

RE: Possible target practice in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, Texas

On March 11, 1964, Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Engineer, Dallas Transit Company, Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas, advised the Love Field bus originates at Rockford and Westmoreland Streets (south Oak Cliff section of Dallas) and terminates at the Love Field terminal (northwest section of Dallas). Mr. Snider stated the closest point the Love Field bus would come to 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection would be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street, about one and three-fourth miles from the 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection. He stated there has been no change in this bus route in several years and the route for the Love Field bus would have been the same during March and April, 1963, as it is now.

Mr. Snider stated the Love Field bus from its origin on Rockford and Westmoreland Streets proceeds on Westmoreland to Davis Street, thence to Westmount, to Fort Worth Avenue, to Colorado

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Street, to Plymouth Street, to Fort Worth Avenue, to West Commerce Street, to Harwood Street, to McKinney Street, to Bowen Street, to Cedar Springs, and then to Love Field airport terminal. Mr. Snider stated the bus returns to south Oak Cliff using this same route.

Mr. Snider advised if a person took either a Belmont or Skillman bus, the only inbound buses operating on Beckley Avenue, at approximately 6:00 p.m. at 6th and Beckley, this person would have arrived at the Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street intersection in approximately five to seven minutes. He stated from this intersection the Love Field bus would take 34 minutes to reach the Love Field terminal. He advised that chances were this person would have had to wait approximately 15 to 20 minutes for the Love Field bus as its schedule showed it crossed this intersection at about 6:25 p.m.

Mr. Snider stated there were no buses operating on Zangs Blvd.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. Michael Scott, Forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised his records show the sun set in Dallas at 6:26 p.m., March 3, 1963, and at 7:04 p.m., April 24, 1963.

The following information was obtained during several interviews with Marina Oswald concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald test firing and cleaning his rifle:

On February 17, 1964, Marina Oswald advised Lee Harvey Oswald had told her after the Walker incident he had practiced with his rifle in a field near Dallas. She said further that in the beginning of January, 1963, at the Neely Street address, he on one occasion was cleaning his rifle and he said he had been practicing that day.

Marina was asked if she had ever seen Oswald take the rifle from the house and she replied she had not. She was asked if she had ever known the rifle to have been gone from the house at the same time Oswald was gone from the house. She replied that she could not recall any such incident. She was then asked if it were true then

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that she had never seen Oswald take the rifle from the house nor knew any occasion when he might have had the rifle at a place other than at home. She then admitted she did know of such an occasion. She said this occasion occurred on an evening in March, 1963. On this evening, she and June and Oswald left the house at about 6:00 p.m. Oswald had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat. They walked out of the house on Neely Street to the corner of Neely and Elsbeth Streets. There, they turned left and walked two blocks and turned right and walked two blocks at which point Oswald boarded a bus which she believes is the "Love Field" bus. He did not return until about 9:00 p.m. She was en route to the small fish store and ice cream store nearby and after Oswald boarded the bus, she proceeded to the store.

When Oswald returned about 9:00 p.m., he told her he had practiced with his rifle. She said she stated that he had better watch out because the police would arrest him. He replied there had been no people around to hear him practice with the rifle. Marina advised she had not told the Commission in Washington about this incident. Marina was asked if she knew if Oswald ever practiced at a target range or public place. She said she did not know he had so practiced and doubted if he had because of his secretive nature.

She was asked if there were other occasions when she knew that Oswald had taken his rifle out to practice firing with it. She said she could not recall any other occasions but there were times when Oswald would walk from the house saying he would return soon. She thinks it entirely possible he did practice firing with his rifle on some of these occasions.

On February 18, 1964, Marina Oswald advised she had been mistaken on February 17, 1964, when she said she recalled Oswald cleaning his rifle at Neely Street, at which time he made the statement he had been practicing. She said he is now able to place the date that she saw Oswald cleaning his rifle as being shortly before the Walker incident, and at the time they resided on Neely Street.

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Marina retraced at this time every incident she can recall concerning Oswald's cleaning or practicing with his rifle. She said she can now recall that Oswald cleaned his rifle on about four or five occasions during the short period of time which elapsed from the time he acquired the rifle in March, 1963, until his attempted assassination of General Walker. She can recall he cleaned the rifle at least one time after the General Walker incident and before their trip to New Orleans.

At one of the four or five times she observed Oswald cleaning his rifle at their home on Neely Street, before the Walker incident, he told her he had been practicing with the rifle but he did not say when he had practiced. On the other occasions of his cleaning the rifle before the Walker incident he did not say he had been practicing. Marina deduced that he might have been practicing with the rifle. She cannot recall now any incidents connected with the rifle cleaning which would indicate to her now that he might have practiced. She can recall nothing unusual in his routine at the time. She said this period between his purchase of the rifle and the Walker incident was the period of time he was attending night school. She said it would have been entirely possible for him to have practiced on any of the times that he was away from the house ostensibly attending school and if he had practiced on such occasions, it would have been without her knowledge.

Marina said to her knowledge Oswald had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the Paine garage during her residence with Mrs. Paine and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely. She is sure in her own mind that she did not see Oswald with a rifle in January, 1963.

She recalls she first saw the rifle on a shelf in Oswald's room on Neely Street. She estimated the first time she saw the rifle to be near the end of March, 1963. It was about seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle that she took the picture of Oswald with

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the rifle and the pistol and the newspaper. She recalls she took this picture on a Sunday. It was following this that she recalls seeing Oswald cleaning the rifle as related above.

Marina gave further information concerning the incident of Oswald taking the rifle from the house in a raincoat for the purpose of practicing with it. She believes this incident occurred shortly before the attempt on Walker's life, probably in March, 1963. She related she needed to go to the store and told Oswald she wanted to go to the store and take a walk. Oswald told her to take June in the carriage and begin walking toward the store and he would catch up with them. Marina left the house with June and began walking toward the store and shortly Oswald caught up with them. He had his rifle wrapped in a raincoat and told Marina he was going to practice firing with the rifle. She remonstrated with him. She said the police would get him. He replied he was going anyway and it was none of her business. He did not say where he was going to practice firing the rifle, other than he was going to a vacant spot. She did not see any rifle shells in his possession.

They walked from their house on Neely Street to Elsbeth Street where they walked two blocks left and then a block or two to the right, arriving at a large artery, where buses travel, which she believes was Beckley Street. They crossed the street and waited for the bus to arrive. She and June, her daughter, waited with Oswald until the bus arrived. They saw him board the bus. She does not recall exactly what bus he boarded. She said during the interview of February 17, 1964, she had said he boarded the "Love Field" bus. She explained why she had said that. Marina advised the "Love Field" bus stopped at this particular bus stop. She can read the words "Love Field." Oswald had, at one time, translated the words for her and she knew them to mean literally "field of love." He had also told her he had practiced in a "field." Through the association of these ideas she had concluded that it was the "Love Field" bus he boarded.

On March 2, 1964, Marina Oswald, accompanied by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, proceeded in a Bureau automobile to the vicinity of the former residences of Lee Harvey and

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Marina Oswald in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Marina stated she had never been to the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 North Beckley. Upon viewing this residence, Marina stated she had often seen this house because it was situated near a bus stop which she and her husband had used.

She stated she had never realized the exact location of the last residence of Oswald until seen by her on this date.

Accompanying Agents and Marina traced the route of herself and Oswald on the night in March, 1963, when Oswald took from the Neely Street address his rifle wrapped in a raincoat. This route, as traced by Marina, is herewith described:

Leave the Neely Street address and proceed east to Elsbeth Street a distance of 1/2 block, then turn left or north and proceed one block to Canty Street, then turn right or east again and proceed one block to Zangs Boulevard. At this point, Marina is not sure as to whether they proceeded north on Zangs or traversed Zangs and continued to Beckley which parallels Zangs and proceeded north on Beckley. She stated she believed Oswald caught the bus at the corner where Beckley and Zangs meet which is a distance of three blocks north of Canty Street. It will be noted that at a point two blocks north of Canty, Zangs makes an abrupt northeast oblique and crosses Beckley a block later. Marina pointed out the fish store and the ice cream store to which she was headed that night. These stores are located a block northeast on Zangs from the point where Zangs and Beckley intersect.

On March 11, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began at 214 W. Neely Street and followed the directions given by Marina (on February 18, 1964) and determined the point where Oswald allegedly caught the bus to be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and 6th Street. By crossing Beckley Avenue, this would mean Oswald would have taken an inbound bus. From this point,

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the Special Agent proceeded via automobile on Beckley Avenue to the intersection of West Commerce Street, a distance of 1.5 miles. It was noted from the intersection of Greenbriar Lane and Beckley Avenue, a distance of 0.7 of a mile, Beckley Avenue runs at a slight angle to the west levee of the Trinity river; also, that the West Commerce Street and Beckley Street intersection is directly over this levee. The crest of the levee is accessible by foot at any point along this area and there is a gravel roadway on top of the levee. The levee is approximately 35 feet high. Proceeding on West Commerce Street to the east levee, a distance of about 500 yards, it was observed that the area known locally as "Trinity river bottom" is clear and uninhabited and that the Trinity river flows in a relatively small channel about equidistant between the east and west levees. This area of Trinity river bottom could be used for rifle firing with either of the levees as an abutment.

The Special Agent proceeded on West Commerce Street through the downtown business district to Harwood Street thence to Cedar Springs Street and the Love Field terminal. This route and area immediately adjacent thereto was observed to be made up of business and residential buildings and there did not appear to be any area suitable where a person might fire a rifle. Likewise, there were no gun shops observed on the route traveled by the Love Field bus from West Commerce and Beckley Avenue to the Love Field terminal.

It is pointed out that if Oswald left his residence at 6:00 p.m., he would have had the maximum of 64 minutes in which to practice fire his rifle prior to sunset based on information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Examination of maps of the city of Dallas show the Trinity river flows from the northwest section of Dallas to the southeast section of Dallas in the proximity of Love Field and separates Oswald's former residence from downtown Dallas. It is noted that levees bound the river from a point west of Love Field to a point east of Oswald's former residence.

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On March 11, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas, advised he handled 6.5 ammunition and had acquired this ammunition from John Brinegar, owner of The Gun Shop, telephone CH 7-2600.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Masen and he advised he was unable to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

Mr. Masen stated people in the gun repair business in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, normally use the Trinity river bottom as a place to test fire rifles. He advised the river levee is sufficiently high to provide ample safety. Mr. Masen stated he frequently used the Trinity river bottom to test fire guns. He described this place as being approximately two miles west of his gun shop. This area was checked and no cartridge cases or live ammunition was found. Mr. Masen stated the only other gun shop located in the vicinity of Love Field was the gun shop owned by John Brinegar.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Blvd., telephone CH 7-2600, Dallas, Texas, advised he has been a gunsmith for the past 30 years. He stated at the end of World War II, "GI's" began bringing Italian Carcano 6.5 rifles back to the United States. He advised that subsequently New York gun dealers began importing this rifle from Italy by "boat loads" and, as a consequence, this rifle has had wide distribution. Mr. Brinegar stated this rifle was a very cheap rifle and could have been purchased for \$3.00 each in lots of 25. Mr. Brinegar advised that likewise 6.5 ammunition manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company also had wide distribution throughout the United States and could be purchased through any number of wholesale dealers.

Mr. Brinegar advised that in his personal opinion the scope of the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald would have been mounted by the factory. He explained that in mounting the scope the bolt would have to be altered. This expense plus the expense of drilling the necessary holes for the scope mounting would amount to not less than \$15.00 and it would be impractical to spend this amount on a \$3.00 gun.

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Mr. Brinegar advised that people test firing rifles as a rule would either do so at a gun club or would use the Trinity river bottom. He explained that the levee on either side of the river, about 35 feet high, provides a suitable abutment.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Brinegar and he stated he was not able to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. R. W. Botts, District Manager, Winchester-Western Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Braniff Building, advised the Western Cartridge Company, a division of Olin Industries, East Alton, Illinois, manufactured a quantity of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition for the Italian Government during World War II. At the end of the war the Italian Carcano rifle, and no telling how much of this type ammunition, was sold to the United States gun brokers and dealers and subsequently was distributed by direct sales to wholesalers, retailers, and individual purchasers.

Mr. Botts stated there was no known complete list of places of business in Dallas which might have handled this type ammunition. He advised he could only suggest that places normally or possibly handling this ammunition would be set forth in the Classified Section of the telephone directory under guns, hardware companies, pawn shops, department stores, sporting goods stores, discount stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. He stated that such list would not be all inclusive as it was possible that a person, such as a "reloader," might have purchased some of this ammunition as it could be reloaded in the United States, whereas, the 6.5 Italian Carcano ammunition could not be reloaded in the United States.

In an effort to locate a source of supply of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition where Lee Harvey Oswald purchased ammunition for his Carcano rifle, a telephone canvass was made of all places of business in the Dallas and Irving area listed in the current Dallas-Irving Classified Section of the telephone directories under listings of ammunition, guns, hardware stores, pawn shops, department stores, discount stores, sporting

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goods stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. This telephone contact was made with each such place located and each person contacted was questioned as to whether he had ever handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, and if he knew of any source handling this type ammunition.

Only the two following listed places were located as a result of this telephone canvass:

John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas;

John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone number FL 7-4758, residence address 3023 Mayhew, telephone number BR 9-5525, advised he purchased about ten boxes of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from Johnny Brinegar in early 1963 and that he sold these ten boxes to individuals. He stated he was not able to recall the identity of any persons to whom he sold this ammunition. He claimed he sold this ammunition with a military load. He advised if he had sold more than a box or two to any one person he would have remembered the sale.

Mr. Masen stated he purchased another ten boxes of this same type ammunition from Brinegar, date not recalled, but possibly during the summer of 1963. He claimed this ammunition was being used principally for deer hunting and he "pulled" the bullets in the last batch and reloaded it with a hunting-type bullet (lead nose). He advised he used a Herter's Bullet Puller in changing these bullets. He stated he had only two boxes of this ammunition at present.

Mr. Masen claimed he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of his ever having come to his place of business, and he had never sold any of this ammunition to Oswald.

Mr. Masen stated he has operated Masen's Gun Shop at this location alone since 1961.

Mr. Masen volunteered that he put himself through college by working as a gunsmith; that he attended Sul Ross College, Alpine, Texas; Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas; University of Houston, Houston, Texas; and Monterrey University, Monterrey, Mexico. He claimed he spoke Spanish fluently.

Mr. Masen stated that during the summer of 1963 he made an extensive vacation trip to Mexico, visiting friends in various places, including the "Mendoza Brothers," Guadalajara, Mexico, who owned an arms manufacturing plant.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone CH 7-2600, advised he purchased one case of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from the Century Arms Company, Alexandria, West Virginia, in 1962 after seeing it advertised, as he recalled, for \$45 per 1000 rounds. Mr. Brinegar stated he sold about ten boxes of this ammunition to John Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, in early 1963 and traded him another ten boxes later, possibly during the summer, 1963. He advised he has six boxes of this ammunition left at present.

Mr. Brinegar stated he "pulled" the bullets from some of this ammunition and reloaded with a hunting load (soft nose) and others he sold with the military load.

Mr. Brinegar stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of ever seeing him, and did not believe he had sold him any of this type ammunition.

Mr. Brinegar stated he has operated his gun shop alone for about thirty years in Dallas County. He advised that for years his place of business was located on Valley View Road, three-quarters of a mile west of Farmers Branch, Texas, mailing address Post Office Box 149, Carrollton, Texas, until November 1, 1963, when he moved to his

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present address. He stated he had his own rifle range at the Valley View Road address, but closed this range January 1, 1963.

Mr. Brinegar stated the 6.5 M/M rifle was rather common in the Dallas area and he felt that the larger gun dealers, pawn shops, sporting goods, and H. L. Green Company stores would have handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, as he recalled seeing ads for this 6.5 ammunition. He explained that there were a number of different 6.5 M/M types of ammunition, but that only the ammunition manufactured by the Italians and the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano could be used in the Italian Carcano rifle.

On March 26, 1964, two boxes, 20 rounds each, of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition were obtained for forwarding to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One box loaded with a hunting load (soft nose) was obtained from John Thomas Masen, and the other, which was a military load, was obtained from John H. Brinegar.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Richard C. Lopez, 4427 McKinney Avenue, Apartment A, employed as a salesman, Moore-Ehles Company, Inc., 407 North Elvey Street, Dallas, advised he formerly was employed by the H. L. Green Company. He stated he worked first as a stock clerk and was later made a salesman in the Gun Department in October or November, 1963, exact date not recalled. He advised that at that time Al Yeargan was the manager of the Gun Department at H. L. Green Company. He stated to his knowledge, H. L. Green Company never did handle any 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition. Lopez stated the store did handle the Carcano rifle and a 6.5 Italian ammunition for the gun. He advised as he recalled, the base of the shell casing had "SIM" or "SMI" stamped on it and that all of the ammunition was of a military load.

Lopez stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and was unable to identify his photograph as a person visiting the H. L. Green Gun Department while he was employed there.

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On March 25, 1964, Mr. Albert C. Yeargan, Jr., also known as Al, 1922 Mayflower, employed as a salesman for Smitty's Sporting Goods, 114 West Jefferson Avenue, telephone WA 6-9845, Dallas, Texas, stated he was employed as manager of the fourth floor, H. L. Green Company, which included the Gun Department on April 20, 1963, and that he left this employment March 13, 1964. Mr. Yeargan stated the Italian Carcano rifles were in stock when he was employed. He advised that all of the ammunition for these rifles was Italian military ammunition that was obtained with the purchase of the rifles; however, the bullets had been reloaded with a hunting load (soft load). He stated the rifles and the ammunition, as he recalled, were purchased from the Crescent Firearms Company in Connecticut.

Yeargan stated as he remembered on the primer end of the shell case there was stamped "939." Mr. Yeargan advised the H. L. Green Company never handled any of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition.

The following inquiries were made in an effort to locate a site where Lee Harvey Oswald may have practice fired with his rifle:

West Side of Trinity River Levee

On March 20, 1964, Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, owner and operator of Kornegay General Store, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised that target practice shooting is forbidden by law at Dallas, Texas, and at Irving, Texas. He said, however, that a small area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, has been used in the past by people shooting at targets in the river bottom area. He said this particular area was located near Proctor Street just west of Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas. Mr. Kornegay stated many of these persons who do practice shooting in this area frequent his general store.

He was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he cannot recall having seen Oswald in this area at any time. Mr. Kornegay advised that any person using the area for target practicing would probably have been observed by the residents of Proctor Street.

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Mrs. Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that she has, in the past, observed many persons shooting pistols and rifles in the vicinity of a small bridge just west of the Carpenter Freeway in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. Britain was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and she stated she recognized Oswald's photograph as the same one which appeared in the Dallas newspapers after the President was assassinated. She said she recalls that at the time of the assassination she gave consideration to the possibility that Oswald may have been target practicing in the vicinity of Irving and, consequently, searched her mind to determine whether she had ever seen him in this area. She stated she did not remember having seen Oswald practicing shooting in this vicinity.

The following residents of Irving, Texas, were interviewed on the dates indicated, at which time each was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. Each advised Oswald was not observed in the vicinity at any time:

Florine Lagard, 3020 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
Billy D. Smith, 2928 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
William O. Petty, 2816 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
Naomi Wallace, 2812 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
A. J. Kirksey, 2730 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
Elmer Kornegay, 2720 Proctor, March 20, 1964;
George Norman, 1518 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;
E. P. Durant, 1514 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;
Virginia D. Lopez, 1508 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;

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J. L. Tinney, 99 North Fort Worth Road, Irving, Texas, March 20, 1964;

Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, March 20, 1964.

Mr. Haywood Pierson, 418 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 21, 1964, that the Corinth Street viaduct area on the west side of the Trinity River levee is a residential area and that many children play in the vicinity of the levee at this particular point. He said no firearms are permitted to be used in the area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Pierson and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald or any other persons target shooting with a pistol or rifle in this area at any time.

The following residents of the Corinth Street viaduct area of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this area:

S. Hoskins, 408 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;
Moses Thomas, 415 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;
R. L. Jones, 416 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;
W. McDade, 431 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;
Henry Chaptman, 422 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;
Rev. A. L. Wilburn, 434 North Moore Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;

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George Adams, 1202 Sabina Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 21, 1964;

Al Gloser, 709 Cliff Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964.

Mr. Ray Sanders, operator of Sanders Grocery, 308 Greenbriar Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised the Houston Street viaduct area of the levee is well traveled, heavily populated, and there are no wide stretches of land on the inhabited side of the levee which could be used for target practice. He said that people interested in target shooting would use a less populated area and he could not recall having seen any shooters in this area at any time.

Mr. Sanders was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he is positive Oswald has never practiced rifle or pistol shooting in this vicinity of the levee.

The following persons, who reside in the vicinity of the Houston Street viaduct area or levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity at any time:

James Kelly, 221 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,
March 21, 1964;

J. H. Chesney, 210 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,
March 21, 1964;

Ramon Galvan, 3338 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964;

Juan Holguin, 3315 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964;

Pete Sosa, 3310 Wake Street, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

J. E. Mennes, 334 Bataan Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964.

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Mr. Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he frequently visits a dump area in the vicinity of the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct between the east and west levees. He said he has observed in the past that the only people who visit this area from time to time are those people who dump trash in the area or check through the trash in order to find objects of value. He said it is highly unlikely that any person would use this area for target practice with a rifle or pistol since both the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct are heavily traveled and any rifle shooting would endanger the lives of passersby. Mr. Gonzales stated that any person using the river bottom area above this point for target practice would necessarily approach the levee from Canada Drive and would have to park a car on the drive in order to cross the levee walk. He added there are no bus routes which would deposit passengers in this immediate vicinity above both viaducts.

The following residents of the Canada Drive area, which parallels the west levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in an effort to determine whether Oswald had ever practiced shooting with a rifle in this area. None could identify Oswald as having visited in this area in the past for any reason:

Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle, Dallas, Texas, March 23,
1964;

J. Francis, 1703 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23,
1964;

M. J. King, 1715 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23,
1964;

Rev. A. L. Warren, 1975 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964;

Joe Vasquez, 4131 Rupert, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Porfirio Cadena, 3021 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
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Gabriel Cadena, 3035 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964;

Sam Walker, 3511 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 23, 1964;

Amos Lyons, 4107 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

Cleo Spencer, 4119 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

Joe Hernandez, 4123 Odessa Street, Dallas, March 24,
1964;

Pete Constancio, 3610 Ingersoll Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964.

The following individuals, who reside in the vicinity of the Walton Walker Boulevard and the west wall of the levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. None could identify Oswald as having been practicing rifle shooting in this vicinity of the levee at any time:

A. C. Rodriguez, 3120 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

Joe Calvillo, 3015 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

John E. Means, 6306 Zenith Street, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

W. C. Hurst, 6032 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

Leon Ferguson, 6122 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964;

William G. Smith, 2011 Progressive Drive, Dallas, Texas,
March 24, 1964.

East Side of Trinity River Levee

Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that the area east of the John W. Carpenter Freeway near the east levee is situated within the City of Dallas, Texas, and that the use of any firearms is forbidden in this area. Mr. Kornegay stated that, because of the proximity of the area in Irving, Texas, where target shooting is tolerated, no shooters use the area east of the levee in the vicinity of the Carpenter Freeway. Mr. Kornegay stated that in addition portions of the adjacent territory are inaccessible with no roads or footpaths and, since they are inconvenient, target shooters would not use this area.

Mr. LeRoy Sykes, 3402 Doug Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 25, 1964, that the east portion of the Trinity River Levee from Irving, Texas, to the Hampton Road viaduct is relatively inaccessible, quite far from any bus routes, and would entail a considerable walk through mud and swamp land. He said this area is not suitable for target practice and he has never known of anyone to discharge a firearm in that area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Sykes and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald in this area of the levee at any time.

The following residents of the east portion of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity:

Luke Frederick, 4721 North Westmoreland, Dallas, Texas,
March 25, 1964;

Jay Anderson, 4312 Carol, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

Willie Bradley, 3522 Doug Drive, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

Juanita Garcia, 4839 Memphis, Dallas, Texas, March 25,
1964;

William D. Young, 1205 Mississippi, Dallas, Texas,
March 25, 1964;

Dale Munez, 4706 Iberia, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964.

Observation of the remaining portion of the east levee from the Sylvan Avenue viaduct to the Corinth Street viaduct where it terminates disclosed that it runs through the downtown area of the City of Dallas and is entirely unsuited for rifle or pistol practice. This portion of the levee runs adjacent to a large area of light manufacturing and industrial plants, whose properties back directly against the levee wall. The majority of these are fenced and not accessible to the general public.

It is noted the area between both levees, which forms the bed of the Trinity River, is entirely uninhabited. The levee walls are approximately 35 feet above the adjoining areas and persons interviewed above who live near portions of the levee pointed out that individuals along the river bed bottom cannot be observed from outside the levee walls.

The area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, as described by Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay and Mrs. Jessie Britain, was checked and it was determined that the terrain there is swampy river bottom. Debris and other discarded refuse were observed in the water and along the banks of the river. Examination of places where persons might have practiced with any weapon disclosed no cartridge cases or live ammunition.