

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

WFO 105-37111

Report of: **CARL E. GRAHAM** Office: **Washington, D.C.**  
Date: **12/2/63**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Field Office File #: **105-37111** Bureau File #: **105-82555**

Title: **LEE HARVEY OSWALD**Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

## Synopsis:

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

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

- 1-A -

WFO 105-37111  
 CRG:slw

INFORMATION FROM RECORDS OF U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

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

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

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

WFO 105-37111  
 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On March 22, 1961, the Office of Special Consular Services furnished Mrs. OSWALD the address of her son in Moscow and by return letter March 27, 1961, bearing her

address as 1612 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. OSWALD inquired if her son would have to have money to return home and whether she was advised to write to him. By return letter April 7, 1961, SCS advised Mrs. OSWALD there was no reason why she should not communicate with her son and in addition she was briefly informed of the contents of a message set out below dated March 24, 1961, received from the American Embassy in Moscow.

On March 24, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of a letter from OSWALD dated March 20, 1961, and bearing the postmark of Minsk, Russia, dated March 5, 1961, and the postmark of Moscow, Russia, dated March 17, 1961. The letter related OSWALD had advised he found it inconvenient to come to Moscow for the sole purpose of an interview and he did not think it would be appropriate for him to seek Soviet permission to leave Minsk; that he did not intend to abuse his position there and he saw no reason why preliminary inquiries of the Embassy could not be sent to him by questionnaires. The American Embassy stated in its message March 24, 1961, to the Department of State that the Embassy had written to OSWALD pointing out it was the position of the Soviet Government to interpose no objection to visits to the Embassy by American citizens residing in the Soviet Union; furthermore, in order for the Embassy to determine his citizenship status, a personal interview was desired with OSWALD in order that pertinent statements could be taken under oath before a Consular officer.

By letter April 9, 1961, Mrs. OSWALD advised SCS she felt the inconvenience in coming to Moscow from Minsk on the part of her son involved possibly a lack of funds and she noted that for her trip to Washington she had borrowed \$135 on her life insurance. She further claimed she had been forced to sell personal belongings in order to move back to Fort Worth, Texas, to find work. She said she had a 1954 automobile which she would be willing to sell in order to help her son if such were necessary. She added that a brother of LEE OSWALD had told her LEE had gone over there on his own accord, so let him get back the same way. In her letter to SCS she stated there were lots of extenuating circumstances in the case.

By communication May 26, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of an undated letter from OSWALD bearing a postmark May 16, 1961, Minsk, Russia. In this OSWALD stated he desired full guarantees he would not be persecuted under any circumstances for any acts pertaining to this case, should he return to the U.S. OSWALD stated if this "condition" could not be met he would try to have relatives see about getting something done in Washington. In this letter OSWALD stated he was married to a Russian woman who would want to accompany him to the U.S. He added his status with the Soviet Union was the same as before, "without citizenship." The Embassy letter pointed out that if OSWALD's designation as "without citizenship" was so described in his Soviet internal passport, such would be prima facie indication the Soviet Government would not regard him as a Soviet citizen. The Embassy stated it thus appeared OSWALD had not yet expatriated himself under Section 349 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The Embassy cautioned against mailing OSWALD's passport to him and stated the Embassy would request instructions from the Department of State before granting him a passport or a Certificate of Identity; further inquired whether OSWALD should be considered entitled to protection of the U.S. Government abroad under certain circumstances. By letter June 21, 1961, the Department of State Security and Consular Services furnished a brief summary of this matter to the mother of OSWALD.

By communication July 11, 1961, the Embassy in Moscow reported OSWALD had appeared at the Embassy July 8, 1961, relative to his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. On that occasion he executed a questionnaire concerning possibly expatriative acts and lengthy questioning of him furnished no evidence of any action which might have caused him to lose his U.S. citizenship. On this occasion OSWALD exhibited to Embassy officials his Soviet internal "stateless" passport number 311479 issued January 14, 1960, at Moscow, considered to be prima facie evidence OSWALD was not regarded as a Soviet citizen. On the occasion of this interview OSWALD claimed he never had applied for Soviet citizenship and he related that since

January 13, 1960, he had been employed at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, as a metal worker in a research shop. He further claimed he took no oath and signed no papers for employment and he asserted his earnings were 90 rubles a month. OSWALD stated he did not join any trade union organization; never had been called upon to make any radio, press or personal statements concerning his decision to live in the Soviet Union. He stated he had been interviewed briefly at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow on the third day after his arrival by Radio Moscow but only a few routine comments were made of no political significance.

This communication dated July 11, 1961, from the American Embassy further advised OSWALD claimed never to have been subjected to questioning or briefing by Soviet authorities concerning his life before entering the Soviet Union and he had never provided such information to any Soviet organization. He further stated he doubted that he would have given any information acquired as a radar operator in the USMC despite statements made at the Embassy on October 31, 1959. The Embassy communication stated OSWALD exhibited some anxiety over possible imprisonment for his remaining in the Soviet Union and OSWALD was told informally by Embassy officials they did not perceive on what grounds he might be prosecuted leading to lengthy imprisonment; however, OSWALD was clearly informed Embassy officials could give him no assurances concerning prosecution and this was understood by OSWALD.

OSWALD further advised the Embassy he was married April 30, 1961, to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, a dental technician, and he was arranging for his wife to join him in Moscow for the purpose of an interview concerning visa arrangements to come to the U.S. OSWALD's passport was returned to him made valid only for return to the U.S. for the purpose of his making an application for a Soviet exit visa in Minsk. The Embassy communication continued with the comment, "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on OSWALD."

He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U.S. and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him." OSWALD on this occasion stated that he had been in contact with his mother and a brother in the U.S.; that he had about 200 rubles and he and his wife would save more money for eventual costs of travelling to the U.S.

By letter August 16, 1961 the Office of Special Consular Services (SCS) informed OSWALD's mother briefly of this report from the American Embassy in Moscow, citing his desire to return to the United States with his wife and at the same time noting that he had been in touch with his mother and brother.

By communication October 12, 1961 the American Embassy furnished to the Department of State the texts of four letters from OSWALD received between July, 1961 and October, 1961 in which OSWALD detailed his difficulties in obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and his wife and noting they were subject of increasing harassment in Minsk. He requested the Embassy to make some official inquiry concerning the visa applications of himself and wife but the Embassy advised it had informed OSWALD there was no way of influencing Soviet action on applications for exit visas. The Embassy also noted it had advised OSWALD his wife's visa petition to come to the United States had not yet been approved.

By communication January 16, 1962 the American Embassy in Moscow forwarded copies of correspondence between OSWALD and the Embassy, the Embassy noted he had been issued a new Soviet residence permit valid until July 5, 1962 and that OSWALD had been assured by Soviet authorities of exit documentation upon request, valid for 45 days. This communication further advised SCS of notification by Soviet authorities of the assurance of a foreign passport for Mrs. OSWALD together with an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962. It was stated OSWALD desired to delay his departure until his wife's application for an immigration visa to the United States was in order and OSWALD further advised his wife was expecting a child in March, 1962. The Embassy stated OSWALD also raised the question of a loan of money for repatriation and the Embassy requested the Department of State to furnish appropriate advice. In reply the Department of State advised the American Embassy in Moscow that OSWALD's mother was endeavoring to raise money but her success appeared to be doubtful; further, a loan would not be approved without receipt of an application according to regulations.

By letter January 25, 1962 the Security and Consular Services advised OSWALD's mother of the last developments and requested her advice concerning the source of repatriation funds.

WFO 105-37111

2

The SCS file reflected that on January 24, 1962 the Department of State telephoned the International Rescue Committee (IRC), 251 Park Avenue, New York City concerning possible payment of transportation costs for the OSWALD family from the Soviet Union. In reply the IRC advised the State Department it had received information concerning this case but was unable to take any action; however, in any event IRC would not furnish funds for return since this organization handled only refugee cases. On February 1, 1962 SCS, in reply to an inquiry from Mrs. OSWALD, advised her that IRC assistance would be possible for the wife of OSWALD and further pointed out it was doubtful that her suggestion of publicizing her son's story with an appeal for help would offer any solution to his problem.

On February 9, 1962 SCS forwarded to Senator JOHN T. TOWER of Texas copies of correspondence between OSWALD and SCS dating between July, 1961 and January, 1962. It was noted that copies of correspondence sent to Senator TOWER by OSWALD were not available. The file reflected in correspondence between the American Embassy and the State Department during February and March, 1962 concerning details of the repatriation loan that a daughter had been born to the wife of OSWALD on February 15, 1962. It was noted as of January, 1962 the address of the mother of OSWALD was Box 982, Vermon, Texas.

The SCS file contained a letter May 25, 1962 from the mother of OSWALD at 316 East Donnell, Crowell, Texas, in which she explained the inability to raise funds; pointed out LEE OSWALD had spent three years in the Marine Corps and a brother had spent four years in the United States Air Force and that the circumstances which sent LEE to Moscow are the same as those keeping him there - lack of money. In a letter to Mrs. OSWALD in Texas dated June 1, 1962 she was advised that her son and his family were departing Moscow on that date en route to Rotterdam, Holland, where they would sail on the SS "Maasdam" due to arrive in New York City June 13, 1962.

By letter June 15, 1962 SCS notified the Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., concerning the travel plans of the OSWALD family and the address of his mother in Texas.

Records of the Office of Finance, United States Department of State (OF), reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HASER on November 22, 1963 reflected LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed a promissory note June 1, 1962 at the Embassy of the United States, Moscow, Russia.

- 10 -

WFO 105-37111

3

for the loan of \$435.71 for purposes of transportation of himself and family to the United States. This loan record account number for LEE HARVEY OSWALD is 38210 and reflected as of July 26, 1962 an original debt of \$435.71.

SA HASER on November 27, 1963 ascertained information concerning the repayment of OSWALD's promissory note to the Department of State:

A remittance of \$10 cash dated August 7, 1962 was received August 13, 1962 from OSWALD at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Receipt of this payment was posted August 14, 1962 and identified as Deposit Document Number 50 dated August 15, 1962.

Another remittance dated September 1, 1962 was received September 5, 1962 and consisted of a United States postal money order for \$9.75, money order number 11-56417562 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This record was posted in State Department records September 6, 1962 and payment is reflected on State Deposit Document 78 dated September 7, 1962.

A remittance consisting of a \$10 postal money order number 11-56418866 was dated October 6, 1962 and received October 10, 1962 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This payment was posted October 11, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 127 dated October 12, 1962.

United States postal money order number 11-58384709 for \$10 dated November 14, 1962 was received November 19, 1962 from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This payment was posted to the account November 20, 1962 and payment recorded on State Deposit Document 171 dated November 21, 1962. On December 11, 1962 a remittance dated December 7, 1962 in the amount of \$190 was received in two postal money orders in the amounts of \$100 and \$90. These were postal money orders bearing numbers 11-58384596 and 11-58384597, respectively; both from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted on Department of State records December 12, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 199 dated December 13, 1962.

On January 9, 1963 a \$100 postal money order number 2-20200060 dated January 5, 1963 was received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payment was posted on State Department records January 10, 1963 and recorded on State Deposit Document 220 dated January 11, 1963.

- 11 -

On January 29, 1963 a payment of \$106 was received in the form of two money orders dated January 25, 1963. These postal money orders were serial numbers 2,202,003,534 and 2,202,003,535 in the amounts of \$100 and \$6, received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted February 7, 1963 and the account marked "paid in full" recorded in State Deposit Document 258 dated February 11, 1963.

Files of the Office of Finance, Department of State reflect that on January 11, 1963 the Department of State wrote to OSWALD at Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, noting there had been mailed to him a receipt for \$20 which should have been for the amount \$100 and apology was made for this error. This file also contains five undated letters and one letter dated December 7, 1962 in which were enclosed notifications of credit for his various payments to his account.

It will be noted that when the Department of State Office of Finance ledger card on the OSWALD account originally was reviewed, the final bookkeeping date was shown as "1/7/63" but a later review of this record reflects the Department of State has corrected this date to "2/7/63" which is the correct date as reflected by supporting documents.

With regard to the five United States postal money orders dated September 1, 1962, October 6, 1962, November 14, 1962 and December 7, 1962, Mr. HERBERT MARKS, Finance Office, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA JOHN J. GORMAN on November 29, 1963 the originals of the five money orders presently are located at the Post Office Money Order Center, Kansas City, Missouri.

With regard to the three money orders dated January 5, 1963 and January 25, 1963 the following information was obtained by SA GORMAN on November 29, 1963:

Mr. CHARLES E. MC CUSKER, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, made available the originals of three United States postal money orders described as follows:

Money order number 2,202,000,060 dated January 5, 1963 was issued at the Dallas, Texas, General Post Office in the amount of \$100 payable to the Department of State. This money order reflected the signature of the purchaser as LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Money order 2,202,003,534 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$100 payable to the

- 12 -

Department of State was purchased at the Dallas Post Office and the name and address of purchaser did not appear thereon. Money order number 2,202,003,535 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$6 was purchased at the General Post Office, Dallas, Texas, on that date and made payable to the Department of State. It was noted the name and address of purchaser did not appear on this money order.

Additional information noted by SA HASER in the file of the Office of Special Consular Services, United States Department of State reflected a copy of the promissory statement signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 1, 1962 at Moscow and witnessed by WINIFRED WILLIAMS at the American Embassy. This statement outlined the cost of transporting his family as \$418 plus 105.94 rubles. OSWALD contributed 90 rubles toward the price of his rail tickets so the total obligation amounted to \$435.71. At this time OSWALD agreed to repay this sum with the understanding he would not be furnished a passport for foreign travel until his obligation to the United States Government was liquidated. In this statement he also authorized repayment of his loan from any moneys due him from the Veterans Administration or any other United States Government agency.

On November 23, 1963 SA HASER ascertained the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, had additional information concerning OSWALD. It was noted the American Embassy, Moscow had notified the Department of State of the receipt of a letter dated November 3, 1959 from OSWALD, then at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. This letter from OSWALD is set forth as follows:

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

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

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

- 13 -

Date November 29, 1963

WFO 105-37111

6

"My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Suprem Soviet of the U.S.S.R. In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

"/s/ Lee Harvey Oswald"

With regard to this letter from OSWALD the American Embassy advised the Department of State that reply was being made to OSWALD, reiterating his right to renounce citizenship but pointing out that only renunciation in a manner prescribed by law would be valid and as he had been informed on October 31, 1959, if he appeared at the Embassy on a normal business day and made the request, necessary documents for his citizenship renunciation would be prepared.

Files of the Bureau of European Affairs also contained a memorandum dated January 24, 1962 from the American Embassy in Moscow advising that OSWALD had informed the Embassy on January 16, 1962 he would not consider proceeding to the United States alone for any reason, particularly since it seemed his passport would be confiscated upon his arrival. It further pointed out OSWALD pressed for action on the petition for an American visa for his wife and in support thereof submitted affidavits stating he was fully employable in fields of metals and electronics. The Embassy advised on this occasion OSWALD had been informed there was considerable doubt about the adequacy of his supporting affidavits and suggested that in order to meet the public charge provision of his wife's admission to the United States, he should get supporting affidavit from a close relative in the United States.

1  
Mr. JOHN E. HEVRON, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., 317 Baronne Street, advised that his company's records show that the electric and gas meters at the apartment rented by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 4907 Magazine Street, were read on May 24, 1963 and a bill was rendered for \$2.85 which was due on or before June 17, 1963. The records do not show the date this bill was paid or whether the payment was made by cash or check.

The electric and gas meters were read on June 25, 1963 and a bill of \$7.22 was rendered and was paid in cash on July 17, 1963. The electric and gas meters were again read on July 25, 1963 and a bill for \$8.54 was rendered, which bill was paid in cash on August 13, 1963.

The meters were again read on August 26, 1963 and a bill for \$10.32 was rendered. This bill was not paid on or before September 17, 1963, the due date, and therefore the penalty was added to the bill, which on that date became a total of \$11.36.

The meters were read again on September 25, 1963 and a bill of \$11.02 was rendered, which was due to be paid on or before October 17, 1963. This bill was not paid and therefore after October 17, the penalty of \$.79 was assessed, making the total amount owed to the New Orleans Public Service \$23.17. Deducting the deposit of \$10 which was made by OSWALD at the time he applied for electric and gas service, plus the interest earned on this deposit of \$.20, the net amount owed to the Public Service was \$12.97.

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

- 14 -

by SA MILTON E. KAACK /lyc Date dictated 11/29/63

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1138—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1139