Mr. W. M. YOUNG, Identification Officer, Sheriff's Department, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that he resided at 3233 Willing in Fort Worth from approximately 1941 until 1960. He stated that in about 1948 he recalled some people living at 3300 Willing whom he now believes was Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He explained that the house at 3300 Willing was a rent house, and the tenants moved frequently. He stated at this time he does not recall anything definite about either Mrs. OSWALD or her son, LEE. As he recalls, the OSWALDS only lived in this house for a few months. He stated that there was no one in that neighborhood at the present time who would possibly remember the OSWALD family.
On December 4, 1963, NY T-1 advised that a closed membership meeting of the New York Local - Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held on November 27, 1963, at 116 University Place, New York City. TURKELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, related that the party was recently very upset over the fact that LEE OSWALD, accused of assassinating President KENNEDY, reportedly was in possession of a copy of the SWP publication "The Militant." According to DOBBS, the subscription files of SWP headquarters, New York City, reflected that OSWALD had a subscription to this publication which expired during September, 1963, however, he was still receiving copies of this paper at the time of the assassination. Informant advised that it is the policy of the paper to continue sending issues of this publication subsequent to the expiration of subscriptions in anticipation that the subscription will be renewed.

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

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

DOBBS felt compelled to also report in regard to this incident that the above reporter was very sympathetic to the party, not politically, and indicated that he would report this information in a way that the party would not be persecuted by the United States (US) government. DOBBS stated that he was personally elated that a capitalist newspaper, such as the "New York Times" could possibly take such a stand as this.

According to DOBBS, KHISS recently wrote an article for the "New York Times" on the radical party activities toward the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Additional information concerning the SWP is contained in the Appendix of this report.
Ernest Angell, Chairman, Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 156 5th Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed at his office at 1 East 44th Street. He furnished the following information:

He advised that on November 23, 1963, it was revealed in the press that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, was a member of the ACLU. The national office of the ACLU in New York received a telephone call from the President of the ACLU in Dallas, Texas, and Alan Reitman, Associate Director in Charge of Public Relations, received the telephone call. He immediately conducted an inquiry to determine if Oswald was a member of their organization. A record check was made and no membership record could be located at the National Headquarters at 156 5th Avenue, and a news release was then issued to the press on Sunday, November 24, 1963, setting forth that Oswald was not a member.

On November 26, 1963, a clerk discovered Oswald’s application at the National Headquarters, and the application, along with an incoming letter, was stamped received by their office on November 4, 1963. This application was put in a safe, along with other contributions. The application was found with $10.00 in cash attached. Their Headquarters then immediately submitted a news release to the press on Monday, November 25, 1963, setting forth that Oswald’s application had been received and that his application was discovered.

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

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

He is not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and said Reitman could furnish pertinent information.
Alan Reitman, Associate Director in Charge of Public Relations, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 125 5th Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed at 1 East 44th Street, New York, New York, and he furnished the following information:

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

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

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  Sunday November 24, 1963

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

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

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

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

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

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

On November 26, 1963, a Finance Department clerk was reviewing the November receipts and found an application under the name of Lee H. Oswald, Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. The application enclosed a membership contribution in the amount of $2.00 cash, and the application, which is very brief, with a statement: "Please enroll as a new member of the ACLU"). He said this application was stamped received on November 4, 1963, and was placed in the safe along with 331 other contributions received during the same date. He said this is normal procedure. Oswald's application also had a short handwritten letter attached to the application, which is as follows:

'Please enroll me as an associate member at $2.00

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

'Thank You

'Lee H. Oswald

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2213—Continued
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Upon locating the application, the ACLU immediately submitted the following news release to the press:

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1963

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

"On November 24 the American Civil Liberties Union issued a public statement concerning Mr. Oswald in the press that Lee H. Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, was a member of the ACLU. We said then that a careful check of the membership file of the ACLU revealed no record whatsoever of Oswald.

"We learn today that on November 4 a $2 check contribution was received from Oswald, along with a filled-out membership application. This contribution was placed in the safe along with 351 other contributions received the same day, which is our normal procedure.

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

"On November 26 a finance department clerk who was checking the November 4 receipts against the existing membership file found Lee H. Oswald's application. The name of Oswald, as those of the 351 other contributors, had not been entered on our membership list.

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

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

4.

NY 105-38431

He pointed out he had had several conversations with Oswald on this matter, and had conducted an inquiry regarding Oswald in the fall. He said that Oswald may have attended an ACLU meeting in Dallas October 25, 1963. One Michael Kane of Dallas, Texas, according to Oswald, was quoted as having taken Oswald to the meeting. Oswald also mentioned to Mr. Kane that there has been an allegation made that Oswald may have spoken out at a discussion group meeting on October 23, 1963, in Dallas, regarding Major General Edwin Walker. He asked Mr. Kane if he could have background information concerning the above. He may be contacted at his home address, 1311 Timberlake Circle, Richardson, Texas, phone Adams 1-0041.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2213—Continued
On December 7, 1963, NY T-2 advised the Miami Office of the FBI that on December 6, 1963, NY T-2 had received information from a source alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese Communists and Fidel Castro through intermediaries. It was indicated that the source obtained his information from an unidentified individual described by the source as very good. It was alleged that one (FNU) SAAVEDRA, an alleged close friend of CELIA SANCHEZ, who is the secretary of Fidel Castro, had uttered indiscretions in Cuba which pointed to the complicity of the Chinese Communists and Castro in the assassination. It was also alleged that intermediaries in the plot, located in Dallas, Texas, were RAMON B. CORTES, identified as half Mexican and half American, and (FNU) FERNANDEZ FEITO, identified as a Cuban. It was reported that these men were financed through an unidentified bank at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

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

A confidential source advised that a review of the files of the Bankers Trust Company, 14-16 Wall Street, New York City, failed to reflect any bank accounts maintained by Ramon B. Cortez or First Name Unknown (FNU) FERNANDEZ FEITO. Source further advised that a search of the records at the above bank, based on identifiable information available, failed to disclose any information concerning the above individuals.

Source advised that under the name of Saavedra a special checking account appeared for one Miguel Saavedra at the main office of the bank, 14 Wall Street, New York City. This individual's address was listed as in care of Standard Copper Company, Rancagua, Chile. Source further advised that he also had a special checking account for one Alfred Saavedra, 1332 Bronx River Avenue, Bronx, New York, which account is located at the Claremont Parkway Branch of the above bank.
The foregoing information regarding a check of the records at the Bankers Trust Company, 14-16 Wall Street, New York City, is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Such a subpoena should be directed to any officer, Bankers Trust Company, 14-16 Wall Street, New York, New York.

Peter M. Brown, Esq., General Counsel for Community Service Society (CSS), made available for review at his office, Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York, the file of the CSS pertaining to Marguerite Olaveris - 214959. The file indicated that the case had been referred to CSS from the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. The file reflected an address for Marguerite Olaveris as 525 East 17th Street and indicated that she had three children, one Lee born October 12, 1939, and two boys with the notation "in service." The file contained the following information:

"1-16-53 Mrs. O. phoned and sounded rather upset as she went on to ask for an apt. as soon as possible." She mentioned that the problem is with her only boy Lee, 13 yrs. of age. Mrs. O. is a widow and along with boy came to N.Y. from Texas in this past October. Ever since the boy has been in N.Y. he has been refusing to go to school. There has been frequent truancy and in recent hearing before the school Attendance Board of JHS 117, Mrs. O. was warned that she would have to do something about the boy or else the school would take authoritative action, just what kind of action, Mrs. O. would not say. I was able to clarify that suspension was not specifically threatened. Mrs. O. said she felt the problem was probably due to the change in environment and the problems that Lee was having in adapting himself to the new surroundings. At present, the boy hasn't been back to school since the hearing, and it is 'nearly driving her crazy.' To complicate things further, Mrs. O. said she had to move and this will mean Lee will have to be transferred to a new school because she is now out of the district which is covered by JHS 117. Mrs. O. mentioned that she had learned of us as a result of a phone call to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agency who in turn had suggested she call us. Mrs. O. was quite uncertain as to the kind of services we have here and although I suggested perhaps we could give some fuller clarification of this in an interview which I would be glad to give her, she went to a good deal of questioning as to the type of services which I tried to clear up for her to some extent.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued
'Then it came to the question of giving an appt., there was not one available before the 30th and Mrs. O expressed disapproval of this, felt that she would need to be seen sooner because she was a busy woman, worked and it was difficult for her to keep getting time off. However, accepted reluctantly my explanation as to how interviews are given on appts. and unfortunately we do have a bit of a waiting list in relation to this. Wondered what to do immediately about Lee's not going to school, wondered if she should discuss this with the principal and I said that she certainly might do this if she wished and that I would like to be able to clear with the school as to understanding L's problem there a little more clearly. This was permissible with Mrs. O who finally accepted an appt. for Friday, Jan. 30th at 2 P.M. with MVR.

'No end of day, Mrs. Neill of Federation of Protestant Wel. Agencies, SP 7-6060, phoned to inquire as to whether Mrs. O had called for an appt. Mrs. O confirmed that Mrs. O had called her to engage Federation in helping out with the problem with Lee. Mrs. O wanted a worker to come to the house and talk with the boy, something which incidentally I neglected to record above was a request which Mrs. O had made when she called me. At any rate, what Mrs. O gave me was substantially along the lines of what Mrs. O had discussed in her phone conversation earlier with me. It was made clear to her that the Federation only has a referral service and suggestion was made that she try CSS. Mrs. Neill requested that we be in touch with her in relation to disposition in the case which I promised would be done.

'Denham

'1-23-53
Called JHS 117, TR 8-6511, to find out boy's new school. Spoke with Miss Kahn, assistant principal. And explained that she was not able to give much in the way of impressions about the boy because she has only seen him once or twice and actually he only came to school while he was in 117 a total of 15 days, being absent 47%, during the period 9-30 thru 12-31-52. Lee arrived in N.Y. in Sept. and initially attended the Trinity Lutheran School in the Bronx from 9-8-52 to 12-31-52, where the record indicates he was present 9 days, absent 6 days. Miss Kahn felt that the boy seemed rather withdrawn, was rather difficult to reach him on the one instance she spoke with him. Miss Kahn thought that PS 44 was the new school, but suggest I call the attendance office for this information.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—Continued
A complete study made by Youth House indicated 'Personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features, passive aggressive tendencies, rejection by a self-involved, conflicted mother.' While Mrs. O denies any problem, there was consensus in the study that both Lee and Mrs. O needed help. It was felt that a child guidance clinic or family service agency would be preferable, with a male therapist for Lee, as he 'can be reached by a male, shown at Youth House.' Mother works; Lee has isolated himself, preferring to stay home and watch TV. He is intelligent, has an I.Q. of 118.

Family is Lutheran and therefore a non-sectarian agency was considered first. It is known at this time that Catholic Charities has closed their intake for a month; Salvation Army intake situation is similar to ours. Mr. Cairo has spoken with supervisor, Miss Corning, and they were in agreement that while Lee had been paroled until September, it was advisable to consider letting the boy wait so long for any kind of individual attention. The alternative if therapy cannot be found, is a placement away from the mother.

'Mr. Cairo said that he would be glad to talk with Salvation Army and at the same time pleaded for further consideration. I indicated that I felt in view of the difficulties presented, the skill required in treating such a disturbed boy, that there was little likelihood of our being able to take on the case. Nevertheless I would take it up with the intake supervisor while Mr. Cairo in the meantime talked with Salvation Army. It was agreed therefore that I would get in touch with him either the following day or early the next week to advise whether there was any greater likelihood of our taking responsibility for such a case at this time.'
The foregoing information contained in the files of the CSS, as reflected above, cannot be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena. Duces tecum and such subpoenas may be directed to PETER M. BROOK, General Counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

A Department of Welfare form captioned "Application For Public Assistance Or Request For Care" indicated that the applicant, LEE OSWALD, born October 18, 1939, Louisiana, and accompanied by his wife MARINA and child JUNE, arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, aboard the "SS Maasdam" from Rotterdam.

The following is also found in the above form:

- Repatriated by the State Department from Minsk, Russia. Money & transportation furnished by the State Dept. Arrived in NYC with $63. Now has $58 left.

- Rent is free and $30 is medical expenses.

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

- Last night spent $10 for room rent and $26 to ship luggage out to Fort Worth, Texas.

- A letter dated June 14, 1962, concerning subject sent by LULA JANE ELLIOTT, Senior Welfare Consultant, to Mrs. JANET RUSCOM, Administrative Supervisor, Special Services Welfare Center, and disclosed the following:

  - "Thank you for bringing the above repatriation case to our attention in your telephone call of June 13, 1962 to the effect that Miss Norma of the Travelers Aid Society had referred the family to you for possible assistance and possible removal to Texas.
  - "This will confirm the subsequent information we relayed to you by telephone the same afternoon following our clearance with the regional office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Choda of that office was able to advise us that the Oswald family was expected on June 13 from Russia via Rotterdam on the SS Maasdam of the Holland American Line. We understand Mr. Oswald had been in the U.S.S.R. for the last two and one-half years and that his wife is Russian. The family, if they need help, will be eligible under the repatriation program according to the information given us. The family was considered destitute although they had paid part of their passage home, but may need help in getting to Texas if the relatives are unable to pay passage. The address for Mr. Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarita Oswald, is Box 473, 316 East Donnell, Crowley, Texas. She is said to be interested but the extent of her help and interest is unknown. There are some brothers living in the same town."
"6/13/62
Mr. Oswald and his wife are a repatriation case whose fare to the United States from Russia was paid for by our State Department. They arrived on the S.S. Maasdam on 6/14/62. They had $63 upon their arrival. They were brought to our office upon their arrival by a worker from Travelers Aid. They were referred overnight to the Times Square Hotel and Mr. Oswald returned to our office the following morning.

Before leaving our office on 6/13, a long distance call was placed to client's brother, Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Mr. Oswald informed us that he would take out a mortgage on his car for $200 and send this money to us the following day.

"6/14/62
On 6/14, client was seen in this office, and at first balked at using the money sent by his brother. He preferred that this money be returned to his brother, and that we advance the money for transportation expenses, and he would repay us when he is able. (See interview of administrator on 6/14/62)
small portion of his own funds remaining to carry the family as far as these monies would permit, and then requesting the local authorities to transport him the balance of the way to Texas. We discussed with Mr. Oswald that that would be poor planning on his part, that it was urgent that he reach his destination in Texas for the benefit of his family group, that any locality in which he stopped off might contact us and that it would be obligatory for us to report about the fact he had the funds available to him here for his return to Texas.

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

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

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

"6/14/62

We gave Miss Elliott the information regarding the flight and departure time, and arrival time in Texas, obtained from the Unit.

Miss Elliott said that the Health, Education and Welfare Office is writing ahead to the local public assistance agency informing them thatQuote

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2213—Continued

"Mr. Oswald apply for assistance any funds expended in his care are federally reimbursable under the Repatriation Program. Any assistance extended will not create difficulties for his wife with the Immigration authorities.

It will be necessary for Mr. Oswald to use his brother's funds for his return transportation.

This information was shared with Mr. Oswald. He was not completely satisfied with the decision but accepted it and accepted the fact that at this point the wisest course he could pursue was to prepare himself and his family for the return flight today.

Janet F. Russell
Janet F. Russell, Administrator

After client agreed to use his brother's money for his fare, we went to the office manager and picked up the money order received made out to Lee Oswald.

We escorted Mr. Oswald to the Western Union office 426 Broadway, who issued $150 and gave client a check made out for $50, to be cashiered at the 1st national bank on Broadway and Canal. We then escorted client to the 1st National Bank, where after being told that they could not cash the check eventually agreed at the bank manager's insistence that they could cash it. Client was issued $50.

Worker then went with client to the West Side Airlines Terminal and bought two tickets previously reserved for flight 321, Delta Airlines, to Ft. Worth Texas. We were informed that the plane would land in Dallas, which is right next to Ft. Worth.

Worker and client then went to Times Square Hotel where client paid his bill, went to his room to pick up his wife and baggage and infant, and met
On December 10, 10:30, Miss PATRICIA AARONS, Personnel Clerk, Lerner Shops, 351 Park Avenue South, New York City, advised SSA ROGER H. HUDSON that their records reflect that MARJORIE OSWALD, Social Security Number 435-22-5686, was employed by their firm, as Assistant Store Manager, from July 1, 1949 to October 1, 1949, at the Lerner Store, Fort Worth, Texas. The file indicated that from October 1, 1949 to February 10, 1950, Mrs. OSWALD was employed at the Lerner Store, 45 East 42nd Street, New York City. Miss AARONS stated that when Mrs. OSWALD applied for work at the Fort Worth store she listed the following employers:


She advised that Mrs. OSWALD also listed the following personal references on her 1950 application:

ANNU B. NEILL, 7426 Ewing, Fort Worth, and PASQUIN ALLEN BENEFIELD, Texas. It was indicated that Mrs. OSWALD's address as of February 10, 1950, was 7428 Ewing, Fort Worth.

The application form dated October 13, 1950, and submitted by Mrs. OSWALD reflected the following previous employers:

Evans and Associates, Fort Worth, January to August, 1952; National Bankers Trust, city unknown, 1930 to 1932; Literary Guild, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, November, 1946 to May, 1950. It was also indicated that on her 1952 application she listed the following personal references:

ANNU B. NEILL, 7420 Ewing, Fort Worth, and PASQUIN ALLEN BENEFIELD, Texas. It was indicated that Mrs. OSWALD's address as of February 10, 1950, was 7428 Ewing, Fort Worth.
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DOROTHY DROCKORN, 1455 Sheridan, Bronx, and
ALFREDA LOPEZ, 1455 Sheridan, Bronx. Mrs. OSWALD’s
address as of October 13, 1952, was Apartment F, 1455
Sheridan, Bronx.

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

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

Mrs. MADELINE GROSS, 77 West 85th Street, New York
City, advised SA ROGER H. LEE that during 1952 and 1973 she
was employed as the Manager of Lerner Shops, 15 East 42nd
Street, New York City. She recalls that a Mrs. MARGUERITE
OSWALD was employed there for a short time over the Christmas
season of 1952. Mrs. Gross did not get to know Mrs. OSWALD
well, never saw her outside of the store, and knew nothing
about her family. Mrs. Gross had no further contact with
Mrs. OSWALD after she terminated her employment.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—Continued

EDWARD AIZER, Owner, Lady Cris Hoselry, 443 Park
Avenue South, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES G. INGRAM
on December 9, 1963, his records show an Employees Withholding
Exemption Certificate dated July 9, 1943, in the name of
MARGUERITE FRANCES OSWALD, 2136 Broadway, New Orleans,
Louisiana, with Social Security Number 435-22-5686. The
Certificate was signed by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, and the
Certificate indicated she had three dependents as of July 9,
1943.

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

He further advised that during the Spring of
1953, Mrs. OSWALD came to his New York City office and
contacted him regarding employment. She advised him she
had recently moved to New York and was seeking employment.
He did not have an opening for her, but he recommended
her to his brother, JOSEPH AIZER, who hired her as a
saleslady. She confided to him, at that time, she was
having trouble with her son, name not recalled at that
time, but she did not explain to him her difficulties.
He never saw her again after the meeting in the Spring
of 1953.

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AIZER said he was not familiar with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or other members of the Oswald family; the only individual who would recall him readily, to his knowledge, would be Mrs. ORIS DUANE, Jam. 30, Lady, 6212 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOSEPH AIZER, Owner, 404 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, advised G A INGRAM on December 9, 1953, his records show an employee named MARGARET OSWALD, 625 East 17th Street, Apartment 3C, with Social Security Number 453-22-5606. She Certificate indicated two exemptions. A forwarding address was also listed on this Certificate as 809 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

AIZER advised that he hired Mrs. OSWALD in May, 1953, as a saleslady for his company on the recommendation of his brother, EDWARD AIZER. After he hired her he had no further contacts with her and he could furnish no information concerning her friends, associates, or her family. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

A review of his records indicate Mrs. OSWALD was employed as a saleslady from the week ending May 10, 1953 through the week ending December 26, 1953. He was not sure, but believes she resigned her position to return to her home in the South. The records show she was employed as a saleslady at the three hosiery shops owned by AIZER during 1953, as follows:

- 184 Broadway
- 358 5th Avenue
- 545 5th Avenue

A review of the records indicates that three employees, Mrs. ANITA SHASHA, Mrs. ANN SOLOMON, and Mrs. GERRI KOCH, worked with Mrs. OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—Continued
Mrs. Ann Solomon, 353 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, advised that in 1953, she and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald were co-workers at a small hosiery shop at 184 Broadway, New York City. To the best of her knowledge, she believes she worked with Mrs. Oswald for approximately two months during the fall of 1953. They were employed by Lady Orva Hosiery.

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

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

She added she never questioned the loyalty of Mrs. Oswald to the United States.

Mrs. Gerri Koch, 6960 108th Street, Forest Hills, New York, advised she met Mrs. Marguerite Oswald during the summer or early fall of 1953. She and Mrs. Oswald were co-workers for the Lady Orva Hosiery Company, as salesladies, at a small shop located at 34th Street and 6th Avenue. She believes that Mrs. Oswald worked at all three stores for Joseph Alter, the owner of the company, and Mrs. Anita Shasha and Mrs. Ann Solomon would know Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Koch advised that she was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and could furnish no information concerning him. Mrs. Oswald never discussed her personal problems with her; however, she mentioned she did have a son named Lee.

She recalled that Mrs. Oswald was a very jealous individual who appeared to dislike Northerners in general. She based this statement upon the fact that Mrs. Oswald would make general statements in her presence, on occasions, downgrading the Jewish and the Negro peoples. She could not recall any specific statements made by her and she indicated she could furnish no additional information regarding Mrs. Oswald.
Residence

825 East 179th Street
Bronx, New York

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. MAY ZARENBACH, 1791 Schieffelin Place, Bronx, New York, advised SA INGRAM on December 10, 1963, she formerly resided at 825 East 179th Street, in 1953. She said she lived in Apartment 2C, and Mrs. OSWALD resided in Apartment 3C. Mrs. OSWALD was employed by a hosiery shop on 5th Avenue, and she resided at the address for approximately eight or nine months.

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

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

She has had no contact with Mrs. OSWALD since the latter part of 1953 or early part of 1954, and she has received no communications.
Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City, reviewed by IC ANTHONY AMOROSO, JR. on December 9, 1963, reflected under Certificate Number 21698 that MICHAEL RALPH PAINE was born June 25, 1928, in New York City. His father was listed as LYMAN, age 26, born in New York, and residing at 39 West 67th Street, New York City. The father's occupation was recorded as an architect. Above records reflected that MICHAEL RALPH PAINE's mother was RUTH FORBES, age 24, born in Massachusetts.

Selective Service records of Local Board 8, 321 West 44th Street, New York City, made available by DOROTHEA WOERNHEDEL, Clerk, were reviewed by SA TIMOTHY B. LAGRONE on December 9, 1963. Above records reflected that MICHAEL RALPH PAINE had registered for Selective Service September 15, 1948, with Local Board 17, Cambridge, Massachusetts, listing his residence address as 35 East 75th Street, New York City, and his mailing address as 1314 Gruys Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The person listed as always knowing his address was RUTH FORBES YOUNG, 35 East 75th Street, New York City. PAINE listed his date of birth as June 25, 1928, New York, New York, his occupation as student, Harvard University, and his description was noted as: eyes - brown; hair - brown; complexion - fair; height - 6'0"; weight - 165 pounds; and race - white. Local Board 8 was designated as the Local Board of jurisdiction as determined by the residence address furnished by PAINE at the time of his registration.

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

He was inducted and entered on active duty with the United States Army on July 15, 1952 at New York City, and was assigned Army Serial Number 1025106740. He received an honorable discharge April 28, 1954, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

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

By letter dated March 7, 1960, he advised Local Board 8 he was married on January 26, 1957 and had a daughter born November 17, 1959. He also advised by above letter that he was, at that time, employed as an engineer at Bell Helicopter Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas, and was residing at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - NEW YORK LOCAL

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

A second confidential source stated on May 6, 1963, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.