. G. AYERS, JR.  
(Signed and rank of officer executing notice)  
**A. G. AYERS, JR., LT, USMCB**

4. I hereby acknowledge receipt of this Notice of Obligated Service.

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

Lee Harvey Oswald

This is to certify that a copy of this Notice of Obligated Service was delivered (delivered to) the man named above.

SIGNATURE

A. G. AYERS, JR.

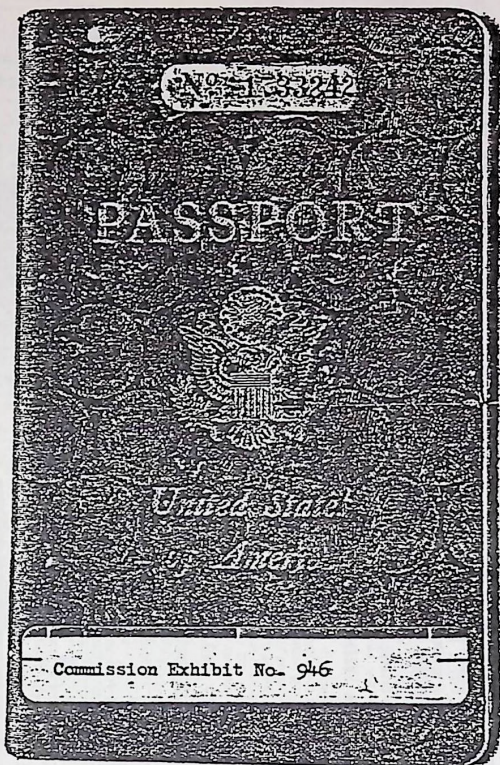
E45411

JFK EXHIBIT F-485

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



JFK EXHIBIT F-486





**IMPORTANT**

This passport is **NOT VALID** until signed by the bearer on page two. PLEASE fill in names and addresses below.

BEARER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Name LEE H. OSWALD

Address 7319 DAVENPORT ST

Address [REDACTED]

BEARER'S FOREIGN ADDRESS

APR 4, 1967, KALININ ST.

USSR

IN CASE OF DEATH OR ACCIDENT NOTIFY:

Name Robert Oswald

Address 2313 DAVENPORT ST. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL**

Unless limited to a shorter period, this passport expires two years from the date of issue shown on page two. You can RENEW it for not more than two additional years for a fee of five dollars. No matter when renewed, the period of renewal **MUST** end four years after date of original issue. This passport **MUST** be presented with your renewal application. Renewal is shown by a stamp placed in the passport.

**NEW PASSPORT**

When this passport expires and you want a new one, this passport should be presented with your application for the New passport.

(SEE OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON INSIDE OF BACK COVER)

447 JLD

NO 133242

Passport



United States of America

Department of State



*Photograph of bearer*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

*Renewal, extensions, amendments,  
limitations, and restrictions*

This passport, properly visaed, is valid for travel in all countries unless OTHERWISE RESTRICTED. It is not valid for travel to or in any foreign state for the purpose of entering or serving in the armed forces of such a state.

This passport is not valid for travel to the following areas under control of authorities with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations: Albania, Bulgaria, and those portions of China; Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control.

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID  
FOR TRAVEL IN HUNGARY.

REASSIGNATION

07/11/104

SEE PAGE-15

Embassy of the United States of America  
at Moscow, U.S.S.R. JULY 10, 1961.

THIS PASSPORT IS VALID ONLY FOR  
DIRECT TRAVEL TO THE UNITED  
STATES.

*Richard E. Snyder*  
RICHARD E. SNYDER  
AMERICAN CONSUL

*Renewal, extension, amendments,  
limitations, and restrictions*

8/11/104  
10 X 104  
RENEWAL EXTENSION  
LONDON AIRPORT

OFFICER (14)  
EMBARKE  
10 OCT 1959  
LONDON AIRPORT

IMMIGRATION OFFICER  
(23)  
\* 9 OCT 1959 \*  
SOUTHAMPTON

VISIT UP TO THREE MONTHS

8 OCT 1959  
SOLE  
SORTIE  
RALE HAVRE

8 OCT 1959  
ENTREE  
P. SOLE  
NATIONALE  
HAYRE

*Visas*



## Visas

LAHTENYT

115 X 1959

VAINIKKALA

Гр. Освальд Лу Харвей

Зарегистрирован в Отделе Виз и Регистрации

УВД Мосгорсозета

для проживания в г.

до 22 октября 1959 г.

Начальник ОУД. СС 513

№ 80/886

гор. Москва

Виза 403339  
издана до 22 октября  
1959 года

Начальник Управления  
иностранных дел и регистра-  
ции Мосгорсовет

## Туристская Visas

BUSA No 403339

МСТН. Р. на д. 10.08.59

~~ВЫЕЗДНАЯ~~, Б7ЕЗДНАЯ-ВЫЕЗДНАЯ

[illegible]

Др. - Н. С. М. Ф.

Освабоду и Карвет

16 ОКТЯ 1959

BRIGOR

16 OKTЯ 1959

37C325

до 26 августа 1958 г.

Для пребывания в СССР и для выезда

Из СССР через покр. пункт \_\_\_\_\_

С момента рождения сына

Исполн. СССР *Хвелевич*

25.



AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
MOSCOW,  
U.S.S.R.

**RECEIVED**

RENEWED MAY 14, 1962  
EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 9, 1963

JOSEPH B. MORRIS  
AMERICAN CONSUL

Section 14, 1952  
Toll free  
Fee paid: US \$ 2.00  
Local CT 44-111, 1-52, 1-111, 1-111

10

ВИЗА № 305002

Выдана 22 мая 1962 г.  
Владельцу паспорта № 1733242  
г. С. И. А. С. О. В. А. 169  
Ли Харвея

ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНА ДЛЯ ВЪЕЗДА  
по 12/9 в течение 12 месяцев  
через пограничный пункт  
а/п Москва-Ворскла

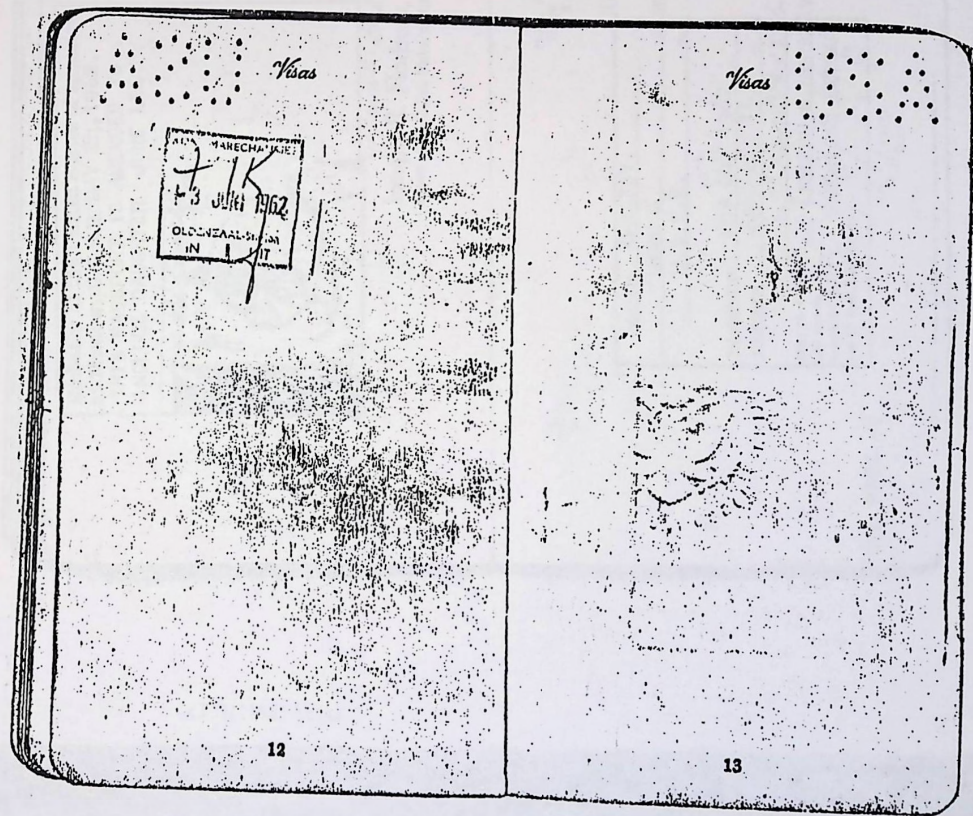


11

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STATION



A black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and distorted, with the words "Jureka Oswald" and "fact" written above it. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a low-quality scan. The person's features are obscured by deep shadows, particularly around the eyes and nose. The text "Jureka Oswald" is written in a cursive, handwritten style across the top of the image, with "fact" written below it on the right side.

IMM. & NATZ. SERVICE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 33  
ADMITTED

JUN 13 1962

AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
MOSCOW, CI  
U.S.S.R. TO  
RENEWED MAY 21<sup>ST</sup> 1962  
EXPIRES JUNE 21, 1962  
J. JOSEPH P. NORRIS  
AMERICAN CONSUL  
Service No. 113201  
Exempt Item No. 4  
Post paid: US \$5.00  
Local CY approx. \$5.00

281



WARNING—ALTERATION OR MUTILATION OF ENTRIES IS PROHIBITED

DESCRIPTIVE DATA

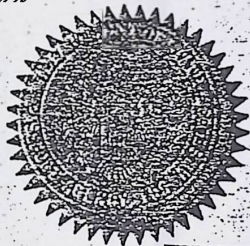
SEE PAGE XXX 6 AND 15

|                                |               |                                                 |                        |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| NAME<br>LEE HARVEY OSWALD      |               |                                                 |                        |
| WIFE<br>X X X                  |               |                                                 |                        |
| MINORS<br>X X X SEE PAGE -14   |               |                                                 |                        |
| HEIGHT<br>5 FT. 11             | HAIR<br>BROWN | EYES<br>GRAY                                    | VISIBLE MARKS<br>X X X |
| BIRTHPLACE<br>NEW ORLEANS, LA. |               |                                                 |                        |
| BIRTH DATE<br>OCT. 18, 1929    |               | OCCUPATION<br>SHIPPING EXPORT AGENT             |                        |
| ISSUE DATE<br>SEPT. 10, 1959   |               | SIGNATURE OF BEARER<br><i>A. H. [Signature]</i> |                        |

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY  
THE PERSON TO WHOM IT HAS BEEN ISSUED

*I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America,  
hereby request all whom it may concern  
to permit safely and freely to pass,  
and in case of need to give all lawful  
aid and protection to the above named  
citizen(s) of the United States.*

*Given under my hand and the  
seal of the Department of State.*



*Christian A. [Signature]*



19

Kierownik Wydziału Konsularnego  
Stanisław Kowalski  
II Sekretarz Ambasady

Wskazanie, data w. 1948

Przejeżdżać może przez do dwóch dni

przejechać granicę

de 1948

Polskiej Republiki Ludowej

de 1948

LEF HARVEY

Upoważnia p. OSWALD

podpis do dnia 10.11.1948

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

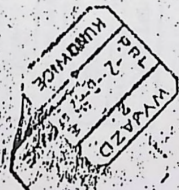
WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

WIZJA PRZEMAZOWA N. 10042

18





## JFK EXHIBIT F-487

|                                                                                                                                         |                                                           |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. NAME IN FULL<br><b>OSWALD</b> <b>Lee</b> <b>Harvey</b>                                                                               |                                                           | SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER<br><b>41 114 39 532</b> |
| 2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE<br><b>3124 West 5th St.</b><br>City, Town, or Village                                                             |                                                           | 3. DATE OF BIRTH<br><b>Oct 18, 1939</b>          |
| <b>Fort Worth</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>7</b><br>Zone                                          | <b>Tarrant Texas</b><br>County                   |
| 4. PLACE OF BIRTH<br><b>New Orleans, La.</b>                                                                                            |                                                           |                                                  |
| 5. MAILING ADDRESS (if different from place of residence)<br>Street and Number or RFD Route<br>City, Town, or Village Zone County State |                                                           |                                                  |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS<br><b>Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport St., Ft. Worth (Brother)</b>        |                                                           |                                                  |
| 7. OCCUPATION<br><b>Unemployed</b>                                                                                                      | 8. NATURE OF BUSINESS, SERVICE RENDERED, OR CHIEF PRODUCT |                                                  |
| 9. FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL BY WHOM EMPLOYED                                                                                                  |                                                           |                                                  |
| 10. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS                                                                                                     |                                                           |                                                  |
| Form Approved<br>Budget Bureau No. 33-R099.7                                                                                            |                                                           | SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM<br>REGISTRATION CARD    |

SSS Form No. 1 (Revised 6-11-58)

(over)

D-18

11. Active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or a belligerent nation since Sept. 16, 1940: **33**

|                                                  |                               |                                   |                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| BRANCH OF ARMED FORCES OR COUNTRY<br><b>USMC</b> | SERVICE NO.<br><b>1653230</b> | DATE OF ENTRY<br><b>24 Oct 56</b> | DATE OF SEPARATION<br><b>11 Sep 59</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|

12. Present membership in a reserve component of the Armed Forces:

|                                       |                               |                                   |                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| BRANCH OF ARMED FORCES<br><b>USMC</b> | SERVICE NO.<br><b>1653230</b> | DATE OF ENTRY<br><b>11 Sep 59</b> | GRADE<br><b>Pfc</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|

ORGANIZATION/AFIC  
**Glenview, Ill**

I affirm that I have verified the foregoing answers and that they are true:

*X* *See N. C. 2. 67*  
(Signature of registrant)

## DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

13. Color of eyes **Blue** Color of hair **Brown** Complexion **Red** Height (approx.) **5 ft 11** in.Weight (approx.) **150** Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification:**None**

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

**None to my knowledge**

**Sep 14, 1959**  
(Date of registration)

Registrar for Local Board **111** **Fort Worth** **Texas**  
(Number) (City or county) (State)

GPO 1958 OF-469390

Nov. 3, 1959

I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct 31<sup>st</sup>, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R..

In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

Lee Harvey Oswald



23

A. RAY

INTERVIEW WITH MISS MOSBY NOV. 15, 1959

MISS MOSBY ENTERS GREETING me and sits down  
I START BY SAYING. I WISH IT UNDERSTOOD THAT I WISH TO  
SEE THE SPY BEFORE IT'S SENT. "AM RIGHT" she says "IT'S ALL  
THE SAME TO ME WHAT YOU DO IN REGARDS TO YOUR LIFE,  
IT'S JUST TAKING DOWN YOUR WORDS." O.K. I SAY, FIRST THE  
REASONS FOR MY COMING. SHE ASKS ABOUT MILITARY SERVICE  
I ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT MY MILITARY SERVICE AND THEN  
SHE ASKS WHY DID YOU APPLY FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP?  
WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR COMING HERE? I HAVE WAITED  
FOR TWO YEARS IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF MY AMERICAN  
CITIZENSHIP I HAVE SEEN TOO MUCH HATE AND INJUSTICE  
IN THE U.S. I HAD REACHED IN THE OCCUPATION FORCES  
IN JAPAN AND OCCUPATION OF A COUNTRY IS IMPERIALISM,  
WHAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD CALL "IMPERIALISM" I HAVE  
CHOSEN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY SINCE THERE ARE ONLY TWO  
MAIN SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD, "WHY THE U.S.S.R." she asks  
"WHY NOT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE THE HOUSING PROBLEM IS  
NOT SO BAD" I HAD CHOSEN THE U.S.S.R. SINCE IT WAS  
THE LEADER OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP. AND THE SYMBOLIC  
CHAMPION OF THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM. "WHAT OTHER  
REASONS LED YOU TO CHANGE YOUR LOYALTY." "IN THE  
U.S., AS WE KNOW THERE ARE MANY STATEMENTS, RACIAL  
SEGREGATION AND THE REPRESSION OF THE UNDER DOG, E.C.S.  
COMMUNIST PARTY". HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING  
MARXISM. "I FIRST STARTED STUDYING "MARXISM" WHEN  
I WAS 15. "I ALWAYS HAD TO DIG FOR MY BOOKS IN  
THE LOCK, DUSTY, SHELF OF LIBRARY AND OLD OUTDATED  
BOOKS WERE THE LOCK HORN OF MY READING, BOOKS ON  
SCIENCE, POLITICAL ECONOMY ETC." "IN MY LIBRARY IN  
THE MOST OBVIOUS PLACES THERE WERE THE PROMINENT  
ANTI-COMMUNIST BOOKS AND KNOW AS WELL BUT AS  
I SAY I ALWAYS HAD TO DIG FOR MY BOOKS" WHAT  
WERE SOME IMPRESSIONS YOU GOT SERVING IN THE OCCUPATION  
FORCES. "I SAW THE AMERICAN MILITARY Hauling CORPSES  
UP A MOUNTAIN RIDGE, THE TROOP OF WAR AND OPPRESSION I  
HATED TO SEE THE U.S. IMPERIALIST MILITARY." "DID YOU SEE

HANDWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF INTERVIEW WITH MISS MOSBY, UPI REPORTER,  
FOUND AMONG OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
(OSWALD'S HANDWRITING)

JFK EXHIBIT F-489

Commission Exhibit 2717

Script writing on  
Holland-American  
line stationery.

p. 287



"Completion" Exhibits: --5

Some of the most beautiful subjects in the  
 world are mountains and seas. The  
 mountains are a grand, sublime  
 and majestic scene, and the sea is  
 a vast, deep, and mysterious expanse  
 of water. The people of the world are  
 fond of these, and they are not  
 without reason. The mountains are  
 a source of beauty and grandeur,  
 and the sea is a source of life and  
 sustenance.

U. H. H. H. H. H.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT  
#25

#25





William F. Buckley Jr.

I have heard and read of the neo-conservative in the US, not the ultra-right type, but rather the polite, reasonable American oppressed by death at the "American free group" of the foundation.

and yet even in these violent, domestic patriotic pictures, there is the obvious "life being ground" by the ~~transcendental~~ insatiable interests of the sponsors of these expensive undertaking.

To where can ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> turn? To factional mutants of both systems, to old ball ~~fantasy~~ <sup>fantasy</sup> idealists out of touch with reality, to religious groups, to revisionists or to absurd anarchists, no!

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#25



3.

knowing both systems and  
national policies, there can be  
no mediation between the systems.  
as they exist to-day and what  
person

He must be opposed to their force  
foundations and representatives

and yet it is essential to still the  
sort of attitude which says "a curse on  
both your houses!"

There be two great representatives of  
power in the world, simply expressed,  
the left and right, and their opposing  
and canceling.

any practical attempt at an attempt  
must have as its nucleus the traditions  
best of both systems, and yet be utterly  
opposed to both systems.

no new system can be entirely  
new, that is where most ~~revolutionary~~  
~~revolutionary~~ industrial or political, go  
astray. Can't yet the new system must  
be opposed unequivocally to the old that  
also is where revolutions go wrong

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT  
#25

W. H. H. H. H.  
H. H. H. H. H.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

4  
 century in over-  
 the industrial revolution  
 the enterprise triumphed  
 because it offered ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> a new,  
 efficient and promising future while  
 still observing the ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> idealistically  
 democratic ideals of its overthrow  
 predators, <sup>the</sup> ~~original~~ rural small  
 enterprise.

and at about the same time in  
 Tsarist Russia the aristocracy was  
 overthrown by the peasants and workers  
 and the road laid open for the going  
 of power by the bolshewiks because they  
 too, offered a bright new future without  
 violating historical traditions of Russian  
 working class life.

Therefore in history there are many  
 such examples of <sup>the</sup> the nucleus of  
 the new order rooted in the idealistic  
 traditions of the old.

also the industrial revolution <sup>has</sup> ~~has~~  
 the present atomic age and yet it has  
 developed as a intrinsic part of its system  
 its own shortcomings.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#25



R.M.S.

2/5

For instance, if we compare the  
 situation of the working class in the  
 past with the present, it is obvious it is  
 not as well off as it was. Rather, it is the much  
 more subtle aspects of industrialization  
 and mechanization which bring the  
 greatest hardships upon the people  
 a general decay of classes into shapeless  
 societics without real cultural foundation,  
 regimentation; not so much of people  
 since industrialization actually provides  
 for more free movement of classes  
 around each other, but rather of ideals.  
 although those regimented ideals have  
 more freedom of expression throughout  
 all the classes.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#25

FBI LABOR

ASSASSINATION



Holland America Line

*Holland American Line*

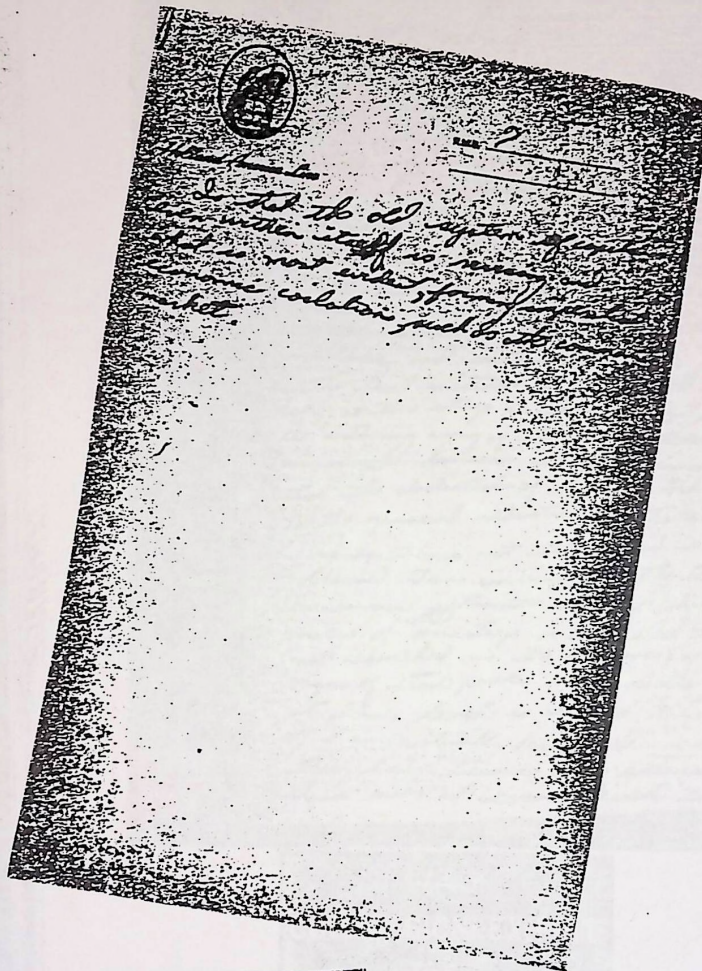
The biggest and <sup>key</sup> <sup>development</sup> <sup>of our</sup> <sup>freedom</sup> <sup>is</sup> the fight for markets.  
between the imperialist powers that have  
self, which lead to the wars, crisis and  
oppressive friction which you have all  
come to regard as part of your lives.

and it is this ~~the~~ prominent factor  
of the capitalist system which will  
undoubtedly eventually lead to the common  
destruction of all the imperialistic powers  
~~not~~ already many ~~from~~ <sup>these</sup> imperialistic  
countries have become dependent upon  
others, ~~for~~ <sup>through</sup> their domination of  
colonial ~~power~~ <sup>forces</sup> colonies through  
force, they have been devoured by their  
former colonies by the ~~the~~ great imperialistic  
~~from~~ countries or in some cases even  
given up their colonies themselves as  
unprofitable and <sup>many</sup> other cases the oppressed  
peoples rose up and physically struggled to  
colonial ~~and~~ <sup>out</sup> and this process is continuing  
even today as we all can see.  
but what is important to remember

**COMMISSIONER EXHIBIT**

#25





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 COMMISSION EXHIBIT  
 #25

ASSASSINATION  
 ADJUTANT  
 11/11/73











... committee of ...  
 ... of all that ...  
 ... to come from ...  
 ... variety of ...  
 ... way of the ...  
 ... was a ...  
 ... out by ...  
 ... received ...  
 ... much was ...  
 ... just as ...

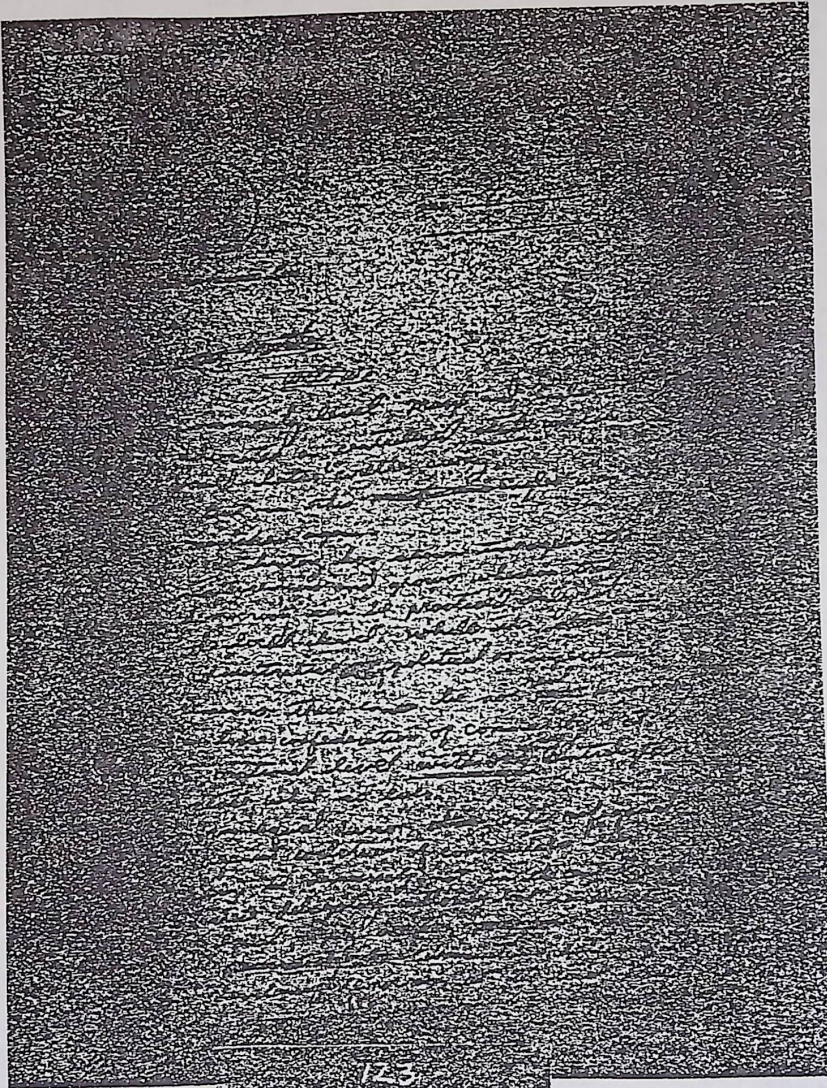
... the late ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... criticized ...  
 ... who was ...  
 ... material ...  
 ... material ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... with much ...  
 ... changed a word ...  
 ... of his ...  
 ... "changed word" ...  
 ... from the ...  
 ... Dubois ...  
 ... at the ...

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT

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NOTIFICATION

Script writing on  
Holland-American Line  
stationery

p. 298





Holland-America Line

R.M.S. 1<sup>st</sup>

There are already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after <sup>the</sup> mutual defeat of both systems mutatis mutandis which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical American capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be singular representations of this kind by communist groups in communist countries.

There will also be many direct religious segments of putting forward





via 25

United Nations

their own alternatives and through  
larger memberships than the minute  
ones.

There will also be marched  
perfect and just probably finest  
splendid groups. However, all these  
splendid minute men and committees  
national groups will be involved.

The mass of survivors to and  
for the world will not belong  
to any of these groups. They will  
not be financial enough to give you  
a moment and will be the dead second  
the support of the command of  
the capital parties in their respective  
countries after a national level.

They will seek an alternative  
in their systems which have  
through their variety.

But their thinking and education

ADMINISTRATION

25





R.M.S.

3 A.

Holland-America Line

will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they will never except a "new order" complete beyond their understanding, <sup>any more than they would expect the</sup> logically, they would deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but <sup>at the same time</sup> support ~~and~~ their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative.

~~In the United States it would mean~~

In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective, supporters must prepare now ~~for the~~ in the event the situation presents itself for the practical application of this alternative.

in this way the <sup>materialist</sup> men and their narrow support of capitalisms have been most for rights, however they present only a <sup>minor</sup> force whereas ~~in my alternative we would consist~~ what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace.

R.M.S. 4 A

Holland-America Line

but still partly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction and ~~in~~ a dozen wars ~~that~~ and have now at this moment led the world into unsurpassed danger.

We have lived into a dark generation of tension and fear.

But how many of you have tried to find out the truth behind the cold-war chices!!

~~I~~ ~~no~~ ~~man~~ ~~having~~ ~~lived~~ under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dece myself into believing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I despise the representatives ~~of~~ of both systems whether they be socialist or christian democrats, whether they be labor or conservatives they are all products of the two systems.



Historical diary  
(CE 24)

P. 302

## HISTORIC DIARY

30

From Oct. 16 1959 ARRIVAL -

LEAVING

1959

1ST MGR

OCT. 16. ARRIVE FROM HELSINKI BY TRAIN; AM MET BY INTOURIST REPAE. AND IN CAR TO HOTEL "BERKIN". RECAL AS "STUDENT" - 5 DAY LUX. TOURIST TICKET.) MEET MY INTOURIST GUIDE RIMMA SHERKMAN. I EXPLAIN TO HER I WISH TO APPL. FOR RUS. CITIZENSHIP SHE IS FIMBARBARISED BUT AGREES TO HELP. SHE CHECKS WITH HER BOSS MAIN OFFICE INTOUR, THEN HELPS ME ADJ. A LETTER TO SUP. SOVIET. ASK. FOR CITIZENSHIP MEAN WHILE BOSS TELEPHONS PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE AND NOTIFIES THEM ABOUT ME.

OCT. 17 - RIMMA MEETS ME FOR INTOURIST SIGHTSEEING SAYS WE MUST CONTIN. WITH THIS ALTHOUGH I HAD TWO REASONS SHE IS SURE I HAVE AN ANSWER. SOON ASKS ME ABOUT MYSELF AND MY REASONS FOR DOING THIS I EXPLAIN I AM A COMMUNIST, ECT. SHE IS POLITELY SYM. BUT UNHAPPY NOW. SHE TRIES TO BE A FRIEND TO ME. SHE FEELS SORRY FOR ME I AM SOMETH. NEW. OCT. 18. MY 20TH BIRTHDAY, W/ A VIST EXHIB. IN MORNING AND IN THE AFTER NOON THE LEAGUE - SPAIN TOMB. SHE GIVES ME A PRESENT BOOK "IDiot" BY DOSTOEVSKI.

OCT. 19. TOURISM. AM ANXIOUS SINCE MY VISA IS GOOD FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY AND STILL REQUESTED FROM AUTH. ABOUT MY REQUEST.

OCT. 20. RIMMA IN THE AFTER NOON SAYS INTOURIST WAS NOTIFIED BY THE PASS. & VISA CENT. THAT THEY WANT TO SEE ME I AM EXCITED GREATLY BY THIS NEWS.

OCT. 21. (MOR.) MEETING WITH SINGLE OFFICIAL. BALDING, STOUT, BLACK SUIT FAIRLY GOOD ENGLISH, ASKES WHAT DO I WANT? I SAY SOVIET CITIZENSHIP HE ASK WHY I GIVE VARIOUS ANSWERS ABOUT "GREAT SOVIET UNION" HE TELLS ME "USSR ONLY GREAT IN LITERATURE WANTS ME TO GO BACK HOME" I AM STUNNED I REITERATE HE SAYS HE SHALL CHECK AND LET ME KNOW WEATHER MY VISA WILL BE EXTENDED IT ENTERS TODAY.

EVE. 6.00 RECEIVE WORD FROM POLICE OFFICIAL. I MUST LEAVE COUNTRY TONIGHT AT 8.00 PM AS VISA EXPIRES. I AM SHOCKED!! MY DREAMS! I RETURN TO MY ROOM. I HAVE

SICED. LEFT. I HAVE WAITED FOR 2 YEARS TO BE ACCEPTED MY DREAMS ARE SHATTERED BECAUSE OF A PETTY OFFICIAL, RELUG OF BAD FINANCING I FINANCED SO MUCH. 7.00 AM. I DECIDE TO END IT. SOAK RIST IN COLD WATER TO NUMB THE PAIN, THEN SLASH MY LEFT WRIST. I HAD FINISH WRIST INTO BATHTUB OF HOT WATER I THINK WHEN RIMMA COMES AT 8. TO FIND ME OEND IT WITH BE A GREAT SHOCK. SOMEWHERE IN THE CITY.



## DIARY — 2nd Nov

31. 21 (Sun.) - watch my life whirl away. I think to myself "How easy to life" and "A sweet death, (to VIZ LINS) about 400". Rimma finds me unconscious (BATHING WATER A RICH Red color) she screams (I REMEMBER THAT) and runs for help. Ambulance comes, AM TAKEN TO HOSPITAL. WHERE FIVE STICKS ARE PUT IN MY WRIST. POOR RIMMA STAYS BY MY SIDE AS INTERPRETER (MY RUSSIAN IS STILL VERY BAD) FAR INTO THE NIGHT, I TELL HER "GO HOME" (MY MOOD IS BAD) BUT SHE SAYS, SHE IS "MY FRIEND" SHE HAS A STRONG WILL BUT AT THIS MOMENT I NOTICE SHE IS PRETTY

OCT. 22. HOSPITAL I AM IN A SMALL ROOM WITH ABOUT 12 OTHERS (SICK PERSONS.) 2 DOCTORS AND A NURSE. THE ROOM IS VERY BRASS AS WELL AS THE EARTH-FLOOR. ONLY AFTER PROLONGED (2 HOURS) OBSERVATION OF THE OTHER PAT. DO I REALIZE I AM IN THE EMERGENCY WARD. THIS REALIZATION DISGUSTS ME. LATER IN AFTERNOON I AM VISITED BY RIMMA, SHE COMES IN WITH TWO DOCTORS AS INTERPRETER. SHE MOST ASK ME MEDICAL QUESTIONS. DID YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WERE DOING? ANS. YES DID YOU BLACK OUT? NO. ECT. I THANK COME ABOUT FOR FOOD THE DOCTORS LAUGH APP. THIS IS A GOOD SIGN. LATER THEY LEAVE, I AM ALONE WITH RIMMA (ALONG WITH THE MENTALLY ILL) SHE ENCOURAGES ME AND SAYS SHE WILL HELP ME GET TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER SECTION OF HOS. (NOT FOR INSANE) WHERE FOOD IS GOOD.

OCT. 23. TRANSFERRED TO ORDINARY WARD, (AUX, GOOD FOOD.) BUT NURSES SUSPICIOUS OF ME. [THEY KNOW]. AFTERNOON I AM VISITED BY ROSA AND FONDA OF THE HOTEL <sup>TOURIST OFFICE</sup> WHO ASKES ABOUT MY HEALTH, VERY BEAUTIFUL, EXCELLENT ENG., VERY MEARY AND KIND, SHE WINKS ME VERY GLAD TO BE ALIVE. LATER RIMMA VISITS

OCT. 24 HOSPITAL ROUTINE, RIMMA VISITS ME IN AFTERNOON

OCT. 25. "

OCT. 26 AN EMBERY AMERICAN AT THE HOSPITAL GROW SUSPICIOUS ABOUT ME FOR SOME REASON. RIMMA BECAUSE AT EMBASSY I TOLD

TO HIM I HAD NOT REGISTERED AS TOURIST AND I AM IN GENERAL SUSPICIOUS ABOUT MY PRESENCE IN MOSCOW AND AT HOSPITAL. RIMMA VISITS.

OCT. 27. STICKS ARE TAKEN OUT BY DOCTOR WITH "QUICK" SCISSOR. OCT. 28. I LEAVE HOSPITAL. I AM INTERVIEWED WITH RIMMA FOR "HOTEL BERLIN" LATER I CHANGE HOTELS TO "METROPOLE" (ALL CLOTHES PACKED, AND MONEY FOR MY ROOM IN THE LAST WEEK) RETURNED AS WELL AS WATCHING. RIMMA SAYS SHE IS INTERESTED OFFER (HARD) AND ROSA IS WITH ME TO COME AND SIT AND TALK WITH THEM. ONLY THEN I GET LEAVE SOME AT NEW HOTEL. THEY FEEL SORRY FOR ME.

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## DIARY 2nd page

OCT. 2 (CON) RIMMA NOTIFIES ME THAT PASS REGISTRATION OFFICE WISHES TO SEE ME ABOUT MY FUTURE. LATER RIMMA AND CAN PICK ME UP AND WE ENTER THE OFFICES TO FIND FOUR OFFICIALS WAITING FOR ME (ALL UNKNOWN TO ME). THEY ASK HOW MY AKA is, I SAY OK. THEY ASK "DO YOU WANT TO GO TO YOUR HOMETOWN. I SAY NO I WANT SOVIET CITIZENSHIP I SAY I WANT TO RESIDE IN THE SOVIET UNION. THEY SAY THEY WILL SEE ABOUT THAT. THEN THEY ASK ME ABOUT THE LONG OFFICIAL WITH WHOM I SPOKE IN THE FIRST PASSAGE (BORIS). HE DID NOT PASS ALONG MY REQUEST AT ALL BUT THOUGHT TO SIMPLY GET RID OF ME BY NOT EXTENDING MY SOVIET VISA. AT THE TIME I REQUESTED IT I DESCRIBE HIM THEY MAKE NOTES (WHAT PAPER DO YOU HAVE TO SHOW WHO AND WHAT YOU ARE?) I GIVE THEM MY DISCHARGE PAPERS FROM THE MARIANE CORPS. THEY SAY WAIT FOR OUR ANSWER. I ASK HOW LONG? NOT SOON. LATER RIMMA COMES TO CHECK ON ME. I FEEL INVITED AND ENJOY HER. OCT. 27. HOTEL ROOM 214 METROPOLITAN HOTEL. I WAIT. EVERY DAY I EAT ONCE, STAY NEXT TO PHONE WORKY I KEEP FULLY DRESSED. OCT. 30. HOTEL ROOM. I HAVE BEEN IN HOTEL THREE DAYS IT SEEMS LIKE THREE YEARS. I MUST HAVE SOME SORT OF SHOCKDOWN. OCT. 31. I MAKE MY DECISION. GETTING PASSPORT AT 12:00 I MEET AND TALK WITH RIMMA FOR A FEW MINUTES SHE SAYS: STAY IN YOUR ROOM AND EAT WELL. I DON'T TELL HER ABOUT WHAT I INTEND TO DO SINCE I KNOW SHE WOULD NOT APPROVE. AFTER SHE LEAVES I WAIT A FEW MINUTES AND THEN I CATCH A TAXI. "AMERICAN EMBASSY" I SAY. 12:30, I ARRIVE AMERICAN EMBASSY, I WALK IN AND SAY TO THE RECEPTIONIST I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE CONSULAR. SHE POINTS AT A LARGE LATER AND SAYS "IF YOU ARE A TOURIST PLEASE REGISTER". I TAKE OUT MY AMERICAN PASSPORT AND SAY IT IN THE DESK, I HAVE COME TO DISCOVER MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. I SAY MATTER-OF-FACTLY SHE RISES AND ENTERS THE OFFICE OF RICHARD LAYDE, CONSULAR HEAD. OCT. 31. I TALK WITH LAYDE AT THAT TIME HE INVITES ME TO SIT DOWN. HE FINISHES A LETTER HE IS TYPING AND THEN ASK WHAT HE CAN DO FOR ME. I TELL HIM I HAVE DECIDED TO TAKE SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND WOULD LIKE TO LEADLY RESIDE IN MY U.S. CITIZENSHIP. HIS ASSISTANT (NOW ANA) CONSULTS WITH LAYDE'S ASKS HIM FOR HIS WORK. LAYDE ~~then~~ then takes down personal information, asks questions.

MINUTES



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U.S. DIARY

PAGE 4

SAT OCT 31, CON WARREN ME NOT TO ~~leave~~ <sup>leave</sup> any steps before  
 the sovets expect me, says I am a "fool" and says the  
 DISSOLUTION APPEARS ARE ALONG TIME IN PREPARING FOR OTHER  
 WORDS REFUSES TO ALLOW ME AT THAT TIME TO DISSOLVE U.S.  
 CITIZ. I STATE "MY MIND IS MAKE UP" FROM THIS DAY FORWARD  
 I CONSIDER MYSELF NO CITIZEN OF THE U.S.A. I SPEND 40  
 MINUTES AT THE EMBASSY BEFORE SNYDER SAYS "NOW UNLESS  
 YOU WISH TO EXPOUND ON YOUR MARXIST BELIEFS YOU CAN GO"  
 I WISH TO DISSOLVE U.S. CITIZ, NOT TODAY HE SAYS IN EFFECT. I  
 LEAVE EMBASSY ELATED AT THIS SHOWDOWN, RETURNING TO  
 MY HOTEL I FEEL NOW MY ENERGIES ARE NOT SPENT IN  
 VAIN. I'M SURE RUSSIANS WILL EXCEPT ME AFTER THIS  
 SIGN OF MY FAITH IN THEM. 200 AKNACK, A REPORTER  
 BY THE NAME OF GOKSTENE WANTS AN INTERVIEW I'M  
 FIREDERGASSED & HOW DID YOU FIND OUT? THE EMBASSY CALLED  
 U.S. HE SAID. I SEND HIM AWAY I STAND RELI, ZE. THIS  
 IS ONE WAY TO BRING PRESSURE ON ME. BY NOTIFYING MY  
 RELATIONS IN U.S. THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS, ALTHOUGH THEY  
 WOULD SAY "IFS FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD." A HALF HOUR LATER  
 ANOTHER REPORTER MISS MOSBY COMES. I ANSWER A FEW  
 QUICK QUESTIONS AFTER REFUSING AN INTERVIEW. I AM  
 SURPRISED AT THE INTEREST. I GET PHONE CALLS FROM  
 "TIME" AT NIGHT A PHONE CALL FROM THE STATES I REFUSE  
 ALL CALLS WITHOUT FINDING OUT WHO'S IT FROM. I FEEL  
 NOT DEPLETED BECAUSE OF THE ATTENTION 10:00 I RETIRE

NOV. 1 - MORE REPORTERS, 3 PHONE CALLS FROM BROTHERS MATHEW,  
 NOW I FEEL SLIGHTLY EXHAUSTED, NOT SO LONELY.

NOV-2-15 DAYS OF UTTER LONELINESS I REFUSE ALL REMITS  
 PHONE CALLS I REMAINE IN MY ROOM, I AM RAKES WITH DISORDERS

NOV 15 - I DECIDE TO GIVE AN INTERVIEW, I HAVE MISS  
 MOSBY'S CARD SO I CALL HER. SHE GIVES RIGHT OVER. I GIVE  
 MY STORY, ALLOW PICTURES, LATER STORY IS DISTORTED, SENT WITHOUT  
 MY PERMISSION, THAT IS OFFENSE I EVER SAW AND CALLED HER  
 STORY. AGAIN I FEEL SLIGHTLY BETTER BECAUSE OF THE ATTENTION.

NOV. 16. A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL COMES TO MY ROOM ASKS HOW  
 I AM. NOTIFIES ME I CAN REMAINE IN USSR TILL SOME SOLUTION  
 IN FOUND WITH WHAT TO DO WITH ME, IT IS COMFORTING NEWS  
 FORMER.

See:  
 NOV  
 15th  
 INT  
 11-16

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D. ARY

PAGE 5

NOV 17 - DEC 30 I HAVE BOUGHT MYSELF TWO SELF-TEACHING RUSSIAN LAM. BOOKS I FORCE MYSELF TO STUDY 8 HOURS A DAY. I SIT IN MY ROOM AND READ AND MEMORIZE WORDS. ALL MEALS I TAKE IN MY ROOM. RIMMA ARRANGED THAT IT IS VERY COOL ON THE STREETS SO I HARLEY GO OUTSIDE AT ALL FOR THIS MONTH AND A HALF I SEE NO ONE SPEAK TO NO ONE ACCEPT EVERYBODY AND THEN RIMMA, WHO CALLS THE MINISTRY ABOUT ME. HAVE THEY FORGOTTEN? DURING DECEMBER I PAID NO MONEY TO THE HOTEL, BUT RIMMA TOLD HOTEL I WAS EXPECTING A LOT OF MONEY FROM USA. I HAVE 28. LEFT THIS MONTH I WAS CALLED TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE AND MET 3 NEW OFFICIALS WHO ASKED ME THE SAME QUESTIONS I HAD A MONTH BEFORE. THEY APPARENTLY NOT TO KNOW ME AT ALL.

DEC 31. NEW YEAR'S EVE I SPEND IN THE COMPANY OF ROSA ABRAHAMOVNA AT THE HOTEL BERLIN, SHE HAS THE DUTY. I SIT WITH HER UNTIL POST MIDNIGHT, SHE GIVES ME A SMALL "BORATIN" CIGARETTE, FOR A NEW YEARS PRESENT SHE IS VERY NICE I FOUND OUT ONLY RECENTLY SHE IS MARRIED, HAS SMALL SON WHO WAS BORN CRIPPLED, THAT IS WHY SHE IS SO STRANGELY TENDER AND COMPELLING.

JAN 1 - 4 NO CHANGE IN ROUTINE

TODAY I AM CALLED TO PASSPORT OFFICE AND FINALLY GIVEN A SOVIET DOCUMENT NOT THE SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AS I SE WANT, ONLY A RESIDENCE DOCUMENT, NOT EVEN FOR FOREIGNER BUT A PAPER CALLED "FOR THOSE WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP". STILL I AM HAPPY. THE OFFICIAL SAYS THEY ARE SENDING ME TO THE CITY OF MINSK. I ASK "IS THAT IN SLOVAKIA?" HE LAUGHER. HE ALSO TELLS ME THAT THEY HAVE ARRANGED FOR ME TO RECEIVE SOME MONEY THOUGH THE RED CROSS TO PAY MY HOTEL BILLS AND EXPENSES. I THANK THE GENTLEMEN AND LEAVE LATER IN THE AFTERNOON I SEE ROSA ABRAHAMOVNA SHE ASKS ARE YOU HAPPY? "YES"

JAN 5. I GO TO RED CROSS IN MOSCOW FOR MONEY WITH INTERVIEWER (NEW ONE) I RECEIVE 5000 RUBLES A HUGE SUM!! LATER IN MORN I GO TO EARN IN CURRICIA MONTH 90 THE FRIDAY.

JAN 7. I LEAVE MOSCOW BY TRAIN FOR MINSK BELORUSSIA. MY HOTEL WILL HAVE 1000 RUBLES A WEEK. I HAVE TICKET TO MINSK ETC. I ALSO SEE I HAVE A LOT OF MONEY IN MY POCKET. I WRITE MY MOTHER & OTHER LETTERS IN WHICH I SAY "I DO NOT WANT TO STAY HERE THAT YOU THINK I AM BEGINNING A NEW LIFE HERE. I WANT MY PART OF THE OLD."



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QITAY Minsk. PAGE 6

JAN. 7. ARRIVE IN MINSK MET BY 2 WOMEN RED CROSS WORKERS. WE GO TO HOTEL "MINSKY" I TAKE ROOM AND MEET ROSA AND STALLING. TWO PERKINS FROM INTERARIST IN HOTEL WHO SPEAK ENGLISH STALLING IS IN 40's NICE MARRIED YOUNG CHILD, ROSA ABOUT 23 BLOND ATTRACTIVE UNMARRIED EXCELLENT ENGLISH, WE ATTRACT EACH OTHER AT ONCE.

JAN. 8. I MEET THE CITY MAYOR, COMRADE SHARPOF, WHO WELCOMES ME TO MINSK PROMISES A RECENT FROM DEPARTMENT "ECON" AND WANTS ME ABOUT "UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS" WHO SOMETIMES INSULT FOREIGNERS. MY INTERPRETER: ROMAN BETHOF, HEAD FOR. TECH ENSTIT. NEXT DOOR.

JAN. 15. THE DAY TO MYSELF I WALK THROUGH CITY, VERY NICE.

JAN. 18 I VISIT MINSK RADIO FACTORY WHERE I SHALL WORK.

THERE I MEET ARGENTINIAN IMMIGRANT ALEXANDER ZEGER BORN A POLISH JEW. IMMIG. TO ARGEN. IN 1938 AND CAME TO P.I.'S HOMELAND (NOW PART OF PERU) IN 1955 SPEAKS ENGLISH WITH AMER. ACCENT HE WORKED FOR AMER. COM. IN ARGEN. HE IS HEAD OF A DEPT. A QUALIFIED ENGINEER, IS LATE

40'S MILD MANNERED LIKE ME HE SEEMS TO WANT TO TELL ME SOMETHING. I SHOW HIM MY TEMPOR. DOCU. AND SAY SOON I SHALL HAVE RUSS. CITY.

JAN. 13-1950 I WORK AS A "CHECKER" METAL WORKER, PAY: 700 RUB. A MONTH THE WORK VERY EASY I AM LEARNING RUSSIAN QUICKLY. NOW, EVERYONE IS VERY FRIENDLY AND KIND. I MEET MANY YOUNG RUSSIAN WORKERS MY OWN AGE THEY HAVE VARIOUS REMONSTRATIONS ALL WISH TO KNOW ABOUT ME EVEN OFFER TO HOLD A MASS PARTY, SO I CAN SAY. I REFUSE POLITELY. AT NIGHT I TAKE ROSA TO

THE THEATER, MUSIC OF EVERY ABOUT EVERY DAY. I'M BEING BIG AND AM VERY SATISFIED. I RECEIVE A CHECK FROM THE RED CROSS EVERY 5TH OF THE MONTH TO HELP. THE CHECK IS 700 RUBLES. THEREFORE EVERY MONTH I MAKE 1400 R. ABOUT THE SAME AS THE P. DIRECTOR OF THE FACTORY! ZEGER CASES ARE DURING THIS TIME I DON'T LIKE: PICTURE OF LENIN WHICH WATCHES FROM ITS PLACE OF HONOUR AND PHI. TRAINING AT 11-120 EACH MORNING. (COMPLUSERY) FOR ALL (SHADES OF H.G. WALLS!!)

MARCH 15. I RECEIVE A SMALL FINEST ONE-ROOM APARTMENT NEAR THE FACTORY (8 MIN. WALK) WITH SPLENDID VIEW FROM 2 BALCONIES OF THE RIVER. ALMOST RENT FREE (60. RUB A MONTH) IT IS A RUSSIAN DREAM.

MARCH 17 - APRIL 21. - WORK. I HAVE LOST CONTACT WITH ROSA AFTER MY HOUSE MOVING. I MEET PHYL GOLDBACH A YOUNGER MAN MY AGE FRIENDLY VERY INTELLIGENT A EXCELLENT RADIO TECHNICIAN HIS FATHER: GEN. GILLES ALLAN WAS MANAGER AT MOUTH OF DNEPR RIVER. TWICE HERO OF USSR IN WWII.



DIARY

PAGE 7

MAY 1 - MAY DAY CAME AS MY FIRST HOLIDAY AND WORKERS  
ECT. CLOSED AFTER SPECTACULAR MILITARY PARADE AND PICTURES OF  
PARADE PAST REVIEWING STANDS WAVING FLAGS AND PICTURES OF  
MR. K. ECT. I FOLLOW THE AMER. CUSTOM OF MARKING A  
HOLIDAY BY SLEEPING IN IN THE MORNING. AT NIGHT I DINE  
WITH THE ZEGERS CHILDREN AT AN PARTY THROB BY THEM ABOUT  
45 PEOPLE LONG MOST OF ARGENTINE ORIGIN WE DANCE AND  
PIRNY AROUND AND ORIGIN KUTTY 2 AM. WHEN PARTY BREAKS UP  
LEONARDO ZELER ONEST DAY. 26 FORMALLY MARRIED, NOW DIVORCED,  
A TALENTED SINGER. ANITA ZELER 20 VERY GAY, NOT SO  
ATTRACTIVE BUT WE PUT IT OFF. HER BOY-FRIEND ALREADY IS  
A HUNGARIAN CHINA SILENT AND BROODING, NOT AT ALL LIKE ANITA  
ZELER ADVISES ME TO GO BACK TO U.S.A. ITS THE FIRST VOICE OF  
OPPOSITION I HAVE HEARD. I RESPECT ZELER, HE HAS SEEN THE WORLD.  
HE SAYS MANY THINGS, AND RELATES MANY THINGS I DO NOT KNOW  
ABOUT THE U.S.S.R. I BEGIN TO FEEL UNEASY INSIDE ITS TABLE.

JUNE-JULY SUMMER MONTHS OF GREEN BEAUTY, PINE FOREST  
VERY DEEP. I ENJOY MANY SUNDAYS IN THE ENVIRONMENT  
OF MINSA. WITH THE ZELERS WHO HAVE A CAR "MAS. VICH"  
ALFRED ALWAYS GOES ALONG WITH ANITA. LEONARDO SEEMS TO HAVE  
NO PERSONAL BOY-FRIEND BUT MANY ADMIRING. SHE HAS A  
BEAUTIFUL SPANISH FIGURE, LONG BLACK HAIR, LIKE ANITA  
I NEVER PAY MUCH ATTENTION HER SHE TOO OLD FOR ME SHE SEEMS  
TO DISLIKE MY LACK OF ATTENTION FOR SOME REASON. SHE IS A BIT STUBBORN  
I HAVE BECOME HABITUATED TO A SMALL CAFE WHICH IS WHERE  
I DINE IN THE EVENING. THE FOOD IS GENERALLY POOR AND ALWAYS  
EXACTLY THE SAME, MENUE IN MY CAFE AT ANY POINT IN THE CITY.  
THE FOOD IS CHEAP AND I DON'T REALLY CARE ABOUT QUALITY AFTER  
THREE YEARS IN THE U.S.A.

AUG-SEPT AS MY RUSSIAN IMPROVES I BECOME INCREASINGLY  
CONCIOUS OF JUST WHAT SORT OF A SOCIETY I LIVE IN. MASS  
GYMNASTICS, COMPULSORY AFTERWORK MEETING, USUALLY POLITICAL  
INFORMATION MEETING. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES AND  
THE SENDING OF THE ENTIRE SHOP COLLECTIVE (EXCEPT ME) TO PICK  
POTATOES ON A SUNDAY, AT A STATE COLLECTIVE FARM. A PARADOX  
OUTLY TO BRING IN THE HARVEST. THE OPINIONS OF THE WORKERS  
(UNVOICED) ARE THAT ITS A GREAT PAIN IN THE NECK. THEY  
DON'T SEEM TO BE ESPECIALLY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ANY OF  
THE "COLLECTIVE" IDEAS. AN INHERENT FEELING. FEAR INCREASINGLY  
AWARE OF THE PRESENCE, WITH THE VJ, OF LEIBZEN, SHOP PARTY  
SECRETARY. PART ENTHUSIAST, PART JOINT ON THE OUTSIDE. HE IS A  
NO-SENSE PARTY REGULATOR.



DAILY

PAGE 8

28

Oct. the coming of fall, my spread of a new Russian winter. The melon in splendid colors and reds of fall in color. Apples, peaches, apricots and cherries abound for these first fall weeks. I am a healthy, brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (At other times of the year unobtainable).

Oct. 18 my 21st birthday. Greeted by LISA, PAUL, ELLA and ~~and~~ at a small party at my parents. ELLA a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the Radio Factory No. 1, Rosa and ELLA are jealous of each other, it was a warm feeling to me. Both are my size for the first time. ELLA and PAUL both give ash-trays (I don't smoke) we have a much.

NOV. Finds the approach of winter now, growing no longer. Overtakes me in spite of my conquest of ENNATACHINA, a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatory in Moscow. ~~and~~ after an affair which last a few weeks we part.

NOV. I make the acquaintances of four girls room at the Com. Soc. Sanitary in room 212. NEIL is very interesting, so is TOMKA. TOMKA and ALMA, I usually go to the institute Cometary with a friend of mine who speaks English very well. ERANK TITOV is in the fourth year at the medical institute, very bright fellow. At the Cometary we sit and talk for hours in a room. I am having a light affair with NEIL KOROKA.

JAN. New Year I spend at home of ELLA GERMAIN. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonorable advances, we drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosphere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the New Year home, I decide to propose to ELLA.

JAN. 2. After a pleasant hand-in-hand walk to the local cinema we come home standing on the doorstep I propose. She hesitates then refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love: I am American and someday might be arrested simply because of that simple Polish Intervention in the 20's. And to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of Polish origin "you understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it." I am stunned and snickers at my unknown in thinking to go. I am too stunned to think. I realize she was there, serious with me but only exploited my being an American in order to get the entry of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian boys. I am miserable!



D.R. RV

PAGE 9

JAN 3. I AM MISAPPROPRIATE ABOUT ELVA. I LOVE HER BUT WHAT CAN I DO?  
 JAN 4. THE STATE DEPT. HEAR WHICH WAS A PART OF THE UNION.  
 JAN 4. ONE YEAR AFTER I RECEIVED THE RESIDENCE DOCUMENT I  
 AM CALLED IN TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE AND ASKED IF I WANT  
 CITIZENSHIP (RUSSIAN) I SAY NO SIMPLY EXTEND MY RESIDENTIAL  
 PASSPORT TO AGREE AND MY DOCUMENT IS EXTENDED UNTIL JAN 4, 1962  
 JAN 4-31 I AM STARTING TO RECONSIDER MY V.I.S.I.R.E ABOUT STAYING  
 THE WORK IS DRAB THE MONEY I GET HAS NOWHERE TO BE SPENT  
 NO NIGHTLIVES OR BOWLING ALYS NO PLACES OF RECREATION. NO  
 THE TRADE UNION DANCES I HAVE HAVE HAD ENOUGH.  
 FEB. 15 MAIL MY FIRST REQUEST TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW  
 FOR RECONSIDERING MY POSITION, I START "I WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK DUS"  
 FEB. 28 I RECEIVE LETTER FROM EMBASSY. RICHARD E. STYER CAR  
 STATES "I COULD COME IN FOR AN INTERVIEW ANY TIME I WANTED"  
 MARCH 1-15 I NOW LIVE IN A STATE OF EXPECTATION ABOUT  
 GOING BACK TO THE U.S. I CONFIDED WITH ZEGGER HE SUPPORTS  
 MY JUDGMENT BUT WARNES ME NOT TO TELL ANY RUSSIANS ABOUT  
 MY DESIRE TO RETURN. I UNDERSTAND NOW WHY.

MARCH 17 - I AND ERICH WENT TO TRADE UNION DANCE. BORING  
 BUT AT THE LAST HOUR I AM INTRODUCED TO A GIRL WITH  
 A FRENCH HAIR-DO AND RED-DESS WITH WHITE SLIPPERS I DANCE  
 WITH HER. THEN ASK TO SHOW HER HOME I DO ALONG WITH 5  
 OTHER ADMIRERS HER NAME IS MARINA. WE LIKE EACH OTHER  
 RIGHT AWAY SHE GIVES ME HER PHONE NUMBER AND SAYS  
 HOME WITH AN MT-30-NEW FRIENDS IN ITATI I WANT HAVE  
 MARCH 18-31 - WE WALK & TALK A LITTLE ABOUT MYSELF, SHE  
 TALKS ALOT ABOUT HERSELF. HER NAME IS MARINA. PROBABLY

APR 1-30 WE ARE GOING STEADY AND I DECIDE I WANT HAVE  
 HER, SHE PUTS ME OFF AS ON APRIL 15 I PROPOSE SHE ACCEPT  
 APR 31, AFTER A 7 DAY DELAY AT THE NEGOTIATING 'BEAURE

BECAUSE OF MY UNUSUAL PASSPORT THEY ALLOW US TO REGISTER  
 AS MAN & WIFE TWO OF MARINA'S ~~LOVE~~ GIRL FRIENDS ACT AS  
 UNDERMANS, WE ARE MARRIED. AT HER AUNT'S HOME WE HAVE  
 A SHINE, RECEPTION FOR ABOUT 20 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES WHO  
 WISH US HAPPINESS (IN SPIRIT OF MY ORIGIN AND ACCEPT) WHICH  
 WAS IN GENERAL RUTHY INQUIRING TO MY RUSSIAN SERVICE FOR.  
 THE VERY NAME IN THE SOVIET UNION IS EVEN TOASTED AFTER  
 AN EVENING OF EATING AND DRINKING IN WHICH UNCLE MOOSER  
 STARTED A FIGHT AND THE FINE BLOW ON AN OVERLOADED CRUISE  
 WE TAKE OUR LEAVE AND WALK THE 15 MINUTES TO OUR HOME  
 WE LIVED NEAR EACH OTHER. AT MIDNIGHT WE WERE LONG.



## DIARY PAGE 10

MAY DAY 1961. FOUND US THINKING ABOUT OUR FUTURE. I WAS  
OF FACT I MARRIED MARINA TO WHAT ILLIA I FOUND MYSELF  
IN LOVE WITH MARINA.

MAY - THE TRANSITION OF CHANGING FULL LOVE FROM ELLA  
TO MARINA WAS VERY PAINFULL ES. AS I SAW ELLA ALMOST  
EVERY DAY AT THE FACTORY BUT AS THE DAYS WENT BY  
I ADJUSTED MORE AND MORE MY WIFE MENTALLY. I STILL  
HADN'T TOLD MY WIFE OF MY DESIRE TO RETURN TO U.S.

SHE IS MADLY IN LOVE WITH ME FROM THE VERY START.  
BOAT RIDES ON LAKE MINSK WALKS THROUGH THE PARKS  
EVENING AT HOME OR AT AUNT VALINE'S PLACE WITH MARINA.

JUNE - A CONTINUENCE OF MAY, EXCEPT THAT WE DRAW CLOSER  
AND CLOSER AND I THINK VERY LITTLE NOW OF ELLA.  
IN THE LAST DAYS OF THIS MONTH I REVEAL MY LONGING  
TO RETURN TO AMERICA. MY WIFE IS SLIGHTLY STARTLED  
BUT THEN ENCOURAGES ME TO DO WHAT I WISH TO DO.

JULY - I DECIDED TO TAKE MY TWO WEEK VACATION  
AND TRAVEL TO MOSCOW (WITHOUT POLICE PERMISSION)  
TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO SEE ABOUT GETTING MY U.S.  
PASSPORT BACK AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MY WIFE  
TO ENTER THE U.S. WITH ME.

JULY 8 - I FLY BY PLANE TO MINSK ON A IL-20. 2 HRS. 20  
LATER AFTER TAKING A TEARFUL AND ANXIOUS PARTING FROM  
MY WIFE I ARRIVE IN MOSCOW DEPARTING BY BUS

FROM THE AIRPORT I ARRIVE IN THE CENTER OF THE  
CITY MAKING MY WAY THROUGH HEAVY TRAFFIC I  
DON'T COME IN SIGHT OF THE EMBASSY UNTIL 3:00 PM

THE AFTERNOON. ITS SATURDAY WHAT IF THEY ARE  
CLOSED? ENTERING I FIND THE OFFICES EMPTY BUT  
MANAGE TO CONTACT SNYDER ON THE PHONE (SINCE THE  
EMBASSY PERSONAL LINE ON THE SAME BUILDING)  
HE COMES DOWN TO greet me shake my hand after  
interview he advises me to come in first thing mon  
(see - July 8 - 13.)

JULY 8 - INTERVIEW JULY 9 REUSE PASSPORT. CALL MARINA TO MOSCOW ALSO  
JULY 14. I AND MARINA RETURN TO MINSK.

JULY 15. MARINA AT WORK IS SHOCKED TO FIND OUT THEY  
EVERYONE KNOW SHE ENTERED THE U.S. EMBASSY. THEY WERE  
CALLED AT HER PLACE OF WORK FROM SOME OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW  
AS BOSS TOLD A REPORTING AND GIVE HER A STRONG  
BROWBEATING. THE FIRST OFFICIAL SNAKE IN MOSCOW

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N. A. S.

Hand Page

JULY 15 AUG 20. We have found out which ~~papers~~ and certificates are necessary ~~to~~ TO APPLY FOR A EXIT VISA. They number about 20 PAPER BIRTH CERTIFICATES AFFIDAVIT MARRIAGE act. ON AUG 20's we give the papers out they say it will be 34 months before we know whether itself let us go or not. in the meantime MARRIAGE was had to since 4 different meetings at the

PLACE OF WORK held by her boss at the direction of "someone" by phone. The young comm. League headquarters also called about for and she had to go see them for 1 1/2 hrs.

The purpose (expressed) is to persuade her from going to the U.S.A. net effect. MAKE HER MORE SURE ABOUT WANTING TO. MARRIAGE IS PRESENT. WE ONLY HOPE THAT THE VISAS COME THROUGH SOON.

AUG 21-SEPT 1. I MAKE repeated TRIPS TO THE PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE ALSO TO MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MINSK, ALSO MIN. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE A SAY IN THE GRANTING OF A VISA. I EXTRACTED PROMISES OF QUICK ATTENTION TO US.

SEPT. OCT 18. NO WORD FROM MIN. (They'll call us) MARRIAGE LEAVES MINSK BY TRAIN ON VACATION TO THE CITY OF KRAKOV IN THE URALS TO VISIT AN AUNT for 4 weeks.

DURING THIS TIME I AM LONELY BUT I AND ERICH GO TO THE AMUSE AND PUBLIC VICES FOR ENTERTAINMENT. I HAVEN'T DONE THIS IN QUITE A FEW MONTHS NOW.

I SEND MY BIRTHDAY GREETING AT THE OFFICE WHEATHER MY FUTURE "QUEEN OF SPADES" I AM 22 years old.

NOV 2. MARRIAGE ARRIVES BACK, RADIANT, WITH SEVERAL STARS OF RESERVES FOR ME FROM HER HUSBAND. NOV-DEC. NOW WE ARE BEGINNING THINGS ABOUT THE BOLDING MARRIAGE IS BEGINNING TO WORRY ABOUT GOING TO THE U.S.

PROBABLY FROM THE STRAIN OF HER BEING PREGNANT, STILL WE GUARDED AND SO THINGS ARE NOT TO BRING DESP. WITH THE APPROACH OF THE HARD RUSSIAN WINTER.

DEC 25th CHRISTMAS DAY TUES. MARRIAGE IS CALLED TO THE PASSPORT & VISA OFFICE. SHE IS NOT. WE HAVE BEEN GRANTED SOMEWHAT EARLY VISA'S. SHE FINDS OUT THE COMPLETING BIRTH AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS WITHIN THE NEXT ITS GREAT (I THINK)

NEW YEARS, we spend at the 2nd floor at a dinner party AT MIDNIGHT. GATHERING OF ERICH FATHER.

JAN. 1. I AM CALLED TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE TO SEE MY RESIDENCE PASSPORT EXPIRE TODAY. SINCE I HAVE MADE A U.S. PASSPORT IN MY RESIDENCE I AM GIVEN A NEW RESIDENCE PASSPORT. I AM GIVEN A NEW RESIDENCE PASSPORT. THEY HAVE GIVEN US PERMISSION TO LEAVE, THE U.S. VISA IS VALID TO JULY 5 1962.





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

Lee H. Oswald  
Kalinina St.  
House 4, Apt. 24  
Minsk, U.S.S.R.  
January 17, 1962.

*affidavit of support*

I, Lee H. Oswald, affirm that I have the ability and desire to support my wife, Marina N. Oswald, from such time as she shall become a resident of the U.S.A..

I have no obligations of support to any other person and I have no other debts, expenses or obligations to any firm or individual.

I am fully employable in the occupational fields of metals and electronics.

Plans have been made for my wife to reside with me in Vernon, Texas at the residence of my mother Mrs. M. Oswald.

Lee H. Oswald



Note from "Alek" to  
Marine & June, in  
Russian language.

p. 315

Feb 20

Поправки к плану

Касаясь тех вопросов, которые  
возникли

Как правильно это понимать?

Согласно тем данным, которые  
содержатся в документах, касающихся

этих вопросов, не следует забывать

что в документах, касающихся

этих вопросов, не следует забывать

о том, что в документах, касающихся

этих вопросов, не следует забывать

о том, что в документах, касающихся

этих вопросов, не следует забывать

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о том, что в документах, касающихся

этих вопросов, не следует забывать

134  
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

#59

-JFK EXHIBIT F-493

JFK EXHIBIT F-493



JFK EXHIBIT F-494

Exhibit No. 1  
 on Examination  
 of "Wings,"  
 23 20 2675 ST. Johnson  
 4/11/64

LH 850713  
 85, Box 30061  
 New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir,

As a long time subscriber  
 to the Worker, I know I can  
 ask a favor of you with full  
 confidence of its fulfillment.

I have formed a "Fair Play  
 for Cuba Committee" here in  
 New Orleans, I think it is  
 the best way to attract the  
 largest mass of people to a  
 popular struggle.

I ask that you give  
 me as much literature as you  
 judge possible since I think  
 it would be very nice to have  
 your literature among the "Fair  
 Play" leaflets (like the one enclosed)  
 and pamphlets in my office.

Also please be as kind as

A. Johnson  
 Exhibit #1

-JFK EXHIBIT F-494

to convey the enclosed "honorary  
membership" cards to these  
fighters for peace Mr. Gus Wall  
and Mrs. E. Davis.

Yours Truly,  
Leo H. Gurnea  
June 10, 1962

A. Johnson  
Exhibit #1

ASSASSINATION



# HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for  
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER  
MEMBER BRANCH

*Free Literature, Lectures*

LOCATION:

A. Johnson  
Exhibit #1

EVERYONE WELCOME!

|                                |            |                                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| FOR<br>POST OFFICE<br>USE ONLY | POSTMASTER | DATE BOX OPENED<br>NOV - 1 1963 | DATE BOX CLOSED | BOX NO.<br>6225 |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type)  
LEE H. OSWALD

NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either)  
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE  
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

KIND OF BUSINESS  
None Profit

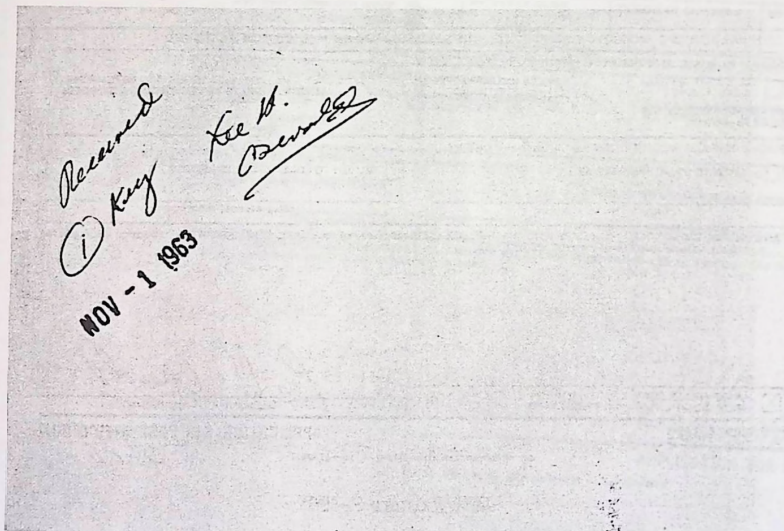
BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)  
3610 N. Beckley

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT  
X Lee H. Oswald

DATE OF APPLICATION  
Nov. 1, 1963

11-22-63





|                                |                           |                                 |                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| FOR<br>POST OFFICE<br>USE ONLY | POSTMASTER<br>J. B. KUBER | DATE BOX OPENED<br>OCT 9 - 1962 | DATE BOX CLOSED<br>MAY 14 1963 | BOX NO.<br>2915 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type)

LEE H. CAWALL

NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either)

KIND OF BUSINESS

BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

X Lee H. Cawall

DATE OF APPLICATION

OCT 7, 1962

For Post Office Use Only  
ENTERED IN DIRECTORY

INITIALS OF CLERK

ve

INITIALS OF CARRIER

BOX NO.

6225

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BEFORE P.O. BOX IS ASSIGNED

DELIVER MAIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CHECKED BELOW

☐ ALL EXCEPT SPECIAL  
DELIVERY IN BOX

☒ ALL INCLUDING SPECIAL  
DELIVERY IN BOX

☐ ONLY MAIL ADDRESSED TO BOX IS TO BE PLACED IN IT.  
ALL OTHER MAIL TO BE DELIVERED AS ADDRESSED.

☐ OTHER INSTRUCTIONS  
(Explain)

SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL ONLY (Deliver as checked below)

☐ DELIVER TO LOCAL RESIDENCE AT

☐ DELIVER TO LOCAL BUSINESS ADDRESS AT

(No., street, and zone)

(No., street, and zone)

NAMES OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL THROUGH BOX (If box is rented to a firm, include the full name of each of its members whose mail is to be placed in box.)

☐ HAVE READ ITEMS 1 THROUGH 5, ABOVE AND  
WILL COMPLY WITH THEM.

X

Lee H. Cawall

(Signature of applicant)

POD FORM 1093  
JULY 1960

APPLICATION FOR POST OFFICE BOX

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-47420-7

JFK EXHIBIT F-496

JFK EXHIBIT F-497

EXHIBIT NO 2  
 on dossier of V.T. May 26  
 Lee, 4/17/64 at New  
 Orleans, La. 4/15/64. J.P.R.  
 V.T.L.

I am requesting formal  
 membership in your organization.

In the past I have received  
 from you pamphlets ect., both  
 bought by me and given to me  
 by you.

now that I live in New  
 Orleans I have been thinking  
 about renting a small office  
 at my own expense for the  
 purpose of forming a F.P.C.C.  
 branch here in New Orleans.

could you give me a  
 charter?

also I would like information  
 on buying pamphlets ect. in  
 large lots, as well as blank  
 F.P.C.C. applications ect.

V.T. Lee  
 Exhibit #2

also, a picture of Fidel,  
 suitable for framing would be

ASSASSINATION



most welcome touch.

My office down here rent for 30. a month and if I had a steady flow of literature I would be glad to take the expense.

Of course I work and could not supervise the office at all times but I'm sure I could get some volunteers to do it.

Could you add some advice or recommendations?

I am not saying this project would be a roaring success, but I am willing to try.

an office, literature, and getting people to know you are the fundamentals of the F.P.C.C. as far as I can see so here's hoping to hear from you.

Yours respectfully  
Lee H. Purdy

V. T. Lee  
Exhibit #2

ENCLOSURES

L. H. Carroll

N.Y. 30061

New Orleans, La.

A. Johnson  
Exhibit #4Central Committee  
C.P., U.S.A.

August 28, 1963

Am it  
please  
reply WJ. P. [unclear]  
[unclear]

Please address me upon a  
problem of personal tactics.

I have lived in the Soviet  
union from Oct. 1956 to July 1962.

I had, in 1959, in Moscow, tried  
to legally disclaim my Soviet  
U.S.S.R. citizenship in favor of Soviet  
citizenship, however, I did not  
complete the legal formalities for this.

Spring came back to the U.S.  
in 1962 and thrown myself  
into the struggle for progress  
and freedom in the United  
States, I would like to know  
exactly, in your opinion, I can  
continue to fight, handicapped as  
it was, by my past record, can  
I still handle these circumstances, compete

NO INFORMATION



the progressive forces, above-  
ground or under in your opinion  
I shall always remain in the  
background, i.e. underground.

Our opponents could use my  
background of work in the  
U.S.S.R. against any cause which  
I join, by association, they could  
say the organization of which I  
am a member, is Russian controlled,  
etc. I am sure you see my  
point.

I could of course openly proclaim,  
(if present on the subject) that  
I wanted to dissolve my American  
citizenship as a personal protest  
against the policy of the U.S. government  
in supporting dictatorships, etc.  
But what do you think I should

A. Johnson  
Exhibit #4

COPIES

is which is the best to be  
in general?

Should I disassociate myself from  
all progressive activities?

Here in New Orleans, I am  
secretary of the local branch of  
the "Miss Mary Terrell Committee",  
a position which, frankly, I have  
to lead the fight, communist ideals.  
On a local radio show, I was  
attacked by Cuban life organization  
representatives for my misdeeds;  
in the Soviet Union. I am

I feel I may have compromised  
the C.P.C., as you see that  
I need the advice of trusted,  
long time fighters for progress.  
Please advise.

with affectional greeting

Sincerely

Lee H. Oswald

A. Johnson  
Exhibit #4

ASSASSINATION





Viernes. 27 de septiembre 1963

| No. | Nombre              | Procedencia Origen             | Observaciones |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1   | Fr. Isabel Sahar    | Warangos, Dgo. Enghedo         | del           |
| 2   | Gregorio Guzmán     | Warangos Dgo. Enghedo          | del           |
| 3   | Rafael Turrero      | Aguascalientes, México         | del           |
| 4   | Antonio Obila       | D. F.                          | del           |
| 5   | Martín Bucay        | U. de la Habana, Cuba          | del           |
| 6   | Fernando Valenzuela | El Estero de San Juan, Enghedo | del           |
| 7   | Angelica Guevara    | Tehuacan, Puebla               | del           |
| 8   | Francisco Morales   | Puebla, Puebla                 | del           |
| 9   | Martín Amador       | El Estero de San Juan, Enghedo | del           |
| 10  | José Luis Amador    | Chihuahua, Chihuahua           | del           |
| 11  | Pedro Quintana      | Tehuacan, Puebla               | del           |
| 12  | Manuel Santos       | Saltito, Coah.                 | del           |
| 13  | Rafael Roca         | Tehuacan, Puebla               | del           |
| 14  | Gregorio Contreras  | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 15  | San Juan            | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 16  | Rafael Rodríguez    | Chihuahua, Chihuahua           | del           |
| 17  | Rafael Rodríguez    | Chihuahua, Chihuahua           | del           |
| 18  | San Juan, Coah.     | U. S. A. (Texas)               | del           |
| 19  | Rafael Rodríguez    | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 20  | San Juan, Coah.     | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 21  | Rafael Rodríguez    | Saltito, Coah.                 | del           |
| 22  | Roberto Lopez       | D. F.                          | del           |
| 23  |                     |                                |               |
| 24  | Juan Francisco Roca | Querétaro, Querétaro           | del           |
| 25  | Rafael Rodríguez    | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 26  | Alfredo Guevara     | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 27  |                     |                                |               |
| 28  | José Guevara        | Querétaro, Querétaro           | del           |
| 29  | Manuel Guevara      | San Juan, Coah.                | del           |
| 30  |                     |                                |               |





these tactics by the notorious F.B.I..  
~~It was unfortunate that the Soviet~~  
~~Embassy was unable to aid me in Mexico City~~  
~~but I had not planned to contact the Mexican City~~  
~~Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for~~  
~~me & Had I been able to reach someone so planned~~  
~~I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there~~  
~~for the completion of work I had been able to~~  
~~get the necessary documents & required~~  
~~assist me.~~ would have had the time to assist  
 me. but of course the ~~my~~ <sup>my</sup> Cuban Consul  
 was at fault here, I'm glad he has since been  
 replaced by another.

1/23/63  
 JH

D-441321 AX Q449

FORM W-4 (Rev. July 1961)  
U. S. Treasury Department  
Internal Revenue Service

# EMPLOYEE'S WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

Print full name

LEE HARVEY

OSWALD

Social Security

Account Number

433-54-3937

Print home address

2515 WEST 5th ST

City IRVING

Zone

State

TEXAS

## EMPLOYEE:

File this form with your employer. Otherwise, he must withhold U. S. Income tax from your wages without exemption.

## EMPLOYER:

Keep this certificate with your records. If the employee is believed to have claimed too many exemptions, the District Director should be so advised.

## HOW TO CLAIM YOUR WITHHOLDING EXEMPTIONS

1. If SINGLE, and you claim an exemption, write the figure "1" . . . . .
2. If MARRIED, one exemption each is allowable for husband and wife if not claimed on another certificate.  
(a) If you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2" }  
(b) If you claim one of these exemptions, write the figure "1" }  
(c) If you claim neither of these exemptions, write "0" } . . . . . 2
3. Exemptions for age and blindness (applicable only to you and your wife but not to dependents):  
(a) If you or your wife will be 65 years of age or older at the end of the year, and you claim this exemption, write "1"; if both will be 65 or older, and you claim both of these exemptions, write "2" . . . . .  
(b) If you or your wife are blind, and you claim this exemption, write the figure "1"; if both are blind, and you claim both of these exemptions, write the figure "2" . . . . .
4. If you claim exemptions for one or more dependents, write the number of such exemptions. (Do not claim exemption for a dependent unless you are qualified under instruction 4 on other side.) . . . . . 2
5. Add the number of exemptions which you have claimed above and write the total . . . . . 4
6. Additional withholding per pay period under agreement with employer. See Instruction 1 . . . . . \$

I CERTIFY that the number of withholding exemptions claimed on this certificate does not exceed the number to which I am entitled

(Date)

Oct 16

1963

43-15-72605-2

(Signed)

Lee Harvey Oswald

JFK EXHIBIT F-501



FROM: LEE H. OSWALD, P.O. BOX 6225, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MARINA NICHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIES

TO: CONSULAR DIVISION:  
EMBASSY U.S.S.R.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
NOV. 9, 1963

412515  
20-X-63

Dear sir;

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy Of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business. Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations. I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Mast warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.

This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I..

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a daughter, AUREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,

*Lee H. Oswald*



PS: A.H. Lett H 2515 W. 5th St. Irving

dx 31428

433-54373 23 150 5'4"

New Orleans, La. 11th Arlington Heights Ill. 26th 1944

no

C ☒ OR ☐ SINGLE ☐ HOW MANY DEPENDENTS 2 dependents

WORK 21 S.M.C. (three year) TIME OF MILITARY AIR-WING

LAST JOB Honorable discharge

WORK IN YOUR LAST JOB Three years

FATHER EMPLOYED Reed

NATURE OF WORK

THIS EMPLOYED 2980

NATURE OF WORK Practical nurse

MEMORATIONS

CHURCH

no

DO YOU LIVE WITH PARENTS no

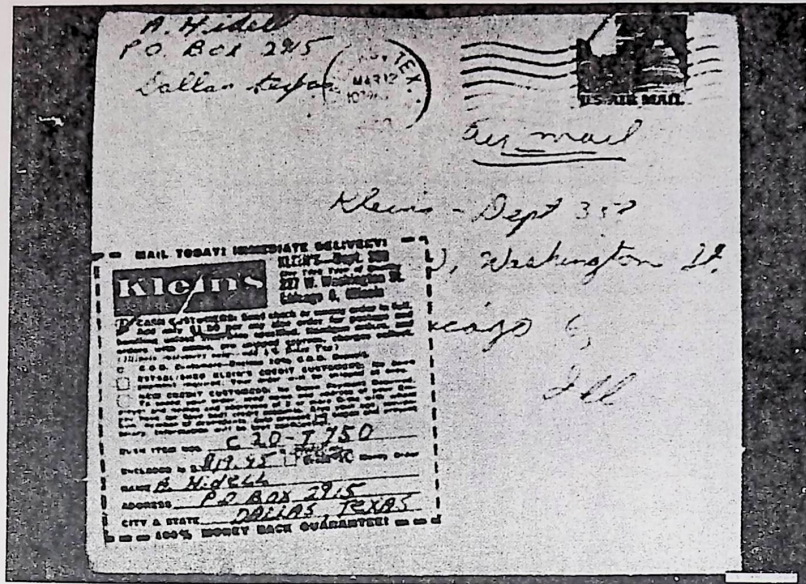
clearing (accounting) work in military service, experienced with Dicta, adding and some typing machine and filing system

Oct. 15, 1963

W. H. Daniels

2  
D-8





JFK EXHIBIT F-504

COPIES

|                                                                |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| U.S. FORCES, JAPAN<br>(在日米軍)<br>IDENTIFICATION CARD<br>(身分証明書) |           |
| Name (姓名)                                                      |           |
| OSWALD, LEE H.                                                 |           |
| Grade (階級)                                                     | S.N. (番号) |
| PVT                                                            | 1653230   |
| Organization (所属部隊)                                            |           |
| MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW                                           |           |
| Signature (署名)                                                 |           |
| <i>Lee H. Oswald</i>                                           |           |

REC-107-177

49-810-Army-AQ Admin Ctn-AFFE-100M

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nationality (国籍)                     |          |
| American                             |          |
| Date of Birth (生年月日)                 |          |
| 18 October 1939                      |          |
| Identity Card No. (身分証明書番号)          |          |
| 00616                                |          |
| Date of Issuance (発行日)               |          |
| 8 May 1958                           |          |
| Signature of Issuing Officer (発行官署名) |          |
| <i>R.E. Lewis</i>                    | Adjutant |

383

JFK EXHIBIT F-505A

NO LYNCHING



FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE  
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

L. H. OSWALD

Name

*La H. Oswald*

Signature

JUN 15 1963 *P. J. Hickey*

Issued

Chapter President

(Reverse side is blank.)

JFK EXHIBIT F-505B

COPIES

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**

MM Form No. 1  
(Rev. 1-20-59)  
A portion of card required

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

**Lee Harvey OSWALD**

(FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (LAST NAME)

SELECTIVE SERVICE NO. **11 114 37 532**

RESIDENCE AT REGISTRATION **3124 West 5th St.**

**Fort Worth 7 Tarrant Tex.**

(CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE) (COUNTY) (STATE)

**Oct. 16, 1939**

(DATE OF BIRTH)

**14** DAY OF **Sept.** 19 **59**

WAS DULY REGISTERED ON THE

*(Signature)*

(SIGNATURE OF LOCAL BOARD CLERK)

114324

COLOR OF EYES **Blue** COLOR OF HAIR **Brn.**

COMPLEXION **Med.**

HEIGHT **5** FT. **11** IN. WEIGHT **150**

TEXAS LOCAL BOARD NO. 114  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
RM 222, 300 N. W. 4TH ST.  
FORT WORTH 4, TEXAS

(LOCAL BOARD STAMP)

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CERTIFICATE IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION  
AT ALL TIMES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND TO NOTIFY YOUR LOCAL BOARD OF ANY  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS. GPO:1964-O-361648

JFK EXHIBIT F-505C



COPIES  
100  
100

Name Oswald, Mr. Lee Harvey  
M. Address 603 Elsiebeth  
City Dallas Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature [Signature]  
Address Same  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
School or Business Jagers-Chiles-Stoval  
Name Jack L. Bowen  
Home Address 1916 Stevens Forest Dr.  
Phone WH8-8997 Expires 12-7-65

DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY or

(See Reverse Side)

#### YOU WILL WANT TO KNOW

1. This card may be used at any agency of the library system and must be presented when taking any materials out of the library. Ten cents will be charged for a temporary identification form if the borrower's card is not presented.
2. Each borrower is held responsible for all materials drawn on his card and for all charges accruing on the same.
3. Borrowers will please notify the library of any change of address.

THE BORROWER IS ADVISED NOT TO LEND HIS  
CARD TO ANYONE.

JFK EXHIBIT F-505D

33836

"Dear Mr. Hunt" letter.

P. 337



Nov. 8, 1963

Dear Mrs Hunt,

I would like information  
concerning my position.

I am asking only for information  
I am suggesting that we discuss the  
matter fully before any steps are  
taken by me or anyone else.

Thank You.

Lee Harvey Oswald

ASSASSINATION



153R

JFK EXHIBIT F-507



Commission Exhibit 97

Exhibit 7 for identification

The COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BETRAYED ITSELF!

IT HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO THE TRADITIONAL LEVER OF A FOREIGN POWER TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES; NOT IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM OR HIGH IDEALS, BUT IN SERVICE CONFORMITY TO THE WISHES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND IN ANTICIPATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

THE FORSTERS AND THE FLYNN OF THE SUBSIDIZED COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE WILLING, GULLIBLE MESSENGERS OF THE KREMLIN'S INTERNATIONALIST PROPAGANDA.

THERE CAN BE NO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE AUL-BETRAYERS OF THAT MOST SUBLIME IDEAL.

THERE CAN BE NO SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TURNED THE IDEA OF COMMUNISM INTO A VILL CURSE TO WESTERN MAN.

THE SOVIETS HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES UNSURPASSED EVEN BY THEIR EARLY DAY CAPITALIST COUNTERPARTS, THE IMPRISONMENT OF THEIR OWN PEOPLES, WITH THE MASS EXTERMINATION SO TYPICAL OF STALIN, AND

and The individual suppression and regimentation  
under Khrushchev  
The deportations, the purposeful starvation  
of diet in the consumer, slighted population  
of Russia, the murder of history, the position  
of East and culture.  
The communist movement in the U.S.  
personalized by the communist party U.S.A.  
has turned itself into a "valuable gold coin"  
of the Kremlin. It has failed to develop  
any relations of the Soviet Government when  
similar motions on the part of the U.S. Government  
denounced:  
United States  
Atom Bomb Test  
Cuba  
Natl. maneuvers  
U-2  
Leningrad  
newly Leningrad  
not denounced:  
Russia  
Atom Bomb Test  
Hungary  
Warsaw Pact maneuvers  
SCBET  
Eastern Germany  
Kenside



3  
 ONLY BY CELEBRATING ITSELF TO BE, NOT  
 ONLY NOT DEPENDENT UPON, BUT OPPOSED TO,  
 SOVIET DOMINATION AND INFLUENCE, CAL-  
 DORMENT AND DISILLUSIONED PERSONS HOPE TO  
 UNITE TO FREE THE RADICAL MOVEMENT FROM  
 ITS INERTIA.

THROUGH THE REFUSAL OF THE COMMUNIST  
 PARTY U.S.A. TO GIVE A CLEAR CUT CONDEMNATION  
 OF SOVIET PERJURIAL T.T.S., PROGRESSIVES HAVE  
 BEEN WORKEN INTO A STAKE CLASS OF FIFTH  
 COLUMNIST OF THE RUSSIANS.

IN ORDER TO FREE THE HESITATING AND  
 JUSTIFIABLY UNCERTAIN, FUTURE ACTIVIST FOR  
 THE WORK AHEAD WE <sup>MUST</sup> REMOVE THAT  
 OBSTACLE WHICH HAS SO EFFICIENTLY RETARDED HIM,  
 NAMELY THE QUESTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.  
 TO THE SOVIET UNION, SOVIET GOVERNMENT,  
 AND SOVIET COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

IT IS <sup>REALITY</sup> ~~REALLY~~ FUNDAMENTAL THAT A COMING  
 ECONOMIC, POLITICAL OR MILITARY CRISIS, INTERNAL  
 OR EXTERNAL, WILL LEAD, ABOUT THE FINAL  
 COLLAPSE OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, ASSUMING  
 THE <sup>REALIZATION</sup> ~~REALIZATION~~ IN A SPECIAL  
 PARTY LEADERSHIP AN INDEPENDENT COURSE OF  
 ACTION IN THE STRuggle, AN AMERICAN COURSE.



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steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside  
relatively stable foreign powers, no matter  
from where they come, but in particular,  
and if necessary, violently opposed to  
Soviet intervention.

NO PARTY OF THIS TYPE CAN ~~ATTRACT~~  
ATTRACT INTO ITS RANKS MORE THAN ~~A~~  
MINIMAL NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL RADICALS.  
IT IS NOT THE <sup>NATURE</sup> ~~NATURE~~ OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION  
TO ATTRACT SOULS & MEMBERSHIP, AS LETS SAY,  
THE REPUBLICANS OR EVEN THE SOCIALIST  
PARTY, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE TO ENLIST THE  
DISSENTING <sup>DISSENTING</sup> MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST  
PARTY AND EVEN SOME FROM MORE "RESPECTED"  
(FROM A CAPITALIST VIEWPOINT) PARTIES.

BUT WHEREAS SUCH ACTIVATION ENEMIES  
THINK LENDLY NOW, THEY HAVE NO CONCEPT OF  
WHAT SOCIAL CRISIS MEANS.

THE <sup>FACTION</sup> ~~FACTION~~ WHICH HAS THE GREATER BASIS  
IN SUPPORT AND THE MOST FAVORABLE HAND  
RUSSES <sup>MEMBERSHIP</sup> ~~MEMBERSHIP~~ IN THE FUTURE, WILL  
BE THE <sup>FACTION</sup> ~~FACTION~~ FUTURE.

BECAUSE THE MOST IS CURRENTLY  
IMPOSSIBLE TO GOVERNMENT, WHY SHOULD WE  
WASTE IT ON A PARTY WHEN THERE ARE

COPIES  
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 FARGREATER FORCE, AT WORK, TO BRING ABOUT  
 A STATE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THAN  
 WE COULD EVER POSSIBLY MUSTER.

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INTEREST IN DIRECTLY  
 ASSUMING THE LEAD OF GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT  
 OF SUCH AN UNFORTUNATE CRISIS. AS DISSENTING  
 MINORITIES WE ARE MORE INTERESTED IN  
 EXPLAINING REASONING INTERVENTION WHICH IS  
 A <sup>REASONABLE</sup> ~~REASONABLE~~ <sup>CROWN</sup> ~~CROWN~~ CONCLUSION IF  
 ONE BELIEVE IN THE THEORY OF CRISIS.

THE AMPLIFICATION OF A SEPARATE, DEMOCRATIC,  
 PURE COMMUNIST SOCIETY IS OUR GOAL, BUT  
 ONE WITH SOCIAL COMMUNISM, DEMOCRATIC  
 SOCIALISM OF PRODUCTION AND WITHOUT  
 REVOLUTION IS THE UNWISDOM OF <sup>MARKIST</sup> ~~MARKIST~~  
 COMMUNISM BY OTHER POWERS.

THE RIGHTS OF FAIRLY PERSONAL <sup>PROPERTY</sup> ~~PROPERTY~~,  
 RESIDENCE, LIBERTY AND FREEDOM OF TRAVEL

155 (which have all been violated under Russian  
 COMMUNISM) MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

RECORDS AND RECORDS <sup>PROPERTY</sup> ~~PROPERTY~~ TOWARDS  
 THE AREA AND THE AREA THE INTERESTS THEREIN  
 SHOULD BE <sup>PROPERTY</sup> ~~PROPERTY~~ INTEREST.

THE AREA AND THE AREA THE INTERESTS THEREIN  
 SHOULD BE <sup>PROPERTY</sup> ~~PROPERTY~~ INTEREST.



BUT THESE PREFERRED THINGS NOW, MAY PROVE  
TO BE TOO LIMITED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THEY  
SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH SLAVERY,  
INDIGNITY OR FEAR, ONLY THE INTELLECTUALLY  
FEARLESS COULD EVEN BE RELATIVELY ATTRACTED TO  
OUR DOCTRINE, AND YET THIS DOCTRINE REQUIRES  
THE <sup>UTMOST</sup> ~~UTMOST~~ RESTRAINT, A STATE OF BEING  
IN ITSELF MAJESTIC IN POWER.

THIS IS STICIDISM, AND YET STICIDISM  
HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED FOR MANY YEARS,  
AND NEVER FOR SUCH A <sup>PURPOSE</sup> ~~PURPOSE~~.

There are organisations already  
formed in the United States, who have declared  
they shall become effective only after  
the military collapse of the United States.  
Organisations such as the Minutemen  
or the opposite of a social assimilation  
but these performers are simply preparing  
to rebuild in their own back yard, a system  
which they have for wanted ~~will be defeated~~  
<sup>elsewhere</sup>  
militarily & nothing to come from patriots

~~These seemed - BUTS REPRESENT WARD CORE~~  
GENERAL CAPITALIST SUPPORTERS. THERE WILL ALSO  
BE - AND WOULD BE - COMMUNIST AND INHERENTLY <sup>FASCIST</sup> GROUPS  
THAT WILL HAVE AN OVERWHELMING RELIGIOUS



GROUPS AT WORK.

However, the bulk of the population will not belong to any of these groups, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

BUT THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER EXCEPT A NEW  
POLITICIANS OPPORTUNIST  
LEADER PRESENTED BY ~~PARTITION~~ OF ~~COUNTRY~~

1. <sup>SEEM</sup> ~~WILL~~ ~~BE~~ ~~FOR~~ IT  
 NECESSARY TO ~~APPLY~~ <sup>APPLY</sup> THESE SYSTEM OF  
 GOVERNMENT ~~TO~~ <sup>WHICH</sup> THEY HAVE BEEN  
 EDUCATED, BUT THEY WILL BE ~~EX~~ <sup>FORMER</sup> ~~ALWAYS~~ <sup>FOUNDER</sup>  
 ANYTHING RESEMBLING THEIR ~~LEFT~~ <sup>FORMER</sup> CAPITALIST  
 CLASS ALSO.

STAND FASTLY, APPEND TO THE REVIVAL OF  
THEIR FORCES THEY WILL BEK KNOW FOR  
THEY WILL BE THE SENTIMENT OF THE PHARISES.  
OUT ANY EXAMINATION - JEALOUSY MANIPULATING  
WORDS. MAY BE ANY THE PHARISES

This is where a SAFEGUARD is necessary.  
And not only a SAFEGUARD, BUT A SAFETY  
LAID, TO HAVE AN INFLUENT FORCE FROM  
WITHIN, AND PROTECT FROM WITHOUT.

There will be no restriction on immigration  
and investment capital. ~~Capital~~ <sup>Investment</sup> towards  
the new country should be encouraged.



work, the key to the future door, but  
 failure to work may be because of possible  
 armed revolution in our hypothetical, but very  
 elaborate world, is as useless as trying to

use force now to break down the door.

~~PROPERTY -~~

ARMED STRUGGLES OF UNARMED MUST BE  
 AN ARMED STRUGGLE WITHIN THE CLASS, JUST

AS ~~THE~~ REVOLUTION, FROM ANY DEMONSTRATION

OF FORCE MUST BE A STRUGGLE IN THE  
 MEAN TIME.

BE THAT, SAYING KNOW, SAYING KNOW, UNDER  
 THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST AND AMERICAN  
 COMMUNIST SYSTEM, -OUR PROBABLY MAKE  
 A CHOICE BETWEEN THEM, THERE IS NO CHOICE  
 ON THE REVOLUTION IN THE OTHER REVERTS  
 BUT THE REVOLUTIONAL JUSTICE, TURNED  
 WITH THE STRUGGLE OF REVOLUTION.

BUT NO NATIONAL ROAD AND THE REVOLUTION  
 OF "A" WHEN IT COMES TO THE REVOLUTION. THESE ARE TWO  
 WORLD SYSTEMS, THE REVOLUTION BEYOND REVOLUTION  
 OF THE REVOLUTION, THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN AND DYING  
 IN IT FROM REVOLUTION.

0117

THE REVOLUTIONAL SYSTEM, WHICH COMBINE THE REVOLUTION  
 OF THE REVOLUTION: IF THE REVOLUTION IN AMERICAN



50

foundations, support of a world system  
as they are now.

THIS then is the system  
which is the foundation of some  
help which is the foundation of some  
distribution of information about the  
movement of wheels and movement of

the idea of special knowledge in a world  
to practical measures once instituted in  
the world.



ASSASSINATION



JFK EXHIBIT F-509

PAYEE MUST ENDORSE BELOW ON LINE MARKED "PAYEE"

OWNERSHIP OF THIS ORDER MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PERSON OR FIRM IF THE PAYEE WILL WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON OR FIRM ON THE LINE MARKED "PAY TO" BEFORE WRITING HIS OWN NAME ON THE SECOND LINE. MORE THAN ONE ENDORSEMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. BANK CAMPS ARE NOT REGARDED AS ENDORSEMENTS.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF **CAUTION**  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

**The First National Bank of Chicago**  
PAY TO

**50 91144**

**KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.**

*RHJ* 11-23-63  
*JH* 11-23-63  
*LEP* 11-23-63  
*GAT* 11-24-63

THIS ORDER BECOMES INVALID AFTER 20 YEARS.  
THEREAFTER NO CLAIM FOR PAYMENT WILL BE CONSIDERED.

ORIGINAL  
RECORDS  
SECTION  
NOV 24 1963



138 415979 → 2145  
DOLLARS CENTS  
2,202,130,462

# U. S. Postal Money Order

MAXIMUM VALUE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

NOT VALID  
OR MORE THAN

**THIRTY DOLLARS**

PAY-TO  
AMOUNT

15-119  
000

WARNING

DO NOT  
CASH IF  
ALTERED

PURCHASER—FILL IN INFORMATION BELOW

PAY TO

*Kleins Sporting Goods*

FROM

*A. Widell*

PURCHASER'S NAME

IF  
C.O.D.  
ENTER  
NO.  
HERE→

*P.O. Box 2915*

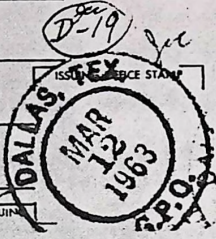
PURCHASER'S STREET ADDRESS

*Dallas, Texas*

PURCHASER'S CITY AND STATE

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE

INITIAL OF ISSUING OFFICE



ASSASSINATION  
INVESTIGATION  
UNIT

D-30 Dec

12/26/63

1. Эта КЭУ4 поговори ящукы  
почман иавилев, находится городы,  
на улице ERVAY мои те улицы где  
анекда где так была стала. 4 доков  
от анекда на эту улицу и почману  
маш Нанделл Навл ящукы. Я платил  
за ящукы проилет месече так ты  
не переключался об этом.

2. послал сообщение информации  
что со мной случалось и море  
от резан из розет (если в розетно  
что-нибудь о мне случилось) Я  
думаю что сообщение случилось  
мне поночноту когда я был  
все.

3. Я платил за док на 200 Гучо  
так те переключался об этом

4. За воду и газ тоже платил отдельно

5. Возникло что дежу с работю  
будет, они послалом Навл ящукы  
на почман. Нанделл С. Н. и

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/19/01 BY 60322 UCBAW





Mr. KLEIN. For the record, there are certain documents in that group of documents which have already been introduced as committee exhibits, and they are JFK committee exhibits F-183, F-184, F-400A, F-401, F-402, F-407, and F-408.

Mr. McNally, do you recognize those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. Yes; I do.

Mr. KLEIN. Did the entire panel have an opportunity to view those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. They did.

Mr. KLEIN. Did the panel members after examining those documents come to any conclusions with respect to those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. Yes; they did.

Mr. KLEIN. Would you please tell the committee what they concluded.

Mr. McNALLY. The conclusion of the panel was that the writing on all of these original documents was all done by the same individual. That also included a number of photographs and photo reproductions. We also concluded these were done by the same individual. However, a word of caution must be introduced here because there are four or five of these documents which were only photo reproductions or photographs examined and compared with the other writings. These photographs of course cannot be examined with the same detail that the original document can be, and there is always some possibility that there are some alterations or something on these particular photographs which cannot be determined because they are not the original document.

There is only one document on which we jointly could not arrive at any specific conclusion, and that is the so-called note, JFK exhibit F-506. That particular document is a very fuzzy reproduction and that particular reproduction we could not make any definite determination as to whether or not it was the same writing as all the other writings examined and compared and determined to be from the same individual.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I should state for the record that in every case the staff attempted to get an original document for the panel, and only in those cases where no original existed or an original could not be located were photocopies used.

Mr. McNally, is it the conclusion of the panel that in all cases where original documents were provided they were written by the same person?

Mr. McNALLY. It is.

Mr. KLEIN. At this time, Mr. McNally, I would like to draw your attention to the following documents. In each case I would ask that you take the document out of the group of documents before you. First the examination of the applicant by the recruiting officer, which is marked JFK F-480 and dated October 24, 1956.

Mr. McNALLY. Right.

Mr. KLEIN. Second, the declaration requesting U.S. citizenship be revoked, JFK F-488, dated November 3, 1959.

Mr. McNALLY. Right.

Mr. KLEIN. Third, the New Orleans Police Department fingerprint card, JFK F-400, dated August 9, 1963.

Mr. McNALLY. Right.

RECORDS  
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Mr. KLEIN. Four, the application for Cuban visa, JFK F-408, dated September 27, 1963.

Mr. McNALLY. Right.

Mr. KLEIN. Last, the application for employment, JFK F-503, dated October 15, 1963.

Mr. McNALLY. Right.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. McNally, the first document was signed when Lee Harvey Oswald joined the Marines in 1956. The second document was written and signed when he was in the Soviet Union in 1959. The third document was signed when he was arrested in New Orleans in August of 1963. The fourth document was signed when he was in Mexico City in September of 1963, and the fifth document was signed when he returned to Dallas in October of 1963.

All of the documents are signed either Lee Harvey Oswald or Lee H. Oswald. In the opinion of the panel, were all of these documents signed by the same person?

Mr. McNALLY. It is.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the following blowups marked JFK F-480A, F-488A, F-400A, F-408A, F-503A be received as committee exhibits and shown to the witness.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be received.

[JFK exhibits F-480A, F-488A, F-400A, F-408A, and F-503A are enlargements of JFK exhibits F-480, F-488, F-400, F-408, and F-503 which were previously entered.]

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. McNally, perhaps if you walked over to the easel it would be easier for you to see these blowups. Do you recognize these blowups, Mr. McNally?

Mr. McNALLY. I do.

Mr. KLEIN. Are they fair and accurate representations of the original documents examined by the panel?

Mr. McNALLY. They are.

Mr. KLEIN. Would you please explain to the committee, using the blowups, why the panel concluded that these five documents were written by the same person.

Mr. McNALLY. We examined and compared the signatures on all five of these particular documents. In the examination comparison of these particular signatures the first part of the examination was a determination as to whether or not all of these signatures agreed in their general characteristics. That would be insofar as the skill of the writing is concerned, the slant of the writing, the proportions of the letters one to each other, particularly the small letters, in height as to the capital letters, the lateral placement of the letters within the names which make up the particular signatures, the alinement of the various names of the signatures in relationship to each other.

What is more, specifically, we examined and compared the individual letters which make up the signatures, Lee Harvey Oswald and Lee H. Oswald as to whether or not they agree essentially in design, form, and their configuration.

Throughout all of the signatures we found that, first of all, insofar as the general writing pattern of the signatures was concerned, those characteristics that were mentioned, all of these signatures agreed.

In the second part of the signature comparison, a much more specific examination as to individual letter design, we found also that the signatures agreed.

There are some variations which occur among all of these signatures, and this is to be expected in normal handwriting, particularly handwriting written over a period of time that stretched from 1956 all the way over here on this particular document from 1959 and 1963.

There is a slight variation which occurs, of course, as I mentioned, indicating normalcy, but the writings are consistent one with the other.

The writing of the first name Lee on the 1956 document and here the writing of "Lee" in 1959, one is the same as the other.

The fluent writing pattern that we have in 1956 is repeated in 1959, repeated in 1963, and again over here in 1963.

There is some slight variation between the capital "H" of Harvey here and the capital "H" of Harvey in the 1959 document. However, the basic construction of the "H" in the interior formation here, particularly at the lower right in 1956 and 1959 agreed. The same construction of "H" in 1963 in the New Orleans fingerprint form, and this is similar to the writing of the "H" on the 1959 document.

We have that same construction of "H" over here on the Cuban visa in 1963, and the same construction back over here in 1963 on the employment application.

On two of these documents we have the name Harvey written out, that is in 1956, and in 1959 and the interior construction of "a-r-v-e-y" of the 1956 document and the 1959 document agrees. There is some slight variation here in the 1956 document. We have a comeback on the lower loop of the "y" and here in the 1959 document the "y" just goes straight down, but this is a normal variation, nothing inconsistent about it.

In the writing of Oswald on the 1956 document the construction here in the writing of that particular word agrees with those in 1959. Again, a slight variation in the fact that the "o" continues on to the "s" in the 1956 document, and there is a slight hiatus between the "o" and "s" in the 1959 document.

When we come to the fingerprint form, here we have the same construction on this fingerprint form. The "o" joins the "s", flows right into the "s", as found on this form in 1956.

We have that followed through, the same as the 1956 form, the "o" joins the "s" on the Cuban visa, and the same thing occurs on the employment application. The slight hiatus between the "o" and "s" on the 1959 form is a normal variation of the individual's handwriting.

In all of these you will note the ending "l-d" combination. On all five of these combinations the "l" is always smaller than the "d". The "d" is an odd form in 1956. Here the "d" comes back a little farther down to the line of writing, again a normal variation. Here we have the "d" in 1963 in a fingerprint form akin to the "d" over here in the 1956 form.

The writing of the "d" again here agrees with the "d" as written on the fingerprint form in 1956, and here we have an affectation on the employment application where there is a little flourish on



the "d" but again the basic construction of this "d" is taller than the preceding "l" and largely agrees with the other four signatures.

Since all of these signatures conformed in both general and specific characteristics—there are no significant differences among them—we came to the conclusion that all five of these signatures were written by one and the same individual.

Again with that slight caveat here, that this is a photograph of an original signature. We did not have the opportunity to examine and compare the original. However, from this photograph and the examinations that can be conducted of it, the writing pattern is free, fluent, easy, no indications of abnormalities, no hesitation, no tremor, is in basic agreement with the other four signatures, and therefore we conclude that all five signatures emanate from the same individual.

Mr. KLEIN. For the record, the caveat you are speaking of was applicable to the Cuban visa application?

Mr. McNALLY. That is right, because it is not an original document and cannot be examined microscopically.

Mr. KLEIN. Is there any evidence to indicate any of these documents were forged or altered?

Mr. McNALLY. There is none.

Mr. KLEIN. At this time would you please be seated, Mr McNally. I would now direct your attention to exhibit JFK F-504, which is a microfilm reproduction of an order form to Klein's Sporting Goods Co. for a rifle, plus the envelope in which the order form was sent; and JFK F-509, which is a money order made out to Klein's Sporting Goods Co., both of which documents have the name Hidell on them.

Mr. McNALLY. I have both of them.

Mr. KLEIN. JFK F-504 and F-509; do you recognize those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. I do.

Mr. KLEIN. Did the entire panel have an opportunity to examine those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. They did.

Mr. KLEIN. Did the panel reach a conclusion with respect to those documents?

Mr. McNALLY. They did.

Mr. KLEIN. What was that conclusion?

Mr. McNALLY. That JFK exhibit F-504 and F-509 were written by the same person, again with the caveat. JFK exhibit F-504 is a photo reproduction of a microfilm.

Mr. KLEIN. The document, which is marked F-509, the money order, is an original document; is it not?

Mr. McNALLY. It was; yes.

Mr. KLEIN. And your conclusion is they were written by the same person who wrote the other documents?

Mr. McNALLY. That is right.

Mr. KLEIN. I would ask at this time, Mr. Chairman, that blowups marked JFK F-504A and F-509A be received as exhibits and shown to the witness.

Chairman Stokes. Without objection, they may be received in the record at this point.

[JFK exhibits F-504A and F-509A are enlargements of JFK exhibits F-504 and F-509 which were previously entered.]

Mr. KLEIN. Once again, Mr. McNally, would you go to the easel, please. Do you recognize these blowups, sir?

Mr. McNALLY. I do.

Mr. KLEIN. What are they blowups of?

Mr. McNALLY. These are blowups of the original photo reproduction. In the case of this particular blowup here, this is an enlargement of JFK exhibit F-504, and this enlargement of the postal money order in an enlargement—

Mr. KLEIN. Is that the money order?

Mr. McNALLY. Yes; F-504, and the money order is F-509.

Mr. KLEIN. Are these blowups fair and accurate representations of the documents examined by the panel?

Mr. McNALLY. They are.

Mr. KLEIN. Using the blowups, would you explain why the panel reached its conclusion?

Mr. McNALLY. We examined and compared the writings on the microfilm reproduction with the original postal money order issued as payable to Klein's Sporting Goods. The same process, of course, was involved, an examination and comparison of the general writing characteristics which appear on this microfilmed reproduction, versus the writing which appears on the U.S. postal money order.

The writing pattern on both of these documents is the same, the same degree of skill, the same slant pattern. The writing has a continuity and a cohesion, a continuous flow in the formation of "Hidell", "Dallas, Texas," "Klein's," "Chicago, Illinois." It flows right along in the same manner, as we have in the writing flow on the postal money order.

The individual letter designs that occur in the writing of the name and the address and the names and addresses on the microfilm reproduction and the writing of the various letters on the postal money order correspond.

In both instances on the microfilmed reproduction here we have a parallel, the writing of "Hidell" here in the top of the microfilm and the "A. Hidell," which occurs over here on the postal money order. The writing construction in both instances is the same, just a slight variation in the "H" in "Hidell" in the microfilm reproduction, but the rest of the writing conforms to the writing "A. Hidell" on the U.S. postal money order.

In the writing of "Dallas, Texas," this particular writing pattern here in the upper left-hand corner agreed with the writing of "Dallas, Texas," over here on the U.S. postal money order.

The variation occurring here is that in the return address on the postal money order a small "t" has been used versus a capital "T" utilized down here.

In this "Texas" here in the writing of the "x-a-s" right in this portion here just following the "x" there is a slight hitch almost like a small undotted "i". That same formation occurs over here just before the "a" here a little hitch in the writing pattern.

The overall writing on both the microfilm and on the postal money order correspond to the extent that we came to the conclusion both were written by the same individual, again with that caveat that this is a reproduction. As a matter of fact, this if from



a microfilm, and it has been blown up from the microfilm itself so that it lacks clarity and detail. But the impression gotten from examining this particular document and comparing it with the writing of the original document, the postal money order, is that the writing flows. The line quality of that on this document and that on the postal money order corresponds; the letter designs correspond. There is no significant difference between the writing on the microfilm and the writing we have in the money order or the writing we have here, for instance, on the employment application.

Further, the hand printing on this particular form here, which was laid over the envelope when it was recorded, this hand printing, "A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas," corresponds to that which we have in this employment application and also a letter which backed up this employment application, specifically some writing in the lower left-hand corner of that letter.

We did conclude again (with that slight caveat) that the writing of the microfilm in both the script writing here and the hand print here were written by the same individual who wrote out the postal money order and the employment application.

Mr. KLEIN. Was there any evidence to indicate that either of these documents were forged or altered?

Mr. McNALLY. From the examinations that could be made, absolutely no evidence.

Mr. KLEIN. At this time I would again ask that you be seated.

I would direct your attention to the document marked JFK F-506, dated November 8, 1963.

Mr. McNALLY. I have it.

Mr. KLEIN. Do you recognize that document?

Mr. McNALLY. I do.

Mr. KLEIN. For the record could you read that document, please?

Mr. McNALLY. In the upper right-hand corner is the date November—N-o-v 8, 1963: "Dear Mr. Hunt: I would like information concerning"—c-o-n-c-e-r-d-i-n-g—"concerning my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you. Lee Harvey Oswald".

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I should state for the record that a copy—not the original but a copy—of the document was sent in 1975 to an author of a book on the Kennedy assassination. It was sent anonymously and he allowed the panel to see the copy that he had of that document. I would ask that the blowup marked JFK F-506A be received as a committee exhibit and shown to the witness.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it has been received as a committee exhibit and entered into the record at this point.

[JFK exhibit F-506A is an enlargement of JFK exhibit F-506 which was previously entered.]

Mr. KLEIN. Is that a fair and accurate representation of the document you have before you?

Mr. McNALLY. It is.

Mr. KLEIN. Once again I would ask that you walk over to the easel, please.

Using the blowup, will you explain why the panel could not reach a conclusion with respect to that document?

Mr. McNALLY. The reason we could not reach any conclusion regarding this particular document is, number 1, this of course is a photo reproduction. It is a peculiar type of photo reproduction in the fact that we have a photo reproduction, yet at the same time it has some of the characteristics of being photo reproduced from a microfilm enlargement which was originally out of focus. So that on this particular document here—and I made the original slide from which this enlargement was made—the photo reproduction was quite fuzzy. This is an extremely good reproduction of that particular fuzzy original photo reproduction.

In this particular case it is so fuzzy that an accurate examination could not be made of it. The feature about this document—as it relates to the other documents as written containing the name Lee Harvey Oswald and all the other writing that we have here—is that this document itself, although the writing pattern or the overall letter designs are consistent with those as written on the other documents, this is much more precisely and much more carefully written.

There is no great deviation from the writing of Oswald insofar as individual letter design forms are concerned. However, it is the method of writing that is so precise and so careful, it is a little bit out of the ordinary from most of the writing that I have seen.

Strangely enough, getting down to the signature of this particular document, a part of the signature agrees with the signature of Oswald or the other writings we have signed "Lee Harvey Oswald," and part of it does not agree with his. Insofar as the original or the beginning writing "Lee", that corresponds to "Lee" as written by Lee Harvey Oswald throughout the bulk of the signatures we have seen.

In the writing of the middle name Harvey, to begin with, the "H" comes way over here to the left-hand side and is sort of pointed. It comes to a type of triangle which is flattened at the top, and that particular type of "H" we do not find in any of the signatures of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Another peculiar feature here also is the fact that though not all of the signatures of Mr. Oswald are signed "Lee Harvey Oswald," there are seven or eight where we do have the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" signed in full and in none of them do we have a misspelling. In this particular signature "H-a" and we have a little slurring off here and a "v" and a "y". So that part of this signature is missing, and that does not occur in any of the other Oswald signatures.

Again in the writing of the latter part of "Oswald," very unusual in all of the Oswald signatures that we have seen. In this particular instance the "d" is smaller and much more precise than the preceding "l." This is another characteristic which does not occur consistently in the other Oswald signatures. So a suspicion is aroused by the fact that this is an extremely precise type of writing even though it does agree basically with the overall writing characteristics of the previous Oswald writings. And a suspicious circumstance in the fact that that middle name "Lee Harvey" differs significantly in the "H," in the misspelling of the word, and a



slight aberration in the lower part of the "y" and in the latter part of the signature "Oswald." And for these reasons we were unable to come to any firm conclusion regarding this particular document. It is suspicion, although we are not able to accurately determine that it is specifically a forgery and at the same time not able to accurately determine whether or not it corresponds to all of the other writings that we have identified.

Mr. KLEIN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you, counsel.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Sawyer, for such time as he may consume.

Mr. SAWYER. Well, I assume with the exception of the document that is now being displayed, the Hunt letter, the committee, or the panel, was unanimous on all of these other decisions.

Mr. McNALLY. They were.

Mr. SAWYER. Were there some of the panel who felt that that Hunt letter was written by the same person as the others were?

Mr. KLEIN. No; we were pretty much in agreement on that; not sure of it, suspicious of that particular document. It stood out, quite frankly, like a sore thumb.

Mr. SAWYER. There was unanimity in the suspicion, I assume?

Mr. McNALLY. There was.

Mr. SAWYER. I think that is all I have. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Preyer.

Mr. PREYER. No questions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from the District of Columbia, Mr. Fauntroy.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McNally, I simply have two questions. The first is: In the handwriting analysis which you have done on the first three documents you have pointed up, to what extent might handwriting machines reproduce signatures that would defy detection?

Mr. McNALLY. I do not think they defy detection. What you get with a handwriting machine is actually an imitation—

Mr. FAUNTROY. Certainly.

Mr. McNALLY [continuing]. Where you get—it has to have a model to follow, so that actually what would occur is that you get a slavish imitation of, say, an original signature. But with all of these writings we have a normal variation, there is no slavish imitation. As a matter of fact, you don't even get a situation among these particular signatures, where if you wrote like 5 or 10 signatures in a row you get a very, very close similarity. In these particular cases here we have a very good sample of an inconsistent pattern of handwriting which is actually very consistent. It all tends to follow a certain theme of writing. There is no—none of these signatures, which are actually very much like the other signature in the fact that they fit together—there is no deviation whatsoever. There is always that slight variation there, which is strongly indicative of normality and authenticity.

Mr. FAUNTROY. So that your conclusion is that it could not have been done using machines, otherwise you would have detected the precise copying of the signatures as on all three documents?

Mr. McNALLY. Right. It has in there a carelessness about it which you do not see in any machine-made signature.

Mr. FAUNTROY. All right, thank you.

The second question has to do with the Hunt letter there. Assuming that that is a forgery, how would you put together such a forgery? Is it possible for a person to so analyze the writing of another person as to reproduce it in reasonable facsimile?

Mr. McNALLY. Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, we had a famous case some years ago where there was pages and pages of writing reproduced in the so-called Irving-Hughes situation back in the seventies. It was very difficult at that time to determine whether it was good or bad.

Mr. FAUNTROY. What is the peculiar capability required to do that? Are there persons who are particularly skilled at forgery in that kind of detail, that kind of length?

Mr. McNALLY. Yes, there are. As a matter of fact, they exist all over. You have them in the criminal field where, let's say with a quick study you could turn out something like this, particularly since Oswald's general writing pattern is simple and tends to be rather legible, and to turn out something like that would be not particularly difficult. The strange feature is that if you turn out something like that, then to get down into one of the more important aspects of the signature and turn up with a misspelling.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentlemen has expired. The gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. McKinney.

Mr. McKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will be very brief. I just wanted to emphasize the points you made on the signature. Looking at the various different exhibits that we have that show the signature Lee Harvey Oswald, most of them from the Marine Corps, loyalty oaths, so on and so forth, Harvey is always spelled correctly. Right?

Mr. McNALLY. It is.

Mr. McKINNEY. And in full. And in fact in looking at them as a novice in this, there isn't even really a runoff from one letter to the other. Each letter is quite distinct.

Mr. McNALLY. Generally there is, yes, sir.

Mr. McKINNEY. Isn't it also true that in almost every signature that we have, when Oswald is written the "d" is at least, say, a fourth higher than the "l" at the very end, at the crown of the "d," or whatever you call it?

Mr. McNALLY. Yes; it tends to rise disproportionately above the "l".

Mr. McKINNEY. Whereas it does not appear——

Mr. McNALLY. It is quite smaller.

Mr. McKINNEY. That is all I have.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Fithian.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you.

I have but one question. On balance, this Hunt letter, do you find more similarities or dissimilarities overall in comparison to the



other writings or letters, words that all seem to agree in the other documents?

Mr. McNALLY. The peculiar feature about this is in the situation—which arouses suspicion—is that it is better than most of the others. It really is, like almost a classic example, particularly the body of the letter, the writing on the other Oswald letters, except written much better and much more precisely. In effect, what I am trying to say is that what you have here is a great deal of care was taken in the writing of this particular document, whereas most of the writings that I find in all of the other previous writings, they are quite carelessly and sloppily written. There are no significant dissimilarities in the body of this particular letter, the context, until you come down to the signature.

Mr. FITHIAN. And are you saying, then, you are unable to render a decision on this?

Mr. McNALLY. That is right. In this particular case the original would necessarily have to be checked. It could very well be a situation where this thing has been patched together from original writing of Oswald. It can be done using a photo reproduction process.

Mr. FITHIAN. Is it your opinion that it is a fake?

Mr. McNALLY. No; I am not certain on this particular document.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McNALLY, now as you are concluding your testimony before this committee, you are entitled under our rules to a period of 5 minutes, if you so desire, to explain or expand upon your testimony in any way. I extend to you such time, if you desire it at this time.

Mr. McNALLY. I will take only a minute.

Chairman STOKES. Sure.

Mr. McNALLY. What we have here and what we have examined and compared was writing which covered a period from 1956 until 1963. And over that period of time in all of these particular documents and just to restate what I have said before, it was our considered opinion, all three members of the panel, that all of the original documents were written by one and the same individual. The photo reproductions with the exception of the so-called Hunt letter, in our opinion again, with the caveat that they are photo reproductions and cannot be microscopically examined, that we feel that these letters were written by the same individual; in other words, Lee Harvey Oswald. The Hunt letter, because of the circumstances surrounding it, it is extremely poor reproduction, and also because of the circumstances surrounding—the suspicion surrounding the signature we were unable to make any definite decision regarding that particular letter.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. McNally. On behalf of the committee, I want to express our appreciation both to you and to the other members of this distinguished panel on which you served for the services that you have rendered to the House and to this committee. We thank you very much for your service.

Mr. McNALLY. Thank you, sir.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you.

The Chair recognizes Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Another way the committee has tried to shed light on the so-called two-Oswald mystery is by comparing photographs taken over the years of the man identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, photographs taken when he was in the Marines, after his return from the Soviet Union, and during the period he was detailed at the Dallas police headquarters on November 22 to November 24, 1963.

To try to determine if the photographs in question show the same person, the committee asked a panel of anthropologists to study them, to see if the shape and structural features of the face match from photo to photo. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with an analysis of the photographs, it is necessary that we note and take testimony on an issue that has been raised about one of them, the photograph of Oswald when he was in the Marines. In it, the head, appearing before a height chart, appears to be disproportionate in length, leading some critics to claim it had been doctored. Sergeant Cecil Kirk, director of the mobile crime lab of the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C., is here to discuss that aspect of the photo in question.

Sergeant Kirk will also address alleged differences in Oswald's height as he appeared in different photographs. The committee will recall that Sergeant Kirk has already testified in these hearings. It would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Chairman, to call Sergeant Kirk.

Chairman STOKES. The committee calls Sergeant Kirk.

Good morning, Sergeant Kirk. You have previously testified and you have been sworn——

Sergeant KIRK. That is right.

Chairman STOKES [continuing]. In these proceedings and you understand you are still under the same oath?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes, sir; I do.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. The Chair recognizes counsel Michael Goldsmith.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**FURTHER TESTIMONY OF SGT. CECIL KIRK, DIRECTOR, MOBILE CRIME LABORATORY, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Sergeant Kirk, I would ask you to refer to what has been marked as JFK Exhibit F-166, which is the enlargement showing Lee Harvey Oswald on the left, and I would like to ask you, what issue did this photograph present to the photographic evidence panel?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes, sir. This is the photograph that was taken by the U.S. Marine Corps induction center at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was inducted into the Marine Corps. And the photographic panel was asked to examine the photograph to see if: (1) It could be determined whether it was a faked or composite photograph; and (2) to make a determination of whether the apparent disparity in the height chart and the head length, could be explained.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask you at this time. Sergeant Kirk, to refer to what has been marked as JFK F-564, which is the exhibit on the right, and I would ask you to explain how the photographic



evidence panel addressed the issue of Oswald's purported 13-inch head.

Sergeant KIRK. Well, the exhibit on the right is a demonstration conducted at Metropolitan Police Headquarters. It depicts a Metropolitan Police officer, W. W. Lee. The photograph on the extreme left of the three photos shows Officer Lee with his back against a height chart. It indicates that he is a little over 69 inches tall.

The second photograph shows Officer Lee, who has walked away from the wall, a mere 7 inches. The height scale to Officer Lee's right, your left as you look at it, shows that Officer Lee still stays 69 inches tall but the height scale in the background, which is 7 inches away from the gentleman, shows he is starting to grow in height. Indeed, in this photograph he has a 13-inch head, if you count the inches in the background, but when you count the inches that are next to his head, his head size stays the same.

The photograph on the right of the exhibit, Officer Lee has now moved out 14 inches away from the height scale, he has grown considerably taller, if you look at the height scale in the background, and his head has also increased in length, but as the height scale that has moved out with Officer Lee shows he remains at 69 inches tall and his head size has not changed.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I realize you have indicated that the subject in the photographs has moved away from the height chart. Are you able to explain in more detail what factors account for the apparent 13-inch head in one of these photographs and also for the disparity in his indicated height?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes, sir. It was determined that at the time these photographs were taken, an ID camera, much used in the military as well as other types of the Government, was a type of camera that was mounted on a dolly, with the lights and the camera and the numbering chart affixed where it could be pushed out of the way when not in use. So if Mr. Oswald was brought into the induction center to be photographed and told to stand next to the height chart, it didn't really make any difference to the photographer whether or not Mr. Oswald was standing next to the height chart or not, because he could move the camera up or away from Oswald to get the photograph that he wanted.

This chart on the right demonstrates the fact that unless Mr. Oswald was standing directly with his back against the wall and the camera was at the correct distance, it would not be an accurate recording of his true height.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I am sorry, I did not catch your last sentence.

Sergeant KIRK. It is unreasonable to assume that this photograph is the actual recording of his true height. I should add if it is an actual recording of his true height, then it would be an inaccurate recording of his head size.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. How common is the use of height charts in pictures today, mug shots today?

Sergeant KIRK. It is very uncommon, mainly because law enforcement plus industrial security work, where they take these types of photographs, they have found very often the photographer, rather than the following the rules and making sure the subject is standing in the right place, that the camera is at the right height, the photographer either tilts the camera to compensate for the

person not standing in the right place or changes focus, and so forth.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Did the photographic evidence panel find any evidence of composition with regard to the photograph of Oswald?

Sergeant KIRK. No; we did not.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Sergeant Kirk, you work for the Metropolitan Police Department in its crime lab section; is that correct?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. And as part of your work you are associated with the records identification division of the police department?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Let me ask you this, then: Is it unusual for official records to report disparate heights for any particular individual?

Sergeant KIRK. No; it is not.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Why not?

Sergeant KIRK. We have found—and the Air Force has conducted studies to bear out the same point—that people are almost an inch taller in the daytime, in the morning, than they are in the afternoon. Also, studies conducted both by the Air Force and by law enforcement people, when they would ask people to describe their height, roughly one-third of those interviewed said they were 2 inches taller than they actually are, and the other two-thirds said that they were at least 1 inch taller than they actually are. In other words, the American male sees himself as being from 1 to 2 inches taller than his actual height if he is asked.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I have one final question, Sergeant. In a mug shot, is it possible for the length of the head to appear to be the same and yet for there to be a significant difference in the indicated height as reflected in the height chart? I am positing now a situation where you have a series of photographs.

Sergeant KIRK. Certainly. We don't know if the subject is barefooted, wearing 1-inch or 2-inch heels, we don't know if he has some type of back condition that makes him stand in a slouchy position. Certainly this wouldn't change the head size itself. Certainly his stature, the skeleton, the way he is standing would make it appear he is shorter or taller than he actually is.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Are you willing to provide this committee with an exhibit demonstrating that the head size can remain the same in the photograph while the length of the body is different?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes; I am.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Thank you, Sergeant. I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you, counsel.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Fithian, for such time as he may consume.

Mr. FITHIAN. Sergeant, I would like to just ask, reask, a similar question to that of counsel. Is it my understanding that you said that because of these variations in most cases in industry and law enforcement agencies and others have gotten away from the photo with the height chart?

Sergeant KIRK. Yes, sir.

Mr. FITHIAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions of this witness.



Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Preyer.

Mr. PREYER. I would only say that we have always heard that statistics don't always lie but they seldom voluntarily tell the truth, and I think we can add photographs to that now also.

Thank you, Sergeant, for your testimony.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MCKINNEY. No questions.

Chairman STOKES. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR. No questions.

Chairman STOKES. Sergeant Kirk, I believe this now concludes your testimony before our committee. Under our rules, as a witness, we can now extend to you the 5 minutes if you so desire to make any comment upon your testimony before our committee. I extend to you that time if you so desire.

Sergeant KIRK. Thank you. I would just like to acknowledge the input of the 19 other members of the photographic panel and to express the feelings of the photographic panel to thank you for your confidence that you expressed in us, and we hope we have served you well.

Chairman STOKES. You certainly have, and on behalf of the committee we certainly appreciate the time and energy and expertise provided this committee by both you and the other members of this distinguished panel of photographic experts with which you served. So we thank you very much for the help you have given us.

Sergeant KIRK. Thank you.

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes Professor Blakey.

Mr. BLAKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The anthropology panel was asked to address two additional issues that involved photo identification. Early in its existence the Warren Commission was presented with a problem by an Associated Press photograph taken head-on of the presidential limousine in Dealey Plaza at about the very instant of the first shot.

Standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository was a man whose facial characteristics were markedly similar to those of Lee Harvey Oswald, so much so that at least one major metropolitan newspaper captioned the photo with a question: Is it Oswald?

Obviously if Oswald had been in the doorway at that moment, he could not have been the assassin. The Warren Commission determined that the man in the doorway was Billy Nolan Lovelady, another School Book Depository employee. Lovelady himself, the Commission reported, confirmed it. But many critics refused to accept the explanation. Mark Lane, in his Rush to Judgment said:

There was insufficient basis for the Commission's statement. Lovelady did not appear before the Commissioners and no evidence suggests that his picture was ever shown to them.

Sylvia Meagher, in her "Accessories After the Fact":

The Commission presents no supporting visual evidence by which one can appraise the resemblance between Lovelady and the man in the doorway, although nothing less hangs on the accurate identification of the doorway man than Oswald's innocence in the assassination.

The committee asked the anthropology panel to compare the AP photo with pictures of Lovelady and pictures of Oswald, and to try to come to a decision as to which one it is.

Now on the two other photographic issues that will be addressed by the anthropology panel. Shortly after the assassination, an arrest was made by Dallas police of three shabbily dressed men who had been discovered in a railroad car not far from the grassy knoll that was to become famous for the fact that many witnesses thought they had heard shots coming from its vicinity.

Press photos were taken of the tramps, as they came to be called, and publication of the photos caused considerable controversy, especially since the tramps had been released without being booked or otherwise identified. For years the "tramps" photos were little more than conversation pieces, but in 1975, in a book called "Coup d'Etat in America," Michael Cranfield and Alan J. Webermann proposed that two of these three tramps were none other than Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis who had been involved in the Watergate prosecutions. An identification of the third tramp, one who has earned the nickname "Frenchy" due to the European look of the cut of his clothing, has also been suggested by critics connecting him to individuals whose names have come up in private investigations. Critics have dug up another AP photo taken on the date of the assassination and found an elderly white-haired man they alleged to be a well-known right-winger named Joseph Milteer. In a tape recording of a conversation with a police undercover agent in Miami on November 9, 1963, Milteer was heard explaining how an assassination of President Kennedy could be accomplished:

Milteer: From an office building with a high-powered rifle.

Informant: They are really going to try to kill him?

Milteer: Oh, yes, its in the working.

Milteer, who is now deceased, was questioned by the FBI but was never known to be an actual suspect in the Kennedy assassination. The implications of these questions is enormous, about a Watergate burglary and a former long-time CIA officer who directed the 1972 break-in might have been involved in the assassination or that a militant conservative who had talked of killing President Kennedy was standing along the motorcade route. These implications are, of course, of a conspiracy. The committee therefore asked its panel of anthropologists to compare the photos in question with known photos of the men they allege to show.

The members of the anthropology panel are Ellis Kerley, professor of anthropology, University of Maryland; Steven Rosen, associate professor of anthropology, University of Maryland; Clyde Collis Snow, Chief of Physical Anthropology Research, Civil Aero-medical Institute, Federal Aviation Administration Aeronautical Center, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Snow, who will be our witness this morning, received a B.S. degree in zoology from Eastern New Mexico University in 1950, an M.S. in zoology from Texas University in 1955, and a Ph. D. degree in physical anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1967.

It would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Chairman, to call Dr. Snow.

Chairman STOKES. The committee calls Dr. Snow.



Good morning. Would you please stand and raise your right hand and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

Dr. SNOW. I do.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you. You may be seated. The Chair recognizes counsel Robert Genzman.

Mr. GENZMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**TESTIMONY OF DR. CLYDE COLLINS SNOW, CHIEF OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH, CIVIL AEROMEDICAL INSTITUTE, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION AERONAUTICAL CENTER, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you state your full name and occupation for the record.

Dr. SNOW. Clyde Collins Snow. I am a physical anthropologist.

Mr. GENZMAN. Would you briefly state the purpose of your testifying today.

Dr. SNOW. Yes. I am here as a spokesman for the anthropological consultants to the committee to address certain identification issues posed by photographs of various figures involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you define forensic anthropology.

Dr. SNOW. Forensic anthropology is a subdiscipline of physical anthropology, in which we attempt to apply the physical anthropologist's knowledge of human biological variation, age variation, sex variation, stature, physique, to problems of legal medicine.

Mr. GENZMAN. How many forensic anthropologists are there in the United States?

Dr. SNOW. Approximately 30.

Mr. GENZMAN. Are each of the panel members forensic anthropologists?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir; they are.

Mr. GENZMAN. Could you estimate the combined years of experience of all three panel members?

Dr. SNOW. I would say fairly close to somewhere between 40 and 50 years.

Mr. GENZMAN. Would you briefly describe the kinds of studies forensic anthropologists undertake.

Dr. SNOW. They generally revolve around the issue of human identification. A large proportion of our cases involve the identification of skeletal remains that come to the attention of police or medical examiners, and then also from time to time we are asked to compare living individuals to see whether or not they are one and the same person.

Mr. GENZMAN. What kinds of determinations can you make from examining the human remains of skeletons?

Dr. SNOW. The skeletal remains, we can look at the bones and determine such features as age at death, sex, stature, physique, old diseases, injuries, abnormalities—all the things that are more or less embedded in the bone that serve to make each individual unique and hopefully lead to identification.

Mr. GENZMAN. What method did the panel follow in its studies for the select committee?

Dr. SNOW. We were presented with a number of photographs of, as I indicated before, various individuals. And based on our measurements of these photographs of the faces shown, we attempt to compare them in terms of the morphological features, such features as the shape of the ears, nose, mouth, things of that sort—wrinkles, scars, and other features. Then we also, in addition to the morphological traits that we study, we also take a series of measurements from the facial dimensions of the individual and compare those.

Mr. GENZMAN. How exact is this approach?

Dr. SNOW. It can vary largely. The exactness of the approach depends to a large extent on the quality of materials that we are given. If the photographs are of poor quality or if there is variation in the subject's pose or the apparent age and features of that sort, we are apt to be less firm in our conclusions than we are if we are given good quality photographs of the individual and uniform poses.

Mr. GENZMAN. How certain can you be of your findings?

Dr. SNOW. Again, it varies with the kind of materials we are given. In some cases, for example, if we are given photographs of individuals to compare with very little variation in the position of the subject's head in the photograph and of good quality, we can, in some cases, come up with positive identification, or positively exclude the individual beyond reasonable doubt. In other cases we have to qualify our opinions, using such language as probable or possible.

Mr. GENZMAN. For example, what if you were given photographs of identical twins; could you differentiate between them?

Dr. SNOW. I doubt very seriously whether we could. There are undoubtedly differences, even in identical twins, but whether our measuring techniques are refined enough to discern such differences, I would doubt.

Mr. GENZMAN. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would ask that the exhibits marked as JFK F-556, F-557, and F-558 be entered into the record.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record at this point.

[The exhibits follow:]



Composite of 5 photographs of Oswald, one of Lovelady

p. 369



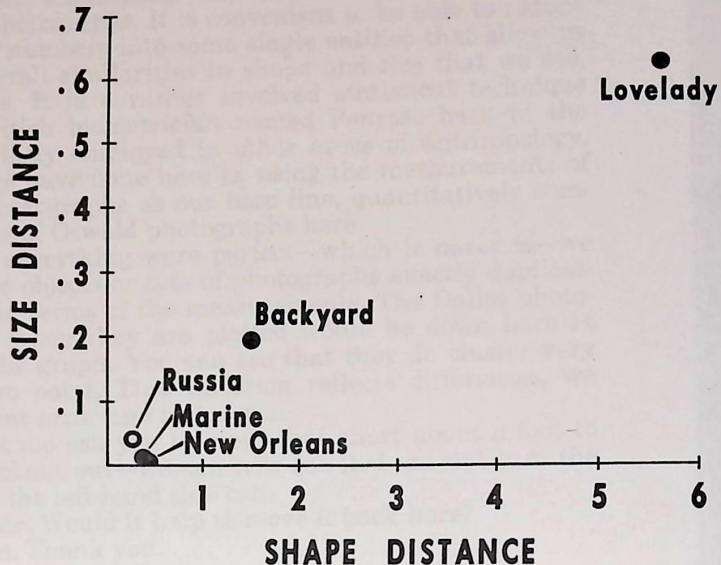
JFK EXHIBIT F-556



JFK EXHIBIT F-557

ASSASSINATION





JFK EXHIBIT F-558

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you walk over to the exhibits.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you briefly identify these exhibits.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. These two exhibits are a series of 11 photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald arranged roughly in chronological order from the time he entered the Marine Corps, the three here taken while he was in Russia, two taken sometime in the spring of 1963, there are enlargements of the famous backyard photographs, two, later that summer when he was arrested in New Orleans, and three taken on the day on the apprehension of Mr. Oswald in Dallas. We included a 12th photograph here of Mr. Lovelady who, as indicated, bears a strong physical resemblance to Mr. Oswald, and we wanted to enter that in for comparison.

Mr. GENZMAN. What was the issue before the panel of anthropologists?

Dr. SNOW. The issue given us was to morphologically and metrically analyze these photographs to see if we could determine whether there was any indication that they were not photographs of one and the same individual, whether or not one or more of these people could represent a double or an imposter.

Mr. GENZMAN. What is the panel's conclusion?

Dr. SNOW. Our conclusions were that there was no evidence that there was an imposter or a double involved on the basis of what we could measure from the photographs; that they are consistent with the photographs of a single individual.

Mr. GENZMAN. Would you briefly explain the graph marked as JFK exhibit F-558.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. I indicated that we take a number of measurements on the photographs. It is convenient to be able to reduce those, that mass of numbers into some single entities that allow us to compare the overall similarities in shape and size that we see. We have done this. It is a rather involved statistical technique developed by a British biometrician named Penrose back in the 1940's, and it is widely employed in other areas of anthropology. Essentially what we have done here is, using the measurements of the three Dallas photographs as our base line, quantitatively compared the other sets of Oswald photographs here.

Theoretically, if everything were perfect—which it never is—we would find that two objects or sets of photographs exactly duplicated in every detail in terms of the measurements. The Dallas photographs, the points when they are plotted would be down here at the zero point of the graph. You can see that they do cluster very closely to that zero point. This variation reflects differences, we feel, in measurement error and technique.

Mr. FITHIAN. Let me ask you to move that chart about a foot to the right. It is blockout out—we can now see it. I am not sure the panel members on the left-hand side can.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. Would it help to move it back here?

Mr. FITHIAN. Yes. Thank you.

Mr. GENZMAN. Thank you, Dr. Snow.

At this time please refer to exhibits F-559 and F-127. Exhibit F-127 was previously entered into the record.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that exhibit F-559 be entered into the record at this time.

Chairman. STOKES. Without objection, it may be entered into the record at this time.

[The exhibit follows:]





JFK EXHIBIT F-559

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you identify these exhibits.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. This is a photograph referred to by Mr. Blakey of the motorcade taken shortly after the first shots, or the shots, were fired, showing this figure standing in the textbook depository entranceway and who has been alleged to be Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. GENZMAN. Would you identify the second exhibit marked F-558.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. This is an enlargement given to us by the committee of that figure in the doorway. On this side we have a photograph, one of numerous photographs of Mr. Oswald that we examined, and then here are two of Mr. Billy Lovelady, taken—these two Lovelady photographs were taken, this one a few months I believe before the assassination, this sometime after the assassination, within a few months.

Mr. GENZMAN. What was the issue before the panel of anthropologists?

Dr. SNOW. The issue was to analyze the photographs to determine whether or not the figure in the doorway was indeed Lee Harvey Oswald or Mr. Lovelady.

Mr. GENZMAN. What is the panel's conclusion?

Dr. SNOW. Our conclusions were that it is highly improbable that this individual is Lee Harvey Oswald. It is considerably more probable that it is Mr. Lovelady.

Mr. GENZMAN. Can you give an example of the observations which led to this conclusion?



Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. We based it primarily on the hairline. As you can see, this photograph permits very little in the way of accurate measurements. We do see one facial feature, however, if you will compare Mr. Lovelady with Mr. Oswald. He tends to have a somewhat longer face in relation to its breadth, and rather prominent breadth across the cheekbones here. We can get an indication of that configuration in this photograph. In other words, the general facial outline resembles Mr. Lovelady more than it does Mr. Oswald.

Another feature we noticed was that in photographs of Mr. Oswald taken about the time of his arrest, he had begun a little insipient lateral pattern of baldness, but in Mr. Lovelady this same type of baldness was more extensively developed at that time. And judging from the hairline in the photograph, the general pattern resembles that seen in Mr. Lovelady more than it does in Mr. Oswald.

Another feature we noted was that Mr. Lovelady has a widow's peak, an extension of the hair beyond the main hairline here, and it is sort of eccentrically located, shifted to the right. And we also get a suggestion of that, this widow's peak displaced to the right in the figure in the doorway.

Mr. GENZMAN. Thank you, Dr. Snow.

At this time would you please refer to exhibits F-131, F-172, F-173, and F-174. Exhibit F-131 was previously entered into the record.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask at this time that exhibits marked as JFK F-172, F-173, and F-174 be entered into the record.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record at this point.

[The exhibits follow:]

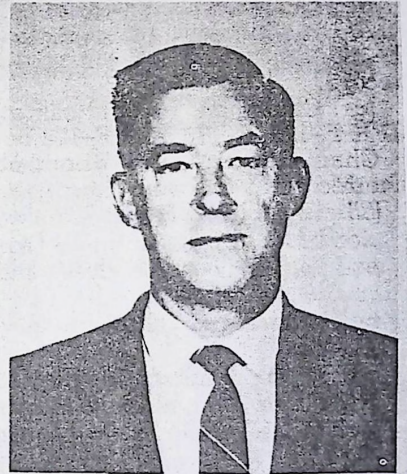
ASSASSINATION



TRAMP A



VALLEE



CARSWELL

JFK F-172

JFK EXHIBIT F-172

ARCHIVES

JFK EXHIBIT F-172

STURGIS



TRAMP B



JFK EXHIBIT F-173



TRAMP C



HUNT



CHRISMAN

JFK EXHIBIT F-174

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you briefly identify these exhibits.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. This first set of photographs are some of the several supplied to us by the committee showing the three vagrants, the three tramps who were apprehended close to the site of the assassination sometime very shortly after it happened and are being led away by the Dallas Police officers. These tramps we have arbitrarily identified as tramp A, B, and C, according to their position in the line.

These exhibits compare enlargements of the heads of the three tramps with certain figures who have been alleged to have been involved in the various conspiracy theories at one time or another.

ARCHIVES

JFK ASSASSINATION



Mr. GENZMAN. What were the issues before the panel of anthropologists?

Dr. SNOW. We were asked, again, using the best available information and the best available materials, to metrically and morphologically compare these photographs with those of the tramps to see whether or not any of these individuals could be identified as one or more of the tramps.

Mr. GENZMAN. What are the panel's conclusions?

Dr. SNOW. Our conclusions were that none of the individuals who have been alleged to have been tramp A are indeed tramp A; that the individual alleged to have been tramp B is not that tramp; and of the two individuals alleged to be tramp C, this one, Mr. Hunt, is not the tramp, but this one, Mr. Chrisman, his measurements are consistent with the face of tramp C.

Mr. GENZMAN. Are you able to make a positive determination as to whether Mr. Chrisman is tramp C?

Dr. SNOW. We cannot positively identify him as tramp C.

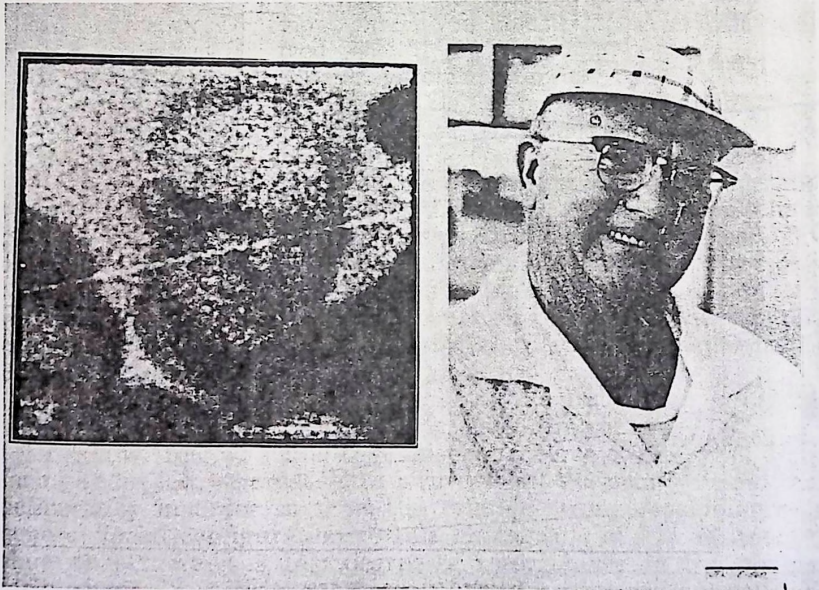
Mr. GENZMAN. Thank you, Dr. Snow.

At this time would you please refer to exhibits JFK F-124, F-560, F-561, F-562, and F-563. Exhibit F-124 was previously entered into the record.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that those exhibits marked as F-560, F-561, F-562, and F-563 be entered into the record.

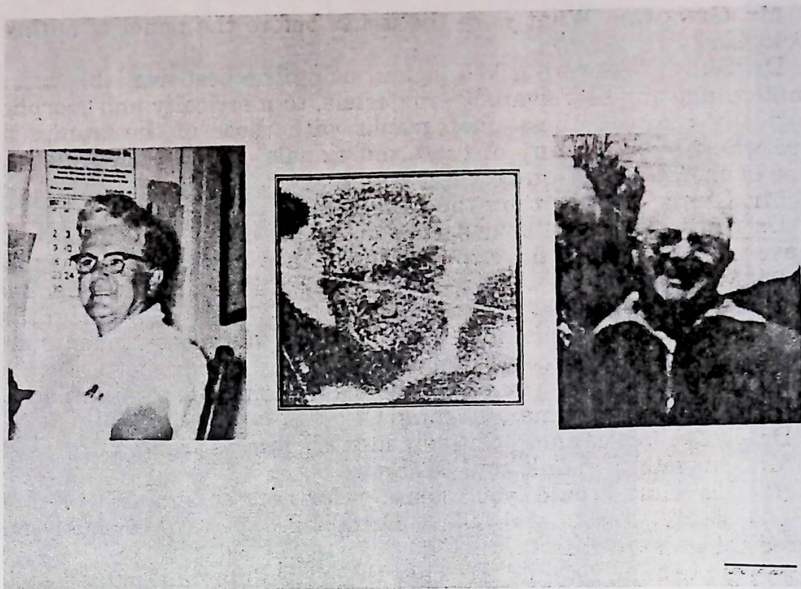
Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record at this point.

[The exhibits follow:]

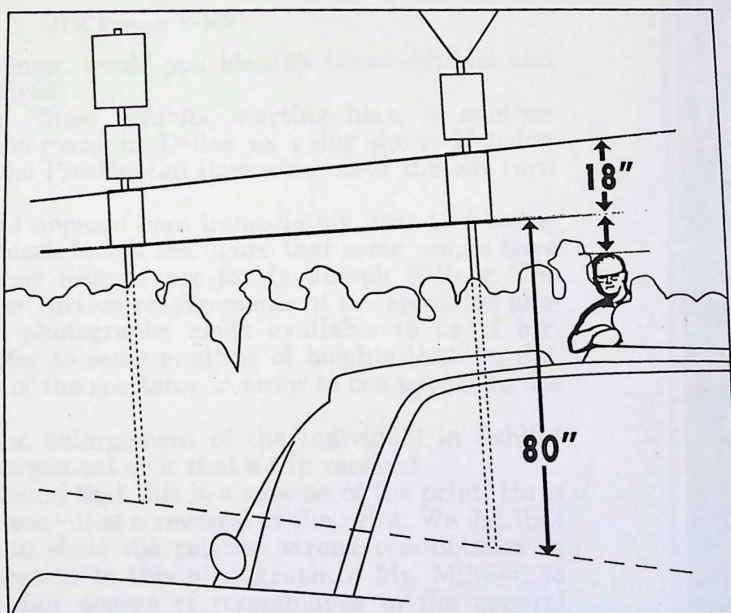


JFK EXHIBIT F-560





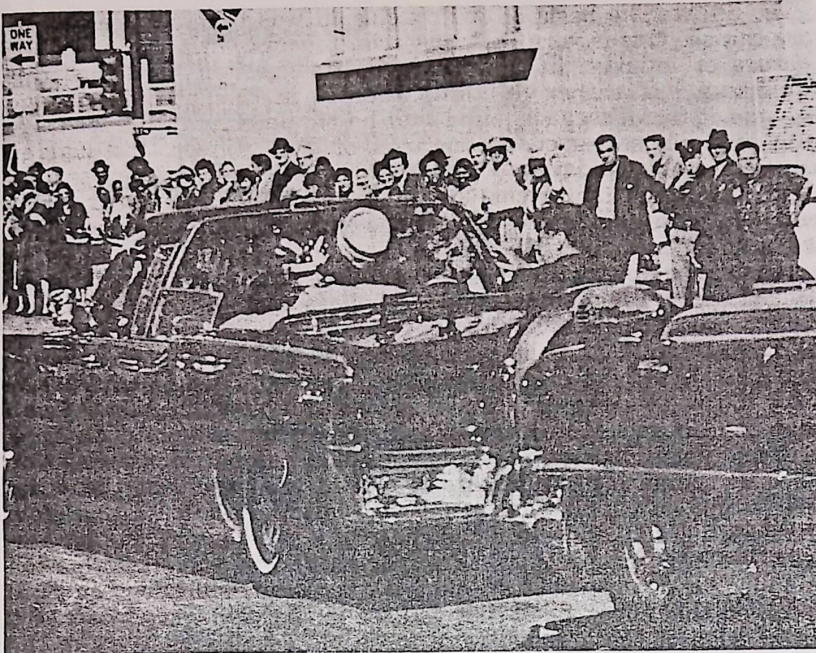
JFK Exhibit F-561



JFK Exhibit F-562

ARCHIVES





JFK EXHIBIT F-563

Mr. GENZMAN. Dr. Snow, would you identify these exhibits and explain the issues involved.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. These exhibits, starting here, is another photograph of the motorcade in Dallas as going down Houston Street shortly before the Presidential limousine made the left turn onto Elm Street.

A figure, whose head appears here immediately next to a somewhat taller man in a black hat, is the figure that some people have claimed to have a strong resemblance to Mr. Joseph Milteer. The other photographs show various enlargements of the spectator photograph, compared to photographs made available to us of Mr. Milteer. And these refer to some analysis of heights that we did, calculating the height of the spectator in order to compare it to the height of Mr. Milteer.

Mr. GENZMAN. Is the enlargement of the individual in exhibit F-560 the original enlargement or is that a flip version?

Dr. SNOW. Yes; we found that this is a reverse of the print. He is facing to his left, whereas—it is a reversal of the print. We did that deliberately in order to show the relative strong resemblance in general facial configuration to this photograph of Mr. Milteer, to show that there is a fair degree of resemblance in the general facial shape.

Mr. GENZMAN. What has the panel of anthropologists concluded?

Dr. SNOW. We concluded that the individual in question is not Mr. Joseph Milteer.

Mr. GENZMAN. What was the basis of this conclusion?



Dr. SNOW. The basis of our conclusion was that, first, although you can see this is very little material to work with, we found one feature of interest, in that there is a suggestion here that this individual had rather full lips, whereas in this photograph and others of Mr. Milteer we found that he is relatively thin-lipped. We also found a series of photographs of Mr. Milteer, some taken before the assassination, this one I believe in 1957, others several years later, that show that he, at least in 1957, was abundantly endowed with hair and as late as the early 1970's he also has hair, whereas in the photograph of the spectator we see an indication of extensive balding with an almost fully exposed crown here. So unless it could be demonstrated, I believe that Mr. Milteer habitually wore hairpieces, I think we could rule him out on that basis.

Mr. GENZMAN. Did the panel take any additional steps on this issue?

Dr. SNOW. Yes; we did. Looking over the photograph, we found that the alleged Milteer appears to be standing on a curb here, arrayed along Houston Street, alongside a number of other spectators. In comparing his apparent stature with those of the other spectators, we felt like we would be able to take information from that photograph and develop some statural estimates of Mr. Milteer. We approached this in two ways. We had some information supplied to us by the staff that Dallas City regulations in 1963 specified that these signs that you see in the photograph here, the lower edge of these signs, were to be placed 80 inches above the sidewalk.

After analysis of the perspective, we were able to extend, in our imaginations, of course, the signs up here to where such a sign would be if Mr. Milteer was standing directly in front of it. We know the dimensions for the signs, 18 inches, here, 80 inches from the pavement. And using that, it becomes a matter of simple proportions to calculate this distance, subtract it from 80 inches, and we concluded that the figure is approximately 5 foot 10, plus or minus an inch, tall. We were able to compare that estimate with an estimate furnished us by the committee from an FBI investigative report of Mr. Milteer which indicated that he was rather short. It gives his stature as 5 foot 5 inches. So there is a 6-inch discrepancy here.

We took this a little further, since the signs are no longer there and the actual signs can no longer be measured, by comparing him in relation to other figures arrayed along the sidewalk on either side of him. We have some good information on the average stature of U.S. adults during this period. And using that and looking at the photograph, as we have done here and you see on this overlay, we selected a segment of the spectator line consisting of 7 males, aside from the alleged Milteer, and 16 adult females. And we asked our question then, or we posed the hypothetical of: What are the probabilities that a 5 foot 4 inch man would, by chance, find himself in a crowd of 16 adult females and 7 males? Of the adult females he is clearly taller than all 16 of them and he is clearly taller than at least 4 of the 7 males. And using the population of the statural statistics that we have available, and assuming that this is sort of a random collection of Dallas spectators, we concluded that the prob-

abilities of this man being 5 foot 4 inches taller—the odds against it are several thousand to one.

Mr. GENZMAN. Would you demonstrate how the overlay was made?

Dr. SNOW. Sorry. This is an enlargement of the motorcade photograph. And we simply made the overlay here to display the spectators that we compared.

Mr. GENZMAN. Thank you, Dr. Snow. Would you please return to your seat?

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. FITHIAN. I wonder if Dr. Snow would remain at the easel for a few questions before he sits down. I would like the staff to put back up the picture of the three tramps.

While they are doing that, Dr. Snow, just for clarification. Are the terms insipient lateral evidence of balding and my own problem of receding hairline the same thing?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. But it refers to a type of balding that begins down here at the side of the head rather than in the middle.

Mr. FITHIAN. From just a quick glance at that picture of Sturgis and tramp B, from here there doesn't seem to be all that much difference. I wonder if you could tell me a little more specifically how you went about arriving at your conclusion that they were in fact different people?

Dr. SNOW. OK.

Mr. FITHIAN. Would you provide Dr. Snow, with a pointer?

Dr. SNOW. I think we should point out that in addition to this photograph, we examined about two dozen other photographs of Mr. Sturgis and also several photographs of tramp B. Some of the features that we noticed were that in terms of the overall facial configuration, Sturgis—and this is much more apparent on some of the other paragraphs—is fairly typical of what anthropologists would classify as a Mediterranean type, whereas this individual is more typical of individuals of northern European extraction.

Among other features noted, tramp B has slightly wavy hair, and in all the photographs we have seen Mr. Sturgis' hair has a very crisp curl. The hair color of tramp B shows up as rather light and in the photographs of Sturgis show him as deeply brunette.

The hairline of Mr. Sturgis is fairly low, giving him a low forehead, whereas in this and other photographs of the tramp B we see a fairly high hairline.

Mr. Sturgis has a massive lower jaw, whereas the lower jaw of the tramp is relatively narrow. Also, Sturgis has a very massive square chin, whereas this individual's chin is smaller and more pointed.

Those are some of the morphological features that we found that served to distinguish Sturgis and tramp B as different individuals.

Mr. FITHIAN. Could you give me a quick summary of why you ruled out Hunt and tramp C, or whatever basic measurements led you to the conclusion you have there?

Dr. SNOW. Yes; again working with not only this photograph but others, we find that Mr. Hunt differs in facial configuration. His nose, especially seen in profile, is very sharp and angular, whereas



that of the tramp is large and more bulbous. There is a difference of lip thickness, Mr. Hunt being rather thin-lipped, the tramp being thicker lipped.

Also there are some differences in the configurations of the ear. We also noticed that there is a small scar over the right eye of tramp C, and we were unable to find such a scar in any of the Hunt photographs we examined.

Mr. FITHIAN. If you would, just the last one, tramp A, and his counterparts.

Dr. SNOW. Tramp A and Mr. Vallee we ruled out primarily on the basis of the upwardly flaring nostrils of Mr. Vallee. We do not see this trait in tramp A. There is also an indication that Vallee had a concave nasal profile. The nasal profile of tramp A is straight.

Comparing tramp A with Mr. Carswell, the latter has a longer narrower face and a somewhat narrower nose. The antihelix of Carswell's ear is poorly developed whereas there is a strong antihelix in tramp A. There are also differences in the form of the lobe. Mr. Carswell's ear lobes are what we call "welded", that is, directly attached. Whereas tramp A has a slightly free lobe.

Mr. FITHIAN. Are you confident that the three tramps that you just described are not by your measurements and analysis any one of the three characters we have been talking about here?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir, I am.

Mr. FITHIAN. And the only one that you have any uncertainty about is Chrisman?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. FITHIAN. Is that because there are sufficient similarities of measurements?

Dr. SNOW. Yes. Of course, we only have one photograph of Mr. Chrisman for analysis, and it was taken several years after the assassination. However, the few measurements that we could take from this photograph do seem to be consistent with the corresponding measurements of tramp C.

Mr. FITHIAN. It is my understanding that the CIA and the FBI conducted their own analyses of the tramp photos that attempt to identify the individuals. Did you get into that?

Dr. SNOW. We didn't participate in either of those analyses. However, after being called in as consultants to this committee, we were furnished copies of the reports of the CIA and FBI analyses.

Mr. FITHIAN. Did you then study those reports?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, we have looked them over and we found that although they varied in method from our approach to some extent, they came to the same conclusions: That Mr. Sturgis was not tramp B nor was Mr. Hunt tramp C.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you.

Let me ask the staff if we have any other information on Chrisman that I am not aware of.

Mr. GENZMAN. For the record, Mr. Chrisman, now deceased, was implicated by the Jim Garrison probe into the Kennedy assassination, and it was claimed that he had CIA connections. It was later determined that Chrisman was a confidence man who frequented the New Orleans area around 1962 and 1963.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you.

Let's stay with the Dallas scene for a minute on the Milteer issue.

You seem to have assumed the individual in JFK exhibit F-124 was standing on the same level with the spectators around him. What basis do you have for that?

Dr. SNOW. We were supplied information by the committee based on other views of this same scene, specifically I think frames taken from either the Muchmore or Bell films that show the same array of spectators before they are obscured by the Presidential limousine at a much greater distance, so we cannot use it for analysis. But they do show that the alleged Milteer and the spectators arrayed immediately on either side of him were standing along the edge of the curb.

Mr. FITHIAN. And the person that has been alleged to be Milteer—

Dr. SNOW. The alleged Milteer.

Mr. FITHIAN. They are all standing on the sidewalk?

Dr. SNOW. Yes.

Mr. FITHIAN. No Coke boxes around?

Dr. SNOW. I don't know about Coke boxes or beer boxes.

Mr. FITHIAN. What evidence do we have—I wasn't sure that I caught that—that Milteer was as short as you said he was.

Dr. SNOW. This comes from an FBI investigative report that was furnished to the committee, and that is all the information that I personally have.

Mr. FITHIAN. Let's turn now to the analysis that you made of the Oswald photographs. On the basis of your measurements and your analysis, can you positively identify or state that the series of Oswald photographs shown on exhibits JFK F-556 and F-557 are indeed those of Oswald?

Dr. SNOW. No, sir; we cannot. We cannot on the basis of the measurements alone positively state that all of those photographs are indeed of Oswald. However, we can say that they are all consistent with the hypothesis that all of the photographs are of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. FITHIAN. Would the staff put back up the chart and graph which I was blocked from seeing at the first part of the questioning.

In your work how do you compensate or adjust for plastic surgery that might be done on an individual?

Dr. SNOW. In the Oswald photographs specifically we saw no evidence of any plastic surgery. But this does not mean that there might not have been some there.

Mr. FITHIAN. You say you saw no evidence of it?

Dr. SNOW. We saw no evidence of plastic surgery in the Oswald photographs.

Mr. FITHIAN. Any other evidence of any kind of disguises that might have been used?

Dr. SNOW. We saw one interesting feature in Mr. Hunt. Comparing his photographs apparently taken in the midfifties with some taken later in the midsixties, there is some indication that Mr. Hunt underwent some plastic surgery. He has rather protruding ears and in later photographs they have been brought back closer



to his head, and that suggests some sort of surgical correction. Of course, we don't know the date.

Mr. FITHIAN. Would you direct your attention to the chart. The first three right down where the two lines intersect, or very close to it, all seem very tightly arrayed. But the backyard photo seems to have slipped out of orbit somehow or other.

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. It is most divergent from the cluster. However, if you will recall those photographs of Oswald, with the exception of the backyard photographs most were of good quality with fairly crisp images. The backyard photographs differ from the rest of the series in that they are rather fuzzy and also they vary in the lighting. They are the only two photographs of the series where the lighting is coming from overhead, and we feel that this introduces measurement errors using our technique and would account for this discrepancy.

Mr. FITHIAN. What are you trying to tell us by putting the Lovelady dot?

Dr. SNOW. We used Mr. Lovelady's measurements and plotted them to serve as a sort of control and demonstration of the other results of the technique. In Mr. Lovelady we have a person who admittedly has a strong physical resemblance to Mr. Oswald, so we felt it would be interesting to take his measurements and see how they compared with Oswald's using this method. So here we have a point for Mr. Lovelady that falls far outside the Oswald cluster, and yet is a point of a person who is very similar in facial configuration to Mr. Oswald.

Mr. FITHIAN. I am not sure I followed that. He shows up far outside of the Oswald cluster. Does that tend to prove that he does look like Oswald?

Dr. SNOW. No. The further away, the less he resembles Mr. Oswald. As I say, we plotted it just as a demonstration of the sensitivity of the method to see where a person who was not Oswald would fall. Probably if we used your face or my face and plotted our measurements it wouldn't even be on the graph.

Mr. FITHIAN. So it proves at one and the same time there is enough distinction that you are comfortable that the two faces are distinctly different but enough similarities that they at least end up on the same chart; is that what you are saying?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. FITHIAN. I have just one more brief line of questioning. Would you put up JFK exhibits F-556 and F-557.

Dr. SNOW, as I understand it, the two backyard photos, the center and lower right of exhibit—what is that, F-556, for the record?

Would you explain again in a sentence or two why those photos would, when you get through measuring, put the spot or the dot outside that very tight cluster on your chart.

Dr. SNOW. Again, I believe when you look at the photographs you see, compared to the rest of the photographs of Mr. Oswald that we analyzed there, that these two are much fuzzier and blurrier and also there is a variation in the direction of the light. This is going to influence the errors that are going to be introduced in our measurements that we take off the photographs. In other words, we simply cannot measure these photographs with the same degree of accuracy that we can in the better quality photographs.

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Mr. FITHIAN. Dr. Snow, as to the results of all these measurements and analyses, and so forth, you are submitting a report for our record; is that correct?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. We will be preparing a detailed report on the photograph analysis on all of these issues.

Mr. FITHIAN. I am sure you realize that scientific evidence that is presented to the committee will be a great deal of interest to others who have studied the assassination of President Kennedy, and in fact over the years created quite a school or quite a number of schools of thought.

Will other individuals in years to come be able to duplicate your methodology?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. I believe in our final report we will be able to present our method here in such a way that it could be replicated by other scientists, provided with the same materials.

Mr. FITHIAN. These methods of measurement that you use have come to be the standards of measurement?

Dr. SNOW. The facial measurements that we employ are quite uniform throughout the discipline area of physical anthropology.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have just a few questions. Actually, these questions I think probably go to counsel at this point.

Do we have any evidence of the identities of any of the three tramps?

Mr. GENZMAN. Not to my knowledge, Mr. Edgar.

Mr. EDGAR. Have we reviewed pictures in the Dallas area in terms of photographs of people who have been arrested? I recognize these three tramps were not booked. But has there been analysis by staff of that?

Mr. GENZMAN. Mr. Edgar, this is an ongoing project of the staff. It is continuing at this time.

Mr. EDGAR. So we are continuing to review and to analyze those pictures to try to come up with their identities?

Mr. GENZMAN. Correct.

Mr. EDGAR. Even as a result of our sharing these now as evidence in these public hearings, someone might step forward and identify themselves as being one of the three individuals.

Mr. GENZMAN. That is possible.

Mr. EDGAR. Dr. Snow, it has been interesting to listen to your analysis of the pictures here and to review the chart, and I look forward to your final report. Are there any special characteristics of the Oswald face that stand out as being unique or different?

Dr. SNOW. None in terms of features that you would really consider abnormal. In my opinion he has a fairly average face in terms of the measurements and the morphological features.

Mr. EDGAR. There is nothing that stands out as a distinctive feature that would in essence be unique to Lee Harvey Oswald?

Dr. SNOW. I don't believe so, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. The earlier witness, Sergeant Cecil Kirk, testified it is quite common for records of an individual's height to vary by



several inches. As a physical anthropologist, Dr. Snow, what have you observed on this issue of height?

Dr. SNOW. I have had a wide experience in examining skeletal cases where we estimate the unknown individual's height from his bones then compare those with police records of missing individuals.

In reviewing many police records, I find that it is not uncommon to have discrepancies plus or minus 1 or 2 inches in height reported between one arrest record and another.

Mr. EDGAR. Would that also vary in the type and method of determining the height of the particular prisoner?

Dr. SNOW. Yes, sir. It varies a great deal with the technique used to measure him, the time of day, and many other variables that influence the height.

Mr. EDGAR. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Chairman STOKES. Are any other members seeking recognition? [No response.]

Chairman STOKES. Dr. Snow, at the conclusion of the testimony of many witnesses before this committee, under our rules he is entitled to 5 minutes in which he may comment upon his testimony or in any way change his testimony or expand upon it. I would extend to you at this time 5 minutes for that purpose if you so desire.

Dr. SNOW. I would just like to point out that the anthropology consultants will be presenting a detailed final report on our findings for publication by the committee. Also I would like to say—and I speak for my colleagues too—it has been a pleasure to work with the very fine young people that you have on your staff; and that if their energy, efficiency, competence, and enthusiasm is any indication of the kind of talent you can draw on in the Congress, then I think the country is in a lot better shape than a lot of people think it is.

Chairman STOKES. Thank you very much, Dr. Snow. On behalf of the committee, we certainly thank you and all of your panel for the work you have done for this committee, and we look forward to your final report.

The Chair recognizes Professor Blakey.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. BLAKEY

Mr. BLAKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There are other photographs, both still and motion picture, that were taken at the scene of the assassination that suggest to critics a conspiracy. These don't show alleged accomplices or masterminds who possibly could be identified. Rather, they show shapes or blurred images that critics have contended are gunmen. Most of these gunmen are in the vicinity of the grassy knoll.

In the years since the assassination, significant progress has been made in the field of photographic enhancement. New chemical and computer processes have been developed that record and improve picture quality.

The select committee assembled a group of photographic consultants to conduct a thorough analysis of photographic materials to see if there is, in fact, visual evidence of gunmen in Dealey Plaza. The members of this panel are scientists from leading educational

institutions and private corporations whose field of specialization is photographic enhancement.

Representing the panel today is Dr. Bob R. Hunt of the University of Arizona. Dr. Hunt received a B.S., cum laude, in aeronautical engineering from Wichita State University, an M.S. in electrical engineering from Oklahoma State University, and a Ph. D. in systems engineering from the University of Arizona. He has been an adjunct professor of electrical engineering and computer science at the University of New Mexico and an alternate group leader at the University of California's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Currently, he is an associate professor of systems and industrial engineering and optical sciences at the University of Arizona.

Dr. Hunt is a member of the Optical Society of America and the American Society of Photogrammetry. He was the recipient of the NEDA Fellowship in 1964 and a NASA Traineeship in 1966.

Dr. Hunt is the author of numerous publications.

It would be appropriate at this time, Mr. Chairman, to call Dr. Hunt.

Chairman STOKES. The committee calls Dr. Hunt.

Will you please raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

#### TESTIMONY OF DR. BOB R. HUNT

Dr. HUNT. I do.

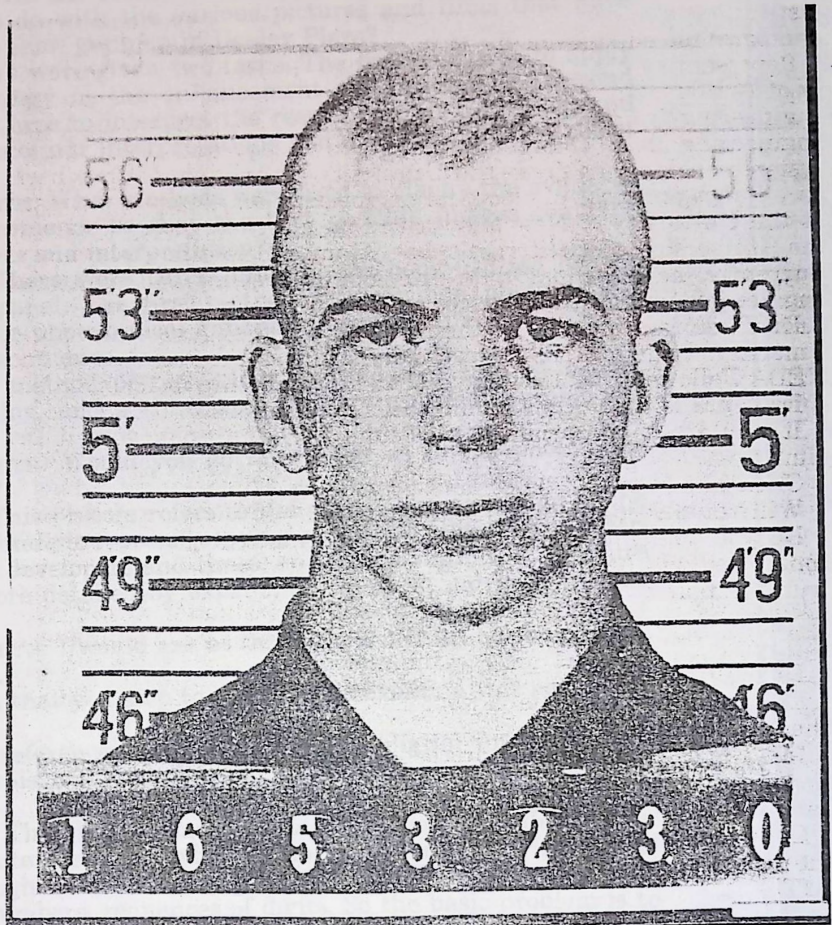
Chairman STOKES. Thank you. The Chair recognizes counsel Michael Goldsmith.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Before I proceed, I would like to offer for admission into the record JFK F-166 and F-564, which I neglected to do earlier this morning.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record.

[The information follows:]





JFK Exhibit F-166



JFK Exhibit F-564



Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, what was the photographic evidence panel asked to do with the various pictures and films that have been alleged to show gunmen in Dealey Plaza?

Dr. HUNT. We were given two tasks. The first task was to apply modern technology in the enhancement of imagery. The second task, of course, was to interpret the results of that processing and to bring results of our interpretations and conclusions to the select committee.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What methods were used to clarify the available photographic evidence so that the best possible images could be used for analysis and interpretation?

Dr. HUNT. There were three different methods utilized by the photographic panel. The first method was common photographic enhancement or photo-optical enhancement, sometimes referred to as darkroom techniques.

The second method of technology utilized was that of digital image processing, and a third area, that of autoradiographic enhancement?

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Would you go into detail as to the photo-optic enhancement?

Dr. HUNT. This process refers to the printing or recopying of the negative by different types of copying papers or films, using different darkroom developers and times, and which results in a feature which was more detailed by expanding the dark and light regions of the image.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask at this time Dr. Hunt be shown JFK exhibit F-149.

I would ask that you step to the easel to examine this particular exhibit.

You made reference earlier to the term "digital image processing." Using this exhibit, please explain what you meant by this term.

Dr. HUNT. The first obstacle is to overcome the difference in what a computer uses and what an image is. An image is a representation of light which we see with our eyes, but a computer only works with numbers, sequences of digits. So the basic problem is to convert that representation of light into a sequence of numbers.

The way of doing that is to first of all have a source of light. That source of light is imaged through an opaque mask onto a photographic negative. Light passes through the negative and it is then observed and collected by a photocell, which is really no different than you would see guarding the doors of an elevator, except it is a scientific instrument.

From the photocell, we generate electric current, which is measured by the computer.

That photocell is then measured by the computer. The computer converts that electric current into numbers and the numbers are then manipulated in the computer.

The end result of all this is a set of numbers which measure brightness or the darkness of the image in the particular position where the spot is at and then we reposition the spot everywhere



over the photographic negative of the image itself so as to extract all pertinent information.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Are you able to state, when a negative or piece of film is scanned, how many spots are actually scanned—let me rephrase that: How many spots actually receive assignment of numbers to them?

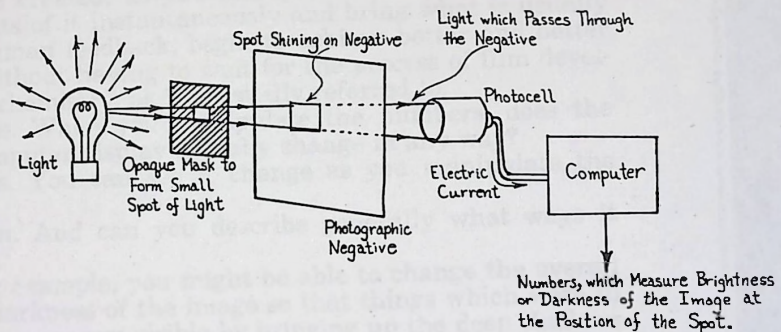
Dr. HUNT. The number of spots to which you have assigned numbers is a thing that is governed in a fairly precise mathematical way by the nature of the image itself. For example, of the photographic material we dealt with and which was provided to us by the committee, the number varied from, say, 16,000 to 20,000 different numbers all the way up to as many as a quarter of a million to a million numbers.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Mr. Chairman, I move for introduction into the record of JFK exhibit F-149.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection it may be entered into the record.

[JFK exhibit F-149 follows:]

### Simple Diagram of Computer Scan of Image



JFK EXHIBIT F-149

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Now you made reference earlier to digital image processing as an enhancement technique, a technique to improve the quality of the photo image. How are the numerical values that you obtained used to improve the quality of the image?

Dr. HUNT. Well, every type of image formation process, even one which results in degradations of the image, every type of image formation process can be described by mathematical models, mathematic equations which, if you substitute the numbers into them which represent the image, can be solved and the solutions of those equations gives you an enhanced or improved version of the image.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Once a negative has been subjected to digital image processing, how is the resulting image actually displayed?

Dr. HUNT. There are two different methods by which you would display or recreate the numbers and bring forth an image out of the numbers as they exist in the computer.

One of those methods could be exemplified by the diagram I have here except that, instead of putting a negative in the position which I show here on the chart, we would put an unexposed piece of film there. We would then simply reexpose that piece of film by varying the strengths of the light which is shining through onto the film. That one method is referred to as hard copy because it produces a tangible thing, namely, a piece of film which has been exposed and can then be developed.

A second method of recreating imagery for the purposes of viewing it is to use what is referred to as soft copy. In soft copy the numbers which exist in the computer are not used to generate film. In soft copy those numbers are written into a computer memory, the nature of that being such that you can use it to position a beam of light on a TV tube and by very rapidly scanning that TV monitor screen, a display screen is what it is usually referred to, you would get a display of the image which appears for all intents and purposes just like your home television set, with one exception; it is of much higher quality.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Does the computer display that you refer to as soft copy lend itself in any way to analytical work?

Dr. HUNT. Yes; because if you can use the computer to manipulate the numbers which are in the memory which are causing that TV picture to be created, as you manipulate those numbers you can see the results of it instantaneously and bring what is usually referred to as human feedback, begin to achieve better and better enhancements without having to wait for the process of film development and wet chemistry, as it is usually referred to.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. When you manipulate the numbers, does the image on the computer display actually change in any way?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. You can see it change as you manipulate the numbers.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. And can you describe generally what ways it might change?

Dr. HUNT. For example, you might be able to change the overall brightness and darkness of the image so that things which were in deep shadows become very visible by bringing up the deep shadows into something that would be brighter and then they would show up on your original negative.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. When the committee's photographic evidence panel examined materials that had been subjected to digital image processing, did they rely upon soft copy or hard copy for their analytical work?

Dr. HUNT. Most of our analytical work was done with soft copy.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. And where was that analytical work actually done?

Dr. HUNT. There were three different contractors which carried out the analytical work: the University of Southern California-Los Angeles; Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, and the Aerospace Corporation, also in Los Angeles.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Did each of those facilities have soft copy facilities available for analytical purposes?

Dr. HUNT. Yes, they did. In fact they had some of the finest equipment in the world for those purposes.



Dr. HUNT. Yes; there is a change.

Dr. HUNT. The nature of the change is usually that soft copy will look better than will hard copy. The reason for that is modern technology, in cathode ray tube displays, what we usually refer to as TV monitors. That modern technology is so good that you can produce more light, more vivid colors, and equally as good resolution as you would expect on a piece of photographic film.

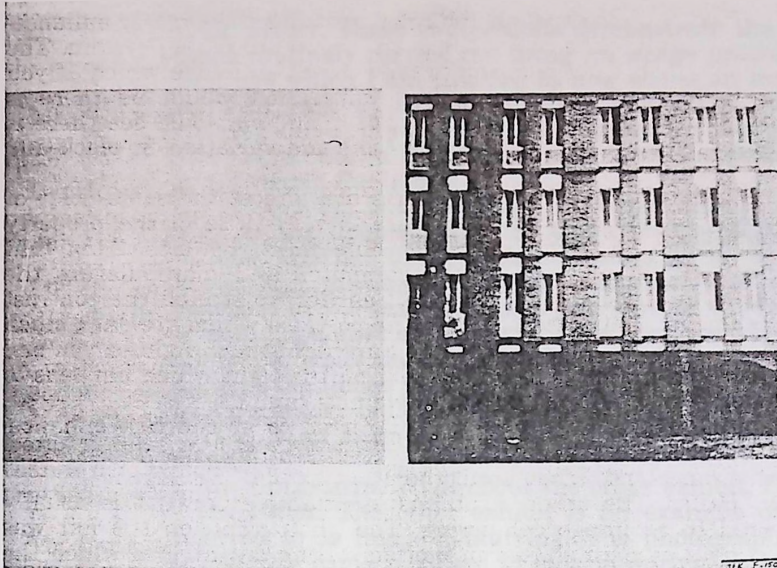
Dr. HUNT. We will show some hard copy exhibits today which will probably lack some of the colors and the vividness of the colors which we would see if we were able to bring a cathode-ray tube display or TV monitor into this room.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. But again for purposes of clarification, the photographic evidence panel's analytical work was based largely upon the computer display?

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask you at this time, Dr. Hunt, to refer to JFK F-150 and F-151.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection they may be entered into the record at this point.

[The information follows:]



JFK EXHIBIT F-150



JFK EXHIBIT F-151

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, what are these two exhibits designed to demonstrate?



Dr. HUNT. These two exhibits demonstrate the type of enhancement routinely carried out using an image processing system. The first one which I am pointing to now shows an image which, if you were to look at it, your distinct impression would be there is nothing there. If you could see it closer up you would see there is some structure in it, namely there is some variation in black and white within the image.

The problem is the blackest parts are almost the same color of gray as the lightest parts. So there is very little of the property usually referred to as contrast visible in it. By measuring that image and putting it into the computer and manipulating the numbers in the fashion I described earlier, to stretch the contrast of the image, that is to say make the portions which are dark much darker, to make the portions which are light much lighter, you end up with the image you see over here on the right which happens to be a dormitory building on the university campus.

That is an example of what is referred to as contrast enhancement.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What about the other exhibit, Dr. Hunt?

Dr. HUNT. The other exhibit is an example of what is usually referred to as image deblurring. The photograph on the left was taken by a camera shifted in motion during an interval which the shutter was open. The result of this is quite a bit of distortion and blur.

For example, none of the letters which you see in the upper portion of this exhibit are visible. You would have, I think, a great deal of difficulty recognizing any of the letters. What we do, after converting that picture into numbers, is put together a set of equations which describe the process of blurring, solve that set of equations, and the new numbers which come out are represented by the picture on the right.

You can see how we have sharpened up the edges of all the letters and, most importantly, the fine details in the letters at the tip of the picture are quite visible. You can read things, for example, that this is a project financed by the Zion First National Bank of Salt Lake City.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, are there any limitations on the extent to which the quality of an image can be improved through digital image processing?

Dr. HUNT. Yes; there are. There are fundamental limitations essentially referred to by the engineers as noise.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Let me show you JFK F-152 and I would ask you to describe those limitations in some detail for us.

Dr. HUNT. Certainly. Anybody who has ever lived in a fringe television reception area realizes that if he turns on his TV set he is likely to see a picture cluttered by quite a bit of salt and pepper effect. The colloquial terminology for that is snow.

The upper picture in this exhibit represents an image in which we have a very poor quality of the image and it is cluttered by a great amount of this noise which we refer to as snow. We try to enhance the quality of that image by, first of all, if you wish, smoothing out the snow or noise which exists in it and trying also to sharpen up the edges and details in it in a fashion very similar to the previous exhibit. We were not able to do that with any great



success. Some things are more visible in the image. But by and large, the limits of noise, or snow if you wish, have stayed with us throughout the enhancement process and we are not nearly as satisfied with the enhanced image as we would like to be.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Does the ability to improve the quality of an image depend at all upon the initial quality of the film or negative?

Dr. HUNT. Oh, yes. For example, if you are not presented with an original negative, suppose somebody hands you a copy on a piece of paper, the process of copying itself will cause a loss of information of a kind that will be detrimental to the process of enhancing it.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Is the quality of the enhancement affected at all by the quality, for example, of the motion picture?

Dr. HUNT. Oh, yes; yes, that too. In fact it is possible to degrade an image beyond which it cannot be recovered, the information in it cannot be recovered.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. If a film has good quality to begin with, in other words a relatively clear picture, is it easier to enhance that film than a film which was of relatively poor quality to begin with, one that is fuzzy and shaky to begin with?

Dr. HUNT. It is; yes.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What would the reason for that be?

Dr. HUNT. The reason for that would be that there would probably be less severity of the extent of the blur or fuzziness with respect to the amount of noise which had been included in it by the process of forming the image.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Fine.

You made reference to the term "autoradiographic enhancement." Would you define that process for us?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. Autoradiographic enhancement is the use of a radioactive chemical which fixes itself to the image surface. Every photographic image is composed of small silver grains, literally grains of silver, the same silver we would know as a jewelry component. What we would do is to affix to the silver grains a chemical, which is radioactive and consequently emits a small amount of radiation such as X-rays. You place that radioactive film next to a piece of X-ray film and the picture literally takes an X-ray of itself, which is the source of the term autoradiography.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask you to refer to JFK F-154. Please describe the effects of autoradiographic enhancement.

Dr. HUNT. Certainly. There is a picture prepared by Stanford Research Institute, which is the corporation which has developed the autoradiographic process, and pioneered most of it.

The upper picture shows an aerial photograph, that is to say a picture taken from a plane flying overhead and looking down at the ground. That aerial photograph has been underexposed by a factor of 12, that is to say there is 12 times less light available in that exposure than there should have been in the optimum case.

The lower image shows the result of using this radioactive chemical to intensify the image and then taking an X-ray of itself. You can see quite a bit of features have shown up; some of it looks like a harbor area, tanks, airplanes, and so on.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What types of photographic materials can this process be applied to?

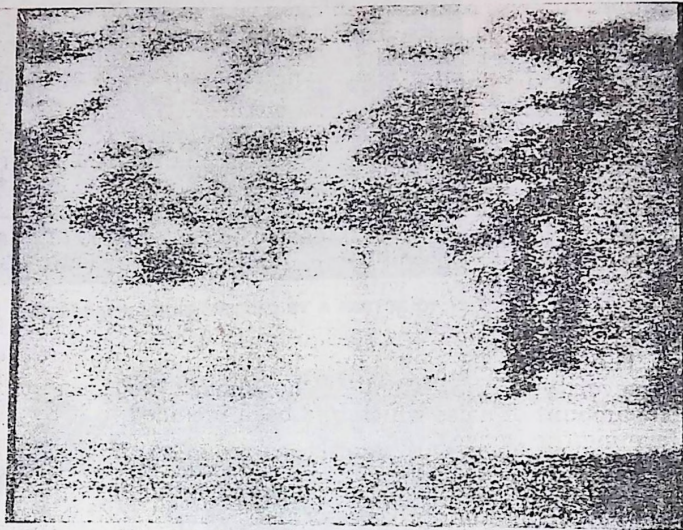


Dr. HUNT. It can only be applied to black and white film. Color film is not applicable.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Mr. Chairman, I move for the admission into the record of JFK F-152 and JFK F-154.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection they may be entered into the record at this point.

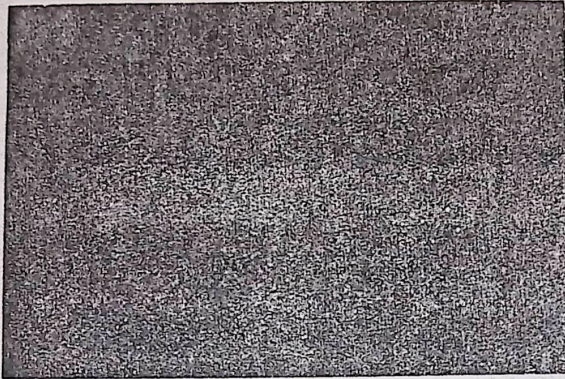
[The information follows:]



JFK F-152



SRI INTERNATIONAL AUTORADIOGRAPHIC  
ENHANCEMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES



(a) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, UNDEREXPOSED BY A FACTOR OF 12



(b) AUTORADIOGRAPHIC INTENSIFICATION OF AERIAL SCENE  
SHOWN IN (a)

Type R x-ray film, 48-hr exposure.

MP-319583-53A

JFK EXHIBIT F-154

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, in general what types of photographic materials did the panel subject to these various types of enhancement methods?

Dr. HUNT. We subjected original color slides, black and white negatives, a black and white Polaroid print and color motion pictures.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What was the reason for limiting your work, your enhancement efforts to original materials?



Dr. HUNT. As I stated earlier, every time you carry out a copying process you lose information. Therefore, we wanted to have the best information available to go into the enhancement process to make sure we got the best product coming out.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask you at this time to refer to JFK exhibits F-121, F-153 and F-157.

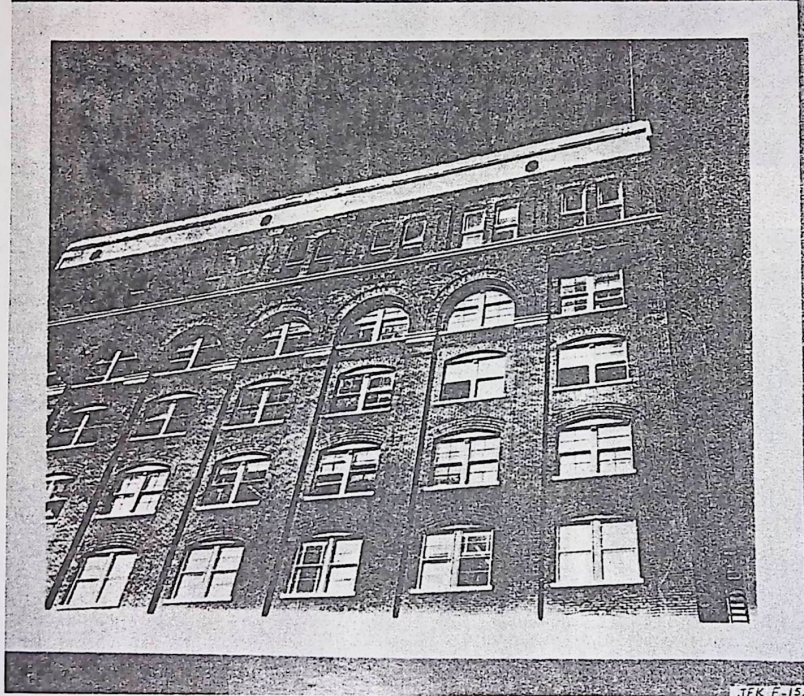
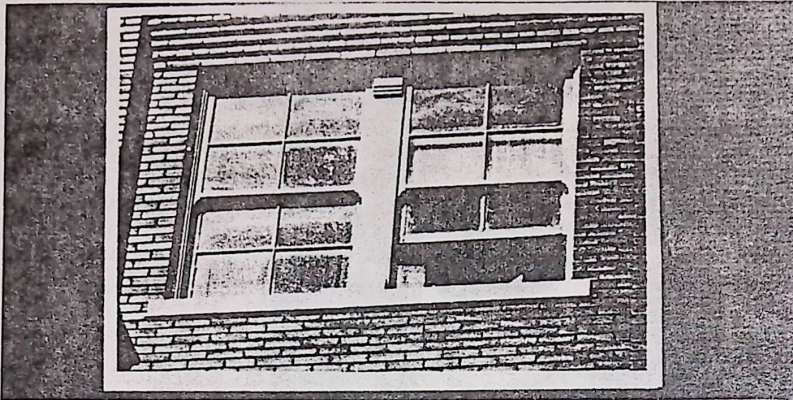
Mr. Chairman, 121 has already been admitted into the record. I move for the admission of JFK F-153 and F-157.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record.

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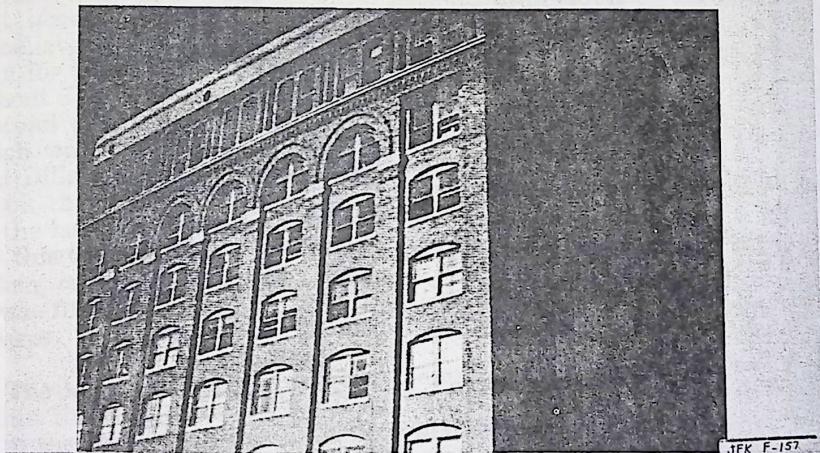
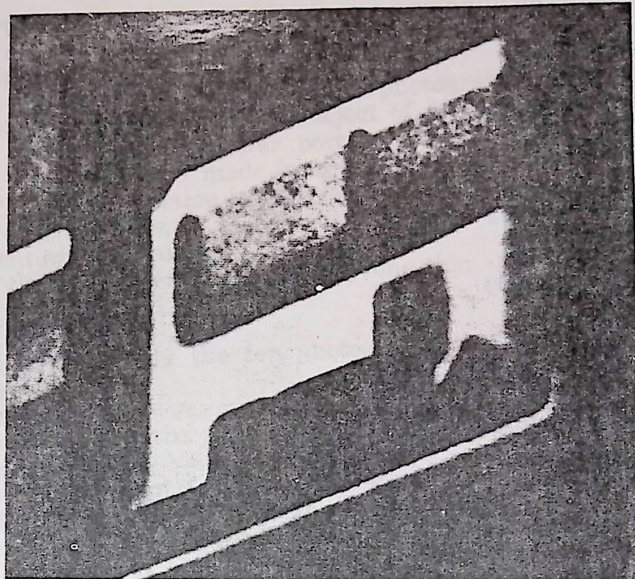


JFK F-153

JFK EXHIBIT F-153

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JFK EXHIBIT F-157

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Thank you. Dr. Hunt, would you identify these exhibits?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. F-121 is a split view in which the upper portion shows the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, the lower portion of it being an enlargement of the open sixth floor window. This is taken from an 8 millimeter motion picture film which is usually referred to as the Hughes film.

Exhibit F-153 also shows the School Book Depository but it is a black and white image taken by a photographer by the name of



Dillard. The lower portion of the photograph as it was originally on the negative, the upper portion is the increased or enlarged scale of that centering on the sixth floor window.

Exhibit—I can't see the number—F-157 is a third photograph of the Texas School Book Depository. Again the object of interest is the open sixth floor window in the lower portion. This is the original 35 millimeter slide, the print made from the 35 millimeter in the lower portion. The upper portion is the result of a computer enhancement of the contrast as well as computer recoloring the information to bring out extra detail.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Of these three exhibits, the only one that shows enhancement work I take it is JFK F-157.

Dr. HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. And there only the top photograph has been enhanced, is that correct?

Dr. HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Do you know the time sequence that separates these three photographs?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. The Hughes film, for example, from which exhibit F-121 was taken, that is a motion picture film which follows the Presidential caravan as it proceeds down the street and makes a left turn directly in front of the School Book Depository. That is about, not about, exactly 88 frames of 8 millimeter motion picture imagery. We know from the position of where the Presidential car turned that it terminates approximately 5 seconds prior to the first, what is believed to be the first shot, and that therefore gives us a time span for those 88 frames of about 10 seconds before the first shot to about 5 seconds before the first shot.

Now the second picture, the Dillard picture, was taken from a press car which was following the Presidential caravan. I believe testimony that Dillard gave before the Warren Commission indicated that he took that picture just a few seconds, his own term I believe, after the last shot was fired.

And finally this third image, taken by Mr. Powell, is believed to have been taken, on testimony by Mr. Powell, 1 to 2 minutes after the last shot was fired.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What issues were raised by these photographic materials?

Dr. HUNT. The issues principally concern themselves with what is visible within the sixth floor School Book Depository window. I am pointing to the window on the sixth floor and there is evident there a rectangular shape. If you view this motion picture, the Hughes film, for example, as I am pointing to now, if you view this in a motion picture sequence, one notices several things.

First of all, the image formed at this window positions itself near the top left edge of the frame and then, as the camera pans, following the Presidential car, that image begins to drift and move in toward the center. As you watch it do that, you get the distinct impression there is some sort of motion or a change of the object within the window. So the issue, of course, is exactly what are we looking at there? Is that the potential assassin? That is the issue presented by the Hughes film.



Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, before you proceed to the Dillard photograph, was any other issue presented by the Hughes film aside from the motion in the alleged assassin window?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. There is another set of windows over here immediately to the left and off of this particular print which was made which shows another set of windows in the School Book Depository and there have been assertions or allegations that something can be seen with respect to a person or persons in that window looking out.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Please proceed now to the Dillard exhibit.

Dr. HUNT. OK.

The Dillard exhibit, since it has been taken presumably just a few seconds after the last shot was fired, if we look at an enlargement of that image, the question we concern ourselves with is the following: There are some objects very definitely visible in front of that window. There is a box, what we interpret to be a box, another box sitting over there. But behind the window there is a great deep shadow. The question is, within that deep shadow is it possible to see things by contrast enhancement techniques of the kind that I described earlier?

Mr. GOLDSMITH. That is essentially the same issue that exists for the Powell photograph?

Dr. HUNT. That is correct, essentially the same issue, namely to look inside, what is the deep shadow in that window.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What type of enhancement method was applied to the Hughes film?

Dr. HUNT. The Hughes film was enhanced in the following way: We took the 88 frames which were available to us from the original film recorded by Hughes and the process of digitizing those 88 frames, as I described earlier, was carried out. After it was carried out, the following things were done: We recognized there was a change in contrast in each frame of the film. By that we mean that the overall brightness and darkness of the image seemed to change from frame to frame which, incidentally, is not an uncommon thing to have occur. So the first thing we did was to use the computer to equalize the contrast in each frame. By that we mean that the same values of brightness and darkness were forced on the image by the computer.

The second thing we noticed was there was a change in focus from frame to frame occasionally as the camera takes its picture and the film moves around slightly in the focal point. We changed those scales slightly to compensate for the change in focus. Once that work was done, we then went into the process of trying to determine what was happening in the way of motion. The way we did that was to put this picture on a soft copy computer TV display of the kind that I described.

Once it was on that display, an operator has the ability to position the small dot anywhere in the picture which is given on that display. He positions that dot in the center of the object which we see and then, once the dot is positioned, the computer records the coordinates of that dot and from that sequence of dot positions we can ask ourselves the question what motion is seen or not seen.

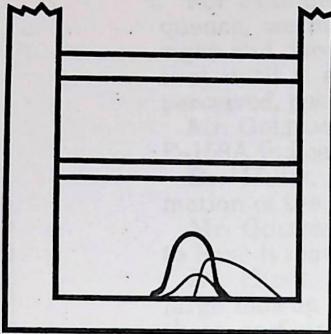
Mr. GOLDSMITH. At this time I would ask that Dr. Hunt be shown JFK F-159 and F-159A.

Mr. Chairman, I move for the admission into the record of these two exhibits.

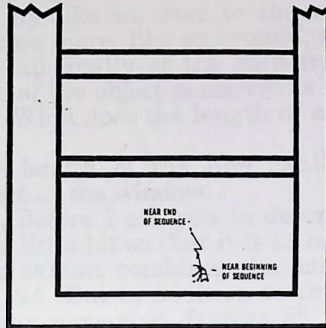
Chairman STOKES. Without objection they maybe entered into the record.

[The information follows:]

HUGHES FILM  
6TH FLOOR END WINDOW



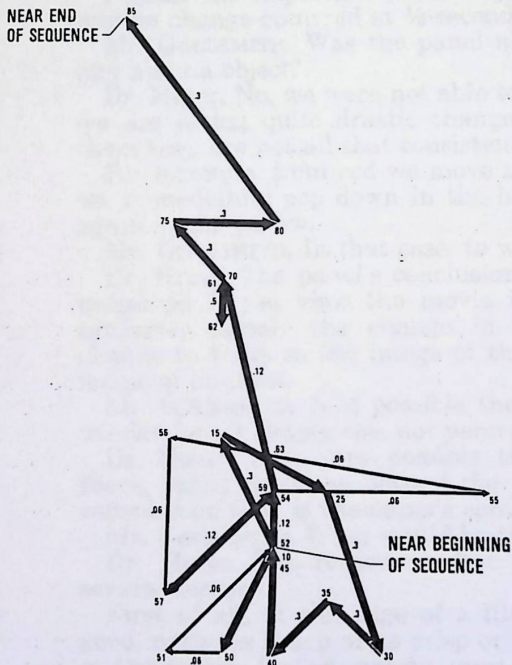
CHANGES IN SHAPE AND POSITION AT 1/8 SEC INTERVALS  
FRAME SEQUENCE: 55, 57, 59, 61



CHANGES IN POSITION OF CENTER OF SHAPE OVER ENTIRE  
FILM SEQUENCE

JFK EXHIBIT F-159

JFK. F-159



JFK EXHIBIT F-159A



Dr. HUNT. These two exhibits try to depict graphically the actual form of the motions perceived as a result of this computer processes which were carried out. It is a very cluttered exhibit and we apologize for it, but I think the fact that this exhibit is cluttered indicates something about it.

What we have tried to show here is the direction of motion of the center of this object as it was perceived in each frame, and also the length of the arrow indicates the rough extent of the motion itself.

For example, we start here in the beginning of the motion sequence, we move up like so, over to the right and down, to the right and down some more, like so around, and it goes around like that until it ends up finally at the 85th frame where the motion perceived, position of the object perceived is right there.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What does the length of each line in that exhibit F-159A indicate?

Dr. HUNT. The length of the line exhibits the extent of the motion of the object in the window.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Before I ask you to describe JFK F-159, I want to have it moved a little bit so that it is in better view.

Dr. HUNT. This exhibit combines the same information on the large blowup of 159A. But in addition to that, we have isolated on three or four frame sequences, frames 55, 57, 59, and 61 in that film, and show you the change in position at  $\frac{1}{8}$ -second intervals. To most graphically demonstrate that, we put that in color. Red indicates the shape of the object in the window at frame 55, green at 57, blue at 59, and yellow at 61.

I guess the important point is you see quite a great degree of motion change occurred at  $\frac{1}{8}$ -second intervals.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was the panel able to attribute that motion to any human object?

Dr. HUNT. No, we were not able to do that; at  $\frac{1}{8}$  second intervals we are seeing quite drastic changes in shape and if you look at them they are not all that consistent.

For example, from red we move to the green to a position there, we immediately pop down in the blue and then pop way back up again in the yellow.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. In that case, to what was the motion attributed?

Dr. HUNT. The panel's conclusion was that the motion which is perceived if you view the movie is attributable to photographic artifacts, namely the change in contrast frame to frame, the change in focus as the image of the window moves around in the frame of the film.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Is it possible there was a human object in that window but it simply was not perceptible on the film?

Dr. HUNT. It is very possible that there was a human object there, but it would be beyond the perceptibility of the imagery as recorded on film, is the panel's conclusion.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What would be the reason for that?

Dr. HUNT. The reason is that it was simply—well, there are several reasons.

First of all, at the edge of a film frame the image is never as good, never as sharp or as crisp or conveys as much information as at the center. Unfortunately, most of these images are captured at the edge of the film frame. That is the position where you have a



number of optical distortions that occur which cause a loss of sharpness and information.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Is that also explainable in part by the quality of the camera?

Dr. HUNT. Yes, that is, a real high quality motion picture camera of the type that would be used by commercial photography would have much better image retention features in the edge of the frame than would a sort of off-the-shelf hobbyist home product.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What did the panel conclude about the presence of motion in the adjacent window on the sixth floor?

Dr. HUNT. Those adjacent windows were examined also even though they are not visible on this particular blowup we have. We found no perceptions in motion or even forms in those windows.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Now the ITEK Corp. reported that, in that adjacent window, there was something that they characterized as a transient anomaly; in other words, motion of some kind. To what would that type of motion be attributed?

Dr. HUNT. First of all, the ITEK Corp. did not carry out any of the elaborate procedure for controlling the contrast that we did, which means they were much more subject to a false perception of motion as a result of contrast failures. By that I mean the following: What you see as an object, if it is in both shadow and light, is strictly dependent upon the photographic processes resulting in the contrast of that object being recorded on film. If there were changes in contrast there would be a much greater probability of motion being perceived. We, of course, tried to hold the contrast constant by our processing.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Are you saying then that such motion would be characterized as caused by photographic artifact?

Dr. HUNT. Photographic artifact, photographic anomaly.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What type of enhancement method was applied to the Dillard pictures?

Dr. HUNT. The Dillard pictures being in black and white, being in black and white negative, and one in which we had a deep shadow which we wanted to examine, was an ideal picture to use the autoradiographic enhancement technique on. It was given to Stanford Research Institute, to apply that technique to it.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Let me show you at this time JFK F-156. Please describe the results of that analysis.

Dr. HUNT. F-156 shows two versions of an autoradiographic enhancement of the image as seen by the panel after the work at SRI. The lower image is one in which the work has been carried out for 17 hours, the upper one, for 138 hours. That is the time in which the radioactive film was in contact with the X-ray film.

It is unfortunate we do not see what the panel was able to perceive on the enhanced negatives themselves. In this open fifth-floor window the enhancement process was quite successful in seeing into the dark shadow. On the enhanced negatives you can actually see a light fixture which is hanging from the ceiling of this fifth-floor window. You can perceive the light bulb which is mounted in the middle of that light fixture.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. In light of the presence of that light fixture in the fifth-floor window, is that the reason why the sixth-floor window was studied under the technique?



Dr. HUNT. That is correct. Once we were able to perceive the enhanced detail within that fifth-floor window, we believed we were justified in using this technique in the open sixth-floor window as well.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was the panel able to make a finding as to the presence of someone at the sixth-floor window?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. The enhancement of the sixth-floor window shows there was no one at the window.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What type of enhancement work was done with the Powell slide?

Dr. HUNT. The Powell slide, being a color slide, was enhanced by a computer contrast enhancement technique which would be very similar to the one I showed a previous exhibit on, yet it was done in color. We had a color film so we applied the contrast enhancement in color. You can turn the colors inside out in some cases.

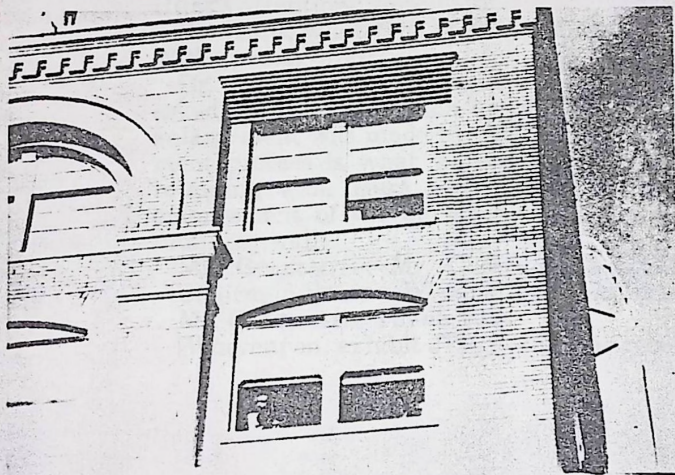
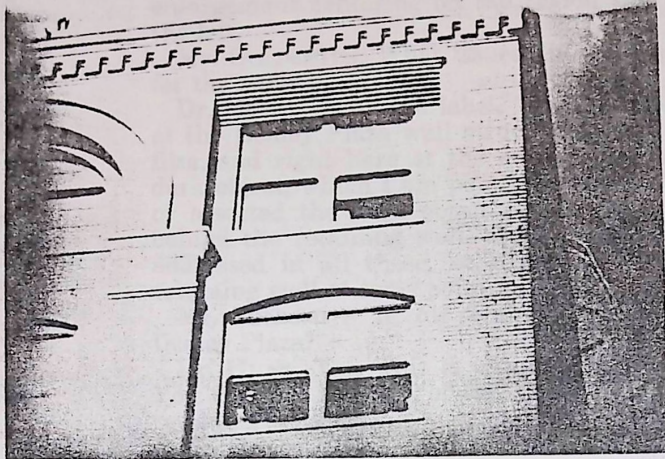
What was a very deep or black area has become a white area in the enhancement. The important point is the following. Again, looking within that window, you see no details of a human form or face.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I ask that Dr. Hunt be shown F-155, F-129, and F-161. While that is being done I would request that F-156 be admitted into the record.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be entered into the record at this point.

[Whereupon, exhibit F-156 was received.]

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JFK F-156

JFK EXHIBIT F-156

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, would you identify these exhibits?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. F-155 is an enlargement from a slide taken by a gentleman by the name of Willis. It is looking down towards the caravan from the back as the caravan proceeded down the street. It is a 35 millimeter color slide.

The next exhibit, F-129, shows an enlargement from a black-and-white Polaroid print, usually referred to as the Moorman film. The third exhibit, F-161, shows a segment, one print if you wish, from a film made by a gentleman named Nix. You are showing an enlarged piece of that film cropped out from the original 8 millimeter



film in the lower half, and in the upper half an even greater enlargement centering on the region that you are seeing here on the left.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What issues did these photographic items raise for the panel?

Dr. HUNT. Using the label, "the retaining wall," we are looking at the Dealey Plaza wall structure which comes out on the Willis film, and right here at the edge of the retaining wall there is a dark object, which I am pointing to right here. It has been alleged or asserted the dark object represents a gunman standing at or behind the retaining wall. That is the main issue which is being addressed in all these, because each of these images shows the retaining wall at some point in time.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Is this retaining wall in the grassy knoll area of Dealey Plaza?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. This is usually referred to as the grassy knoll. You can see the rise of the slope of land coming up where the retaining wall sits.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask that JFK F-160 be brought to Dr. Hunt's attention.

Dr. Hunt, what type of enhancement method was applied to the Willis photograph?

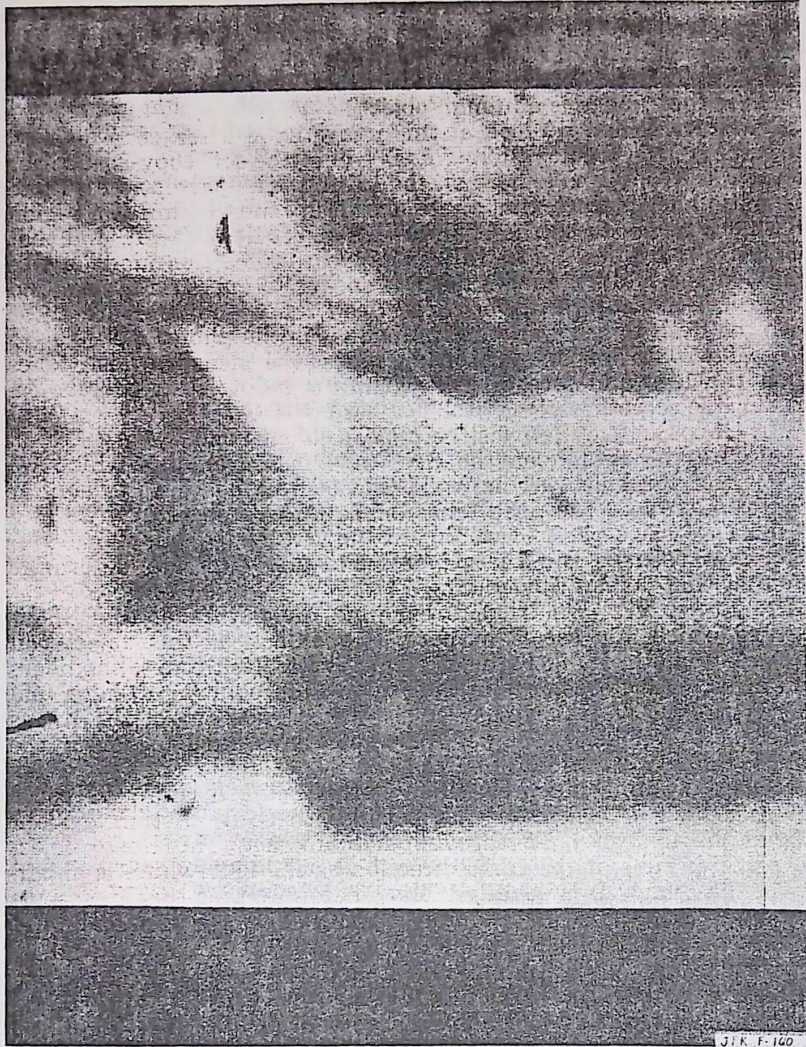
Dr. HUNT. What was done is the following. The computer was asked to scan this region around the retaining wall, and then an enlargement was made by the computer. The result of the enlargement process is what we see in this exhibit F-160. You see the retaining wall. Here is the dark feature itself, and this is an enlargement of the dark feature sitting right at the area of the retaining wall.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Mr. Chairman, I move to admit JFK F-160. Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be entered.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Thank you.

[Whereupon, exhibit JFK F-160 was received.]





JFK EXHIBIT F-160

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, in attempting to identify this image, what analytical work, if any, was done?

Dr. HUNT. We did two things. The first thing we did was to attempt to remove some of the evident blur in the image. If you look at the original and concentrate upon the freeway sign, you see a blur. We hoped to remove that blur. That attempt was carried out at the University of Southern California. It was not successful.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Are you able to say why it was not successful?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. The picture was just simply not that good. There is quite a bit of blurring when you look at this gross enlargement



of the kind we have here. There was, in addition, when the picture was received by the panel, a grayish coating of some kind on it. This was probably another thing that was detrimental to the effort.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What analytical work was done to determine whether that image is a human object?

Dr. HUNT. When we look at this image upon a soft-copy display, we display it on a color CRT. This is where the soft copy is superior to the hard copy I have here on the exhibit. The perception is quite dramatic and distinct, that there are flesh tones within the region of what appears to be the head of this object at the wall, and that there are more flesh tones in what appears to be the hands of this object at the wall. What we tried to do was to make analytical and numerical measurements of those flesh tones and compare those with the flesh tones of another individual in the photograph.

What we did for comparison purposes was measure flesh tones upon the legs and face of this woman standing next to Mr. Zapruder, his secretary.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What was the panel's conclusion?

Dr. HUNT. Based upon the flesh-tone measurements which we took off of the object at the wall, and comparing those to similar measurements on the flesh tones on Zapruder's secretary, we concluded this was a person standing at the wall.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Did the panel make any effort to determine whether that person was holding a rifle?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. We tried to examine the nature of this linear feature which you see right here. If you look at this object you perceive something like a head or face with flesh tones, shoulders and arms, with flesh tones in the region I am pointing to here, and then you perceive this linear object which runs out of the hands roughly at a 45-degree angle. We would have liked to deblur the image. Since we couldn't, the only thing we could do was to ask ourselves: what is the probability of this being a rifle? We could not make a conclusion on that because there is another evident blur at the 45-degree line throughout this image. This linear object we perceive runs at the same direction as the blur which is apparent in the image. It is equally likely, therefore, that this is either a real object of some kind, or simply a small dark object in the image which was stretched out by the motion blur of the camera during the period in which the picture was taken.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Dr. Hunt, I would ask you to refer now to JFK F-129 which was the Moorman enlargement at the far left. I would ask what type of enhancement method was applied to this photograph.

Dr. HUNT. This photograph in its original form was a black and white Polaroid print. As such, it was not well suited to being scanned by computer. There is in the region of the retaining wall a great amount of dark area. What we did, therefore, was to use contrast enhancement techniques of the photo-optic kind.

We tried to bring out, through photo enhancement, details against the retaining wall.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What conclusion, if any, did the panel reach concerning this photograph?

Dr. HUNT. We found no evidence of the person that is visible in the Willis photograph in the Moorman photograph.

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Mr. GOLDSMITH. What is the time sequence among these three photographs?

Dr. HUNT. Willis came first, approximately 5 seconds later came the Moorman photograph, and the Nix photograph spans most of those times plus some time later.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Why is that?

Dr. HUNT. Because the Nix picture is a motion picture film. The picture started running prior to the fatal shot and kept running during and after.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Drawing your attention to JFK F-129 in the upper left-hand region of that exhibit, there is a stockade fence. Perhaps you could point to it for the committee. Was any effort made to study that area to see if there was any evidence of a gunman there?

Dr. HUNT. No. No effort was applied to it. First of all, the results carried out in this region were negative.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. You are pointing now to the retaining wall?

Dr. HUNT. Yes. The print was of quite poor quality. As I said, this is a black and white Polaroid print and it had been manhandled quite a bit during the years. We concluded the results over here would be probably the same. When we look at the quality of the image in this region it seems even poorer than the quality where we already had negative results.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. The region you were just referring to is the region of the stockade fence?

Dr. HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Referring your attention to JFK F-161, what type of enhancement work was applied to the Nix film?

Dr. HUNT. This particular frame out of the Nix film was subjected to an enhancement operation at Aerospace Corp. in Los Angeles in which the nature of the enhancement was to bring the image more into focus. We know there is a slight blur in it, from the nature of the camera's image system. We tried to remove that blur.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was the panel able to reach any conclusion as to the presence of a gunman by the retaining wall?

Dr. HUNT. Over here at the retaining wall area we see some pattern of light and dark, shaped roughly like a triangle. You see that better in the enlargement, which we have shown here. The panel could not conclude this was a person. We see no flesh tones associated with that region of the sort we find over here on Zapruder and his secretary.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was this particular photograph subjected to digital image processing?

Dr. HUNT. Yes.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was the panel able to discern any sign of a flash or puff of smoke?

Dr. HUNT. No. They found no flash or puff of smoke in that retaining wall area of this film.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. The retaining wall area in this particular frame seems to be on the periphery of the frame. What effect, if any, does that have on the quality of the image?

Dr. HUNT. Well, it is in fact on the periphery of the frame. If you look on the frame itself it cuts off a little to the right where the photograph was printed.



By and large, the edge of a frame is the region of greatest degradation in the photo, a region where you are likely to find ragged edges of the frame, a region where you will find misfocusing of different colors, a region where you will find the greatest amount of blurring.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Might that account for claims made by some that in that area of the photograph a flash or puff of smoke was perceived?

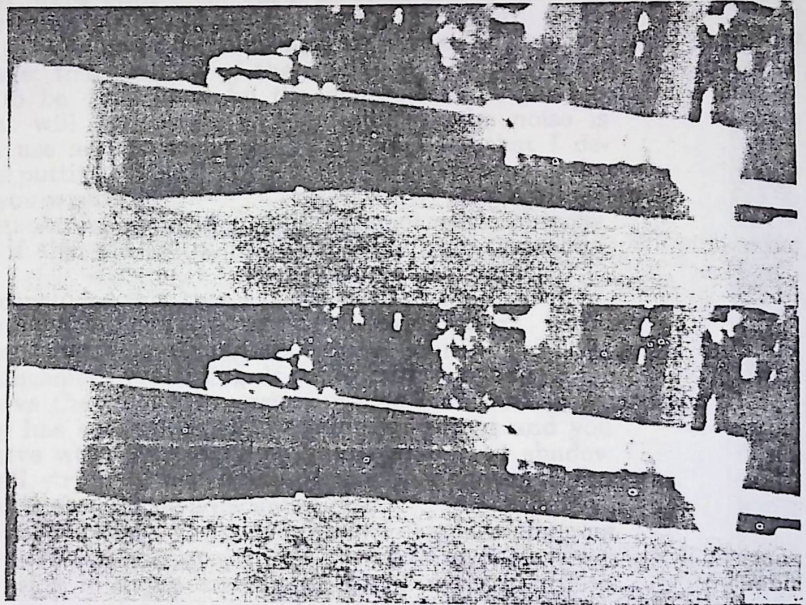
Dr. HUNT. Certainly it could. For example, an object in the background which might have been perceived as something easily recognizable in the center might be out of focus at the edge and simply not properly perceived.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. I would ask Dr. Hunt be shown JFK F-162.

Mr. Chairman, I move for the admission of this item.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection it may be entered into the record at this point.

[Whereupon, exhibit JFK F-162 was received.]



JFK EXHIBIT F-162

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Would you identify this exhibit, Dr. Hunt.

Dr. HUNT. Yes. We are looking at another frame out of the Nix film. The upper version is the original version and the lower version is the enhancement, which I will talk about in greater detail in a moment.

We are looking at the region of the Nix film which shows the retaining wall area, where Zapruder and his secretary are at the right of this area which we are examining at the left.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What issue was raised by this particular frame?

Dr. HUNT. This has what is referred to as the classic gunman. You will perceive in the region that I am pointing to, which is an



area above the retaining wall itself, something which looks like the way an individual firing a fairly large rifle would be positioned. By that I mean, I would be holding the stock out in front of me with the left arm essentially dropping down at the angle you see, and with my right arm abruptly out from the body at about a 90° angle from the vertical, and the rifle therefore would be presumably pointing somewhere toward the plaza. The rifle would have to be pointing directly at the lens of the camera across Dealey Plaza.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What type of enhancement work was applied to the Nix film or to this particular film?

Dr. HUNT. This frame was enhancement—I should say eight frames were enhanced. The eight best frames were chosen and digitized at Los Alamos. Once they were digitized, we did the following:

Each frame was registered. "Register" is a term we use to indicate that we superimpose one frame on top of another, by computer, to line up common points of the frame with all other common points. Once they were registered, each point in an image was identical in a frame right next to it; we then added all those together. The purpose of adding those together was to reduce the noise in the image; that portion of the image which is random noise will tend to be suppressed by the addition. That portion which is constant will tend to be reinforced. Once the noise is reduced we then use another enhancement technique, that I described earlier, of putting the image back into focus, refocusing by the computer, if you wish.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. After performing this enhancement analysis, what conclusion, if any, did the panel reach concerning the image at issue?

Dr. HUNT. We concluded that this was not a gunman.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What was the reason for your conclusion?

Dr. HUNT. There were several reasons for that. First of all, the result of the enhancement processing. If you compare the region to the right and above the so-called classic gunman, you see a great amount of clarity has been introduced by the processing and you are able to perceive what this region is. It appears to be shadow patterns on a wall structure behind the plaza as a result of sun shining through the trees in the adjacent region.

The panel, looking at that, believed what we were seeing was just a particular shadow being created on the back wall. Furthermore, when we tried to make measurements to arrive at flesh tones to compare with flesh tones over here on Zapruder, the flesh tone analysis was not similar. We found no relationships between the colored regions here and the colored portions on Zapruder or his secretary.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Did the panel come to a conclusion of any sort?

Dr. HUNT. No, with one exception. In a couple of frames this right position, which would be the arm extended horizontally, vanished in a couple of frames. If we were looking at a real individual, it would be impossible for that to abruptly disappear and reappear again. That was another thing that led us to believe it is a possibility of some variation of shadow, caused by leaves.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was there any evidence of a rifle?

Dr. HUNT. There was no evidence of a rifle.



Mr. GOLDSMITH. Was there any evidence of a flash or puff of smoke, Dr. Hunt?

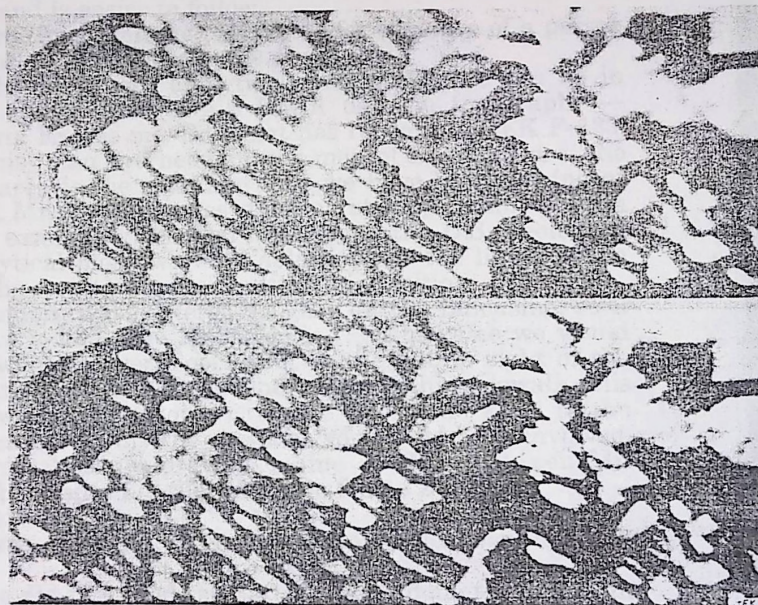
Dr. HUNT. No, there was not. We were being particularly sensitive to that. What we did, besides the enhancement and the averaging technique I described, we subtracted each frame from its neighbor. The business of subtraction has the property of enhancing anything which is distinctly different from its neighbor because everything which is common in the two images goes to zero. That which is not common stands out like a sore thumb. There was no visibility of flash or smoke.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. At this time I would ask Dr. Hunt be shown JFK F-164.

Mr. Chairman, I move for the admission of this item.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, it may be entered into the record.

[Whereupon, exhibit JFK F-164 was received.]



JFK EXHIBIT F-164

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Would you identify this exhibit, Dr. Hunt.

Dr. HUNT. Yes. This is a section out of the Zapruder motion-picture film. This is one frame out of that film. In particular, it is frame 413, using the numbering sequence which was established by the Warren Commission. The top half of this exhibit shows the original frame as it was received by the photographic panel. The lower half of it shows the result of enhancing it.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What issue was raised by this particular frame?

Dr. HUNT. The issue raised by this particular frame is the visibility of this head. If you look in front of and behind this frame, you will see Zapruder is following the limousine as it exits the plaza. A



bush becomes visible in the right side of the frame, moving toward the left. Visible also in the bush is this head or this head-like object which we see here. What is important with respect to it is the following feature. If you look at the head, you can see a linear feature starting where I show my pointer, a very narrow feature, running through the leaves of the bush, so to speak. There is a darker feature here which is much thicker. And if you line them all up, it is alleged that what you are seeing is the barrel of a rifle and the stock of a rifle, and this of course is the man who is holding the rifle.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. What type of enhancement technique was applied to this frame?

Dr. HUNT. This frame was enhanced by a technique that had the property of bringing the whole frame more into focus, using a computer to focus the camera, after the fact. The result of that, I think, is quite visible because if you look at the barrel of the rifle, as you see it in the lower picture, it is much more distinct, it is better outlined and is easier to follow.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. In examining this frame for evidence of a person with a gun, what analytical work was done?

Dr. HUNT. The important analytical work which we can do in examining the frame, first of all, I will use the topograph—

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Excuse me. Dr. Hunt has referred to JFK F-133.

Dr. HUNT. This is an overhead survey map of Dealey Plaza. the black outlined area is the retaining wall we have been looking at in other photos. Mr. Zapruder was standing at roughly this portion of the wall. By examining the film and letting the U.S. Geological Survey do analytical plots, we were able to place the limousine in its path down the street at approximately this position.

Zapruder's camera was centered roughly on the limousine, so if we were to draw a line from Zapruder to the limousine we would be able to see what we were looking at in the line of sight of the camera. You can see that it crosses the center of this sidewalk, this concrete walk which leads down from the top of the knoll to the street level. That is roughly the positions you would have involved.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. You are drawing a line in effect between Mr. Zapruder and the position of the vehicle in frame Z413?

Dr. HUNT. Yes.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Having done that, what conclusion did you reach?

Dr. HUNT. We did that, and then after having done that we went one step further. We looked at the relative sizes of the head which we perceived in the bush and the heads which we perceived out in the automobile. For example, we see here the head of a Secret Service agent who is just climbing into the back of a limousine. There is a principle of camera optics that states you can relate the size of the head which we see in the bush to the size of the head which we see out here in the street, and you can use those two relative sizes to determine relative distances between the camera, the head in the street, and the head which we see in the bush.

By measuring the width of these heads and carrying out that calculation, we were able to do the following. I made three different measurements, and if I were to place again that line between Zapruder and the car and then position the heads, I would find



that the closest that I am able to calculate that the head in the bush would lie to Zapruder would be exactly in that sidewalk. The farthest away would be about 10 or 15 feet on the other side of the sidewalk.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. You are referring to the sidewalk that runs from the retaining wall down to Elm Street?

Dr. HUNT. That is correct.

What that means is the following. We find that the head must be at the sidewalk or beyond it. If we go back to the original exhibit itself and look at what we perceive about this rifle barrel, which has been asserted to be a rifle barrel, we notice that in this bush the rifle barrel actually falls in front of several different leaves we see in the bush. It is a geometrical and physical impossibility to appear in front of leaves in the bush if the individual himself is physically located far beyond the bush. The bush actually exists in this region about 10 or 15 feet from Zapruder, right near the point of the retaining wall. Consequently we conclude that this was not a head in the bush. This was literally a man standing out near this area of the sidewalk in the plaza.

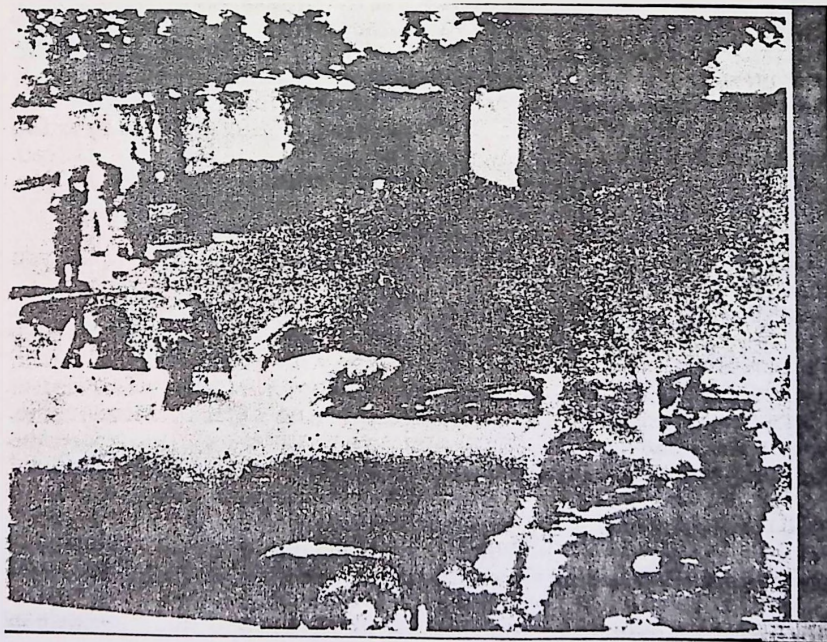
Mr. GOLDSMITH. Thank you very much, Dr. Hunt.

I have no further questions.

Mr. GOLDSMITH. Mister Chairman, I move the entry of JFK F-129, F-155, F-161, and F-163.

Chairman STOKES. Without objection, they may be entered into the record at this time.

[The information follows:]



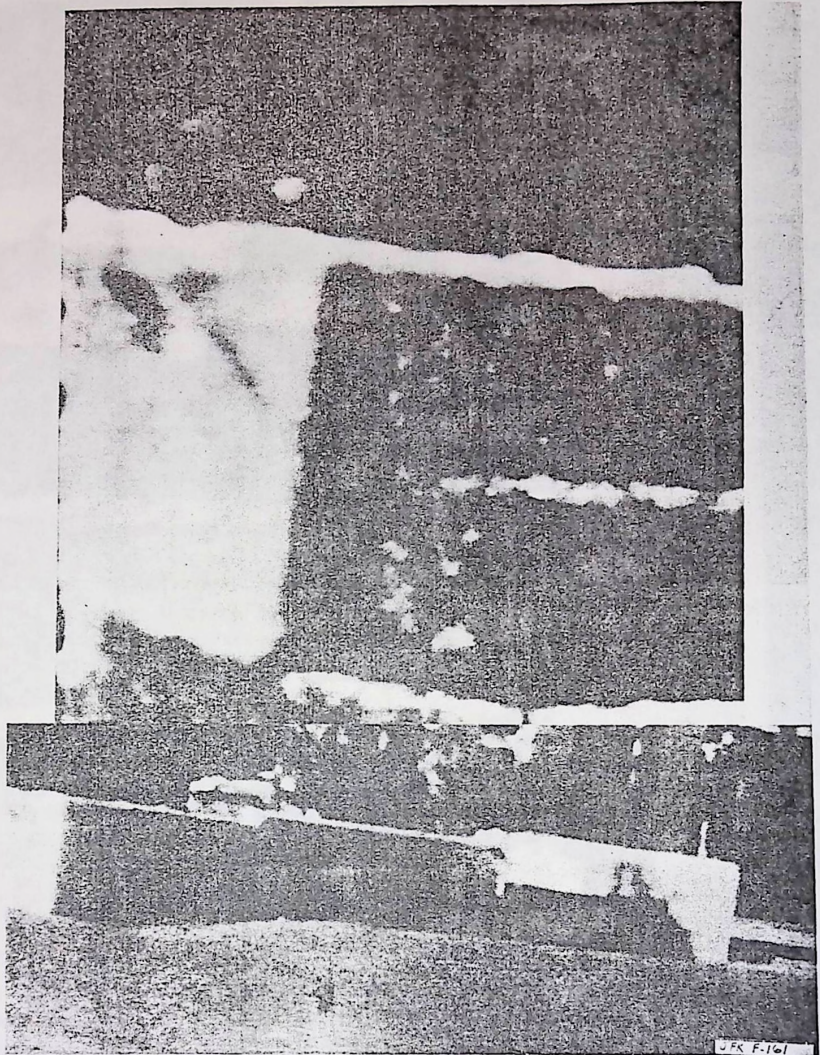




JFK EXHIBIT F-155

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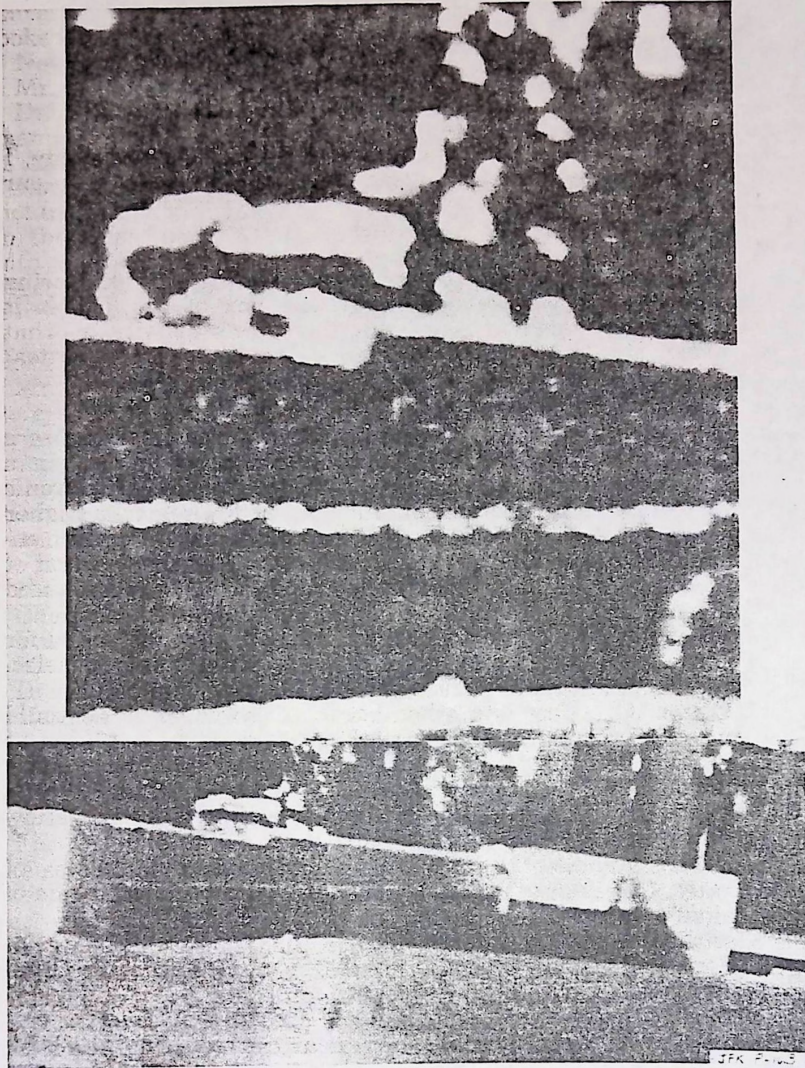




JFK Exhibit F-161

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JFK EXHIBIT F-163

Chairman STOKES. It is now 12:30. This is an appropriate time for us to take a recess.

Accordingly, the committee will stand in recess until 2 p.m. this afternoon.

[Whereupon, at 12:32 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to resume at 2 p.m.]