

order as the handwriting of Oswald. The gun was later identified as the weapon which police found in the book warehouse.

(2) Ballistic examinations identified the gun found in the warehouse as the rifle which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally.

(3) Oswald's fingerprints were found on the murder weapon.

(4) Pictures found in Oswald's effects showed him holding a rifle which looks exactly like the assassin's weapon, and wearing in his belt a hand gun which looks like the one in his possession at the time of arrest. In the photographs Oswald is holding papers on which are visible the words "Be Militant" and "The Worker."

(5) A paraffin test revealed gunpowder flecks on Oswald's cheek, which is presumptive evidence that he had recently fired a rifle. The powder flecks were identical in kind with powder flecks in the empty cartridges and gun found in the book warehouse.

(6) Since September 24, 1963, Oswald's wife (Marina Nicholaevna Proosakova) has been living at Irving, Texas, in the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, a former Russian language teacher. Oswald lived in Dallas, visiting his wife and two children at Irving on weekends. He got his job as a stock clerk at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. Mrs. Oswald admitted that Oswald owned a gun that looked like the one found in the school book warehouse. He kept it in the garage at Mrs. Paine's home in Irving where Mrs. Oswald lived. Mrs. Paine was not aware of the gun.

Oswald spent Thursday night, November 21, with his wife in Irving (although he usually visited her there only on weekends). When Oswald went to work in Dallas on Friday morning, Wesley B. Frazier (a neighbor of Mrs. Paine) gave him a ride. Oswald was carrying a long, thin package (about the size of a rifle) wrapped in brown paper. He told Frazier it was a package of window shades.

(7) Oswald's palm prints were found on boxes under the sixth-floor window from which the shots were fired.

(8) A bus driver identified Oswald as a man who boarded his bus near the warehouse, saying the President had been shot, and laughing about it. Oswald rode one block. When he left the bus, he hailed a cab. A cab driver identified Oswald as a man he picked up a block from the assassination scene, a few minutes after the event, and drove to Beckley Avenue.

(9) Among Oswald's effects, police found a map of the President's parade route through Dallas. Various intersections on the route were marked, among them the intersection at Elm and Houston where the school book warehouse stands. Lines drawn on the map at this point appeared to be estimates of bullet trajectory from an upper window in the building to the spot on Elm Street where the President was actually hit.

For almost 48 hours after his arrest, Oswald maintained his sneering, sometimes grinning, posture of innocence — claiming that his civil rights were being violated, demanding that he be permitted to communicate with lawyer John J. Abt in New York City (a notorious defender of communists),⁽⁴⁾ clamoring to be defended by the American Civil Liberties Union of which he claimed to be a member.⁽⁴⁾ In short, Oswald behaved exactly like the communist that he admitted being. He told the police nothing of value.

Among police officers questioning Oswald were some of the finest law officers in the world, but they were working under severe handicaps. Literally thousands of people were milling around, hundreds of them with access to virtually all parts of the jail: Secret Service agents, FBI men, State officers, newspaper reporters, radio and television commentators and cameramen. The Dallas city jail is not equipped for efficient handling and interrogation of such a prisoner as Oswald, under such conditions.

Police could not move the prisoner from one room to another without forcing their way