

The facts of the assassination of President Kennedy uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have led officials to these firm conclusions:

1. President Kennedy was murdered by one man—Lee Harvey Oswald.
2. Oswald had no accomplices, at any stage. He alone planned the crime and fired the fatal shots from a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas.
3. Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald, also acted alone. There was no conspiracy to silence Oswald, no connection of any kind between Oswald and Ruby before the assassination.
4. No plot, by groups in the U. S. or abroad, underlay the murders of the President and his assassin. It was an American tragedy from beginning to end—the acts of two unstable individuals out of 190 million Americans.

Those are bedrock facts about the Kennedy assassination and its aftermath that the FBI, after the most exhaustive investigation of its type in history, feels it has nailed down beyond doubt.

A special commission has been appointed by President Johnson to make the final report on the assassination to the people. The commission is expected to report these conclusions of the FBI.

Other aspects of the tragedy, however, are harder to prove out and may always be subjects of controversy.

In this category, investigators believe, are the motives that pushed Oswald into his final, fatal decision; the facts about his mental state in the days and hours before noontime on November 22; the questions about what was wrong, if anything, in the measures taken to guard the President in the Dallas area, known for violent feelings on political issues.

On these aspects, there were significant new reports as official investigators and the press combed the world for anything that would shed more light on the assassin and his crimes—

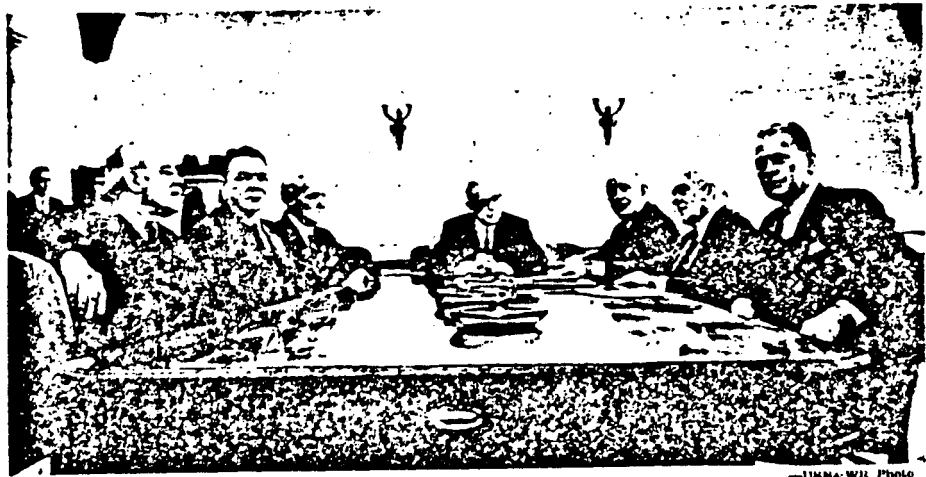
Oswald's mind. "The New York Times" on December 4 reported this: "A psychiatric examination of Lee M. Oswald, performed 10 years ago, revealed a quiet, subdued youth who was potentially dangerous; was given to violence and had fantasies involving violence; had a hatred for authority—fixed on a father symbol; was resentful of persons who had fathers; had much hidden anger, although outwardly was a calm youth."

"The Times" said Oswald, then 13, was examined by a psychiatrist who was serving a New York City court. Oswald was found to be, in the words of "The



—UPI Photo

LEE HARVEY OSWALD



—UPI/WIT Photo

Here, at their first meeting, are members of the special commission appointed to investigate President Kennedy's assassination. Left to right, Allen W. Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana; Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission chairman; Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, John J. McCloy, New York banker, and Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Times." "a schizoid personality which the report said meant that he had an underlying hidden, almost passive, tendency toward aggression. Oswald had been brought to the attention of the Bronx children's court for persistent truancy."

United Press International, in a dispatch from Washington, added this:

"The Russians judged Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, to be more of a crackpot than a Communist during his three-year stay in the Soviet Union. That is the conclusion U. S. officials draw from the Soviet consular files on Oswald."

The Soviets gave those files to the U. S. State Department a few days after the assassination.

Oswald as a marine. "The Washington Evening Star" found a Marine reserve officer—Capt. John E. Donovan who had been Oswald's commanding officer for seven months in 1959. Captain Donovan said Oswald was a "ise guy. . . His revolt was against any ad of authority. He wasn't expelled from society. He expelled himself from

Captain Donovan went into details: Oswald "used to read most of the timetory books, magazines and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He also spent ot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocket books or ics for him.

One of his tricks was to lay a trap for e officer, particularly a field-grade er if he could catch one. He'd study

up on some particular world political situation and then go up to the officer and say: 'Sir, could you please explain the Venezuelan or Cambodian situation, sir?'

"He always put a 'sir' before and after speaking to an officer, but he said it in such a supercilious, pointedly obsequious way that it became an insult rather than a courtesy.

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then Oswald would turn to me and say: 'Sir, what do you think of that, sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough. You have to have a GCT (general classification test) score of 110 to get into radar [Oswald's military specialty]. That's the same score for getting a commission. But you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Captain Donovan said that Oswald knew the location and capability of every Marine radar unit on the West Coast and when he defected to the Soviet Union in 1959, all the secret radio frequencies and codes had to be changed.

Oswald in Mexico. Last September 26, when he was out of a job and his wife and child were living on the charity of friends, Oswald made a surreptitious trip to Mexico.

Mexican authorities have traced almost every step he took, to find out whether

there was any connection between the trip and the President's assassination.

This is what they discovered and reported to U. S. authorities:

Oswald arrived in Mexico City on September 27. He took a room in a cheap hotel and went immediately to the Cuban consulate.

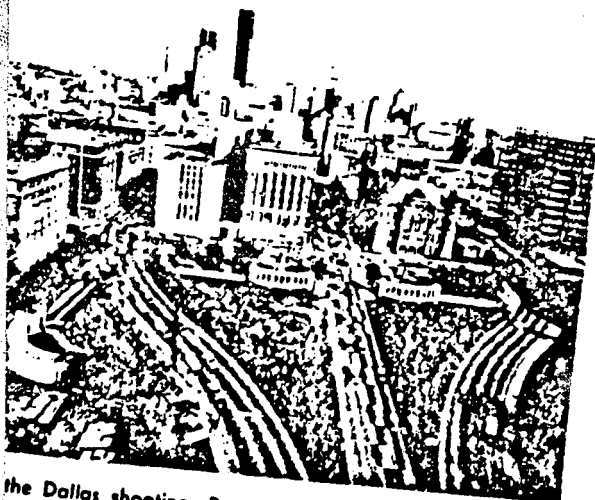
There he tried to get a visa to travel to Cuba and go on from Cuba to Russia. Consulate officials told him this would take some time, and that first he would have to get a Russian visa. While talking to the Cuban consul, Oswald became violent in his language, finally walked out and slammed the door behind him.

Later Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy to try for a Russian visa. Again he encountered red tape, and again he stormed out in anger.

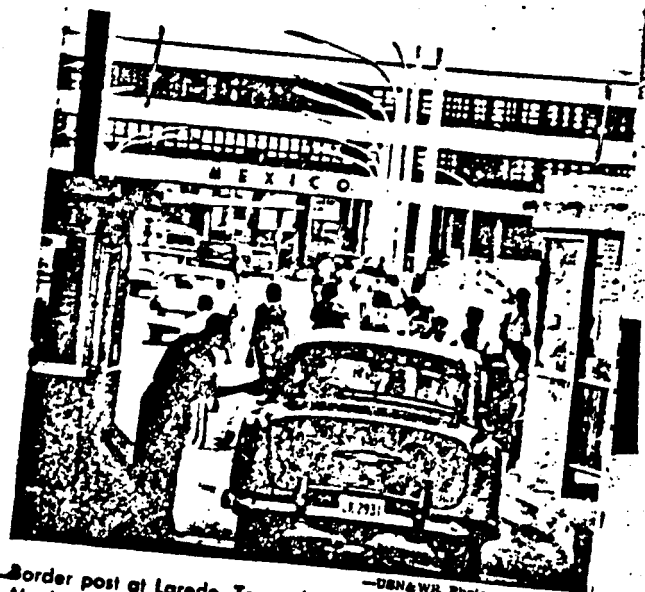
On October 2, Oswald left by bus for Laredo, Tex. During the whole of his Mexican visit, according to Mexican authorities, he was alone.

The Mexican investigation uncovered no evidence that Oswald was a Castro agent or was involved in any Cuban conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

Oswald and the FBI. For years, the FBI had kept an eye on Oswald. Apparently, however, Oswald was never considered a person who would endanger a President's life. He did not have a record of violence, and at no time was he known to have uttered threats against the President. He appeared to be a smalltime agitator, like thousands of others that the FBI keeps tabs on.



the Dallas shooting. President Kennedy was traveling on foot. Sniper's bullets came from large building at left.



Border post at Laredo, Tex., where Oswald was seen.

The last time Oswald was questioned by the FBI was on August 10. This was after he had gotten into a row while distributing pro-Castro literature on the streets of New Orleans, and had been arrested by local police.

Oswald in Dallas, has told reporters that on two occasions FBI agents questioned her about Oswald. She said the last time was about three weeks before Mr. Kennedy's assassination.

An FBI man attached to the Dallas office, asked about Mrs. Faure's account of her interviews, has stated, "There is nothing to what she said. I don't know

that she was even interviewed by the FBI." The agent also said it could be assumed that if the FBI had information about Oswald in Dallas it would have been passed on to the Secret Service.

The head of the Secret Service office in Dallas has been quoted as saying, "We didn't even know of that guy's existence here until after it happened."

"THE FACTS ABOUT THE SECRET SERVICE"

After charges that Secret Service agents were "partying" the night before President Kennedy was shot, staff members of "U.S. News & World Report" who have traveled with Presidents for the last 20 years turned in this report

Here are the facts about the Secret Service—

● The Secret Service was born exhausted by frequent presidential trips in the last few months. It was a rare occurrence when the late President Kennedy spent a full week at the White House.

Many Secret Service men had to make at least two trips for every one the President made. They always sent out an advance party to get the lay of the land and to check with local police and the FBI on suspects.

The resources of the Service were being taxed so much by the frequent trips of the big Kennedy family that many men working against counterfeiting were splined into White House service. One result: Counterfeiting has been increasing in recent months.

● Three shifts of Secret Service men guard the President. 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to midnight, midnight to 8 a.m. Most of the Secret Service men who visited the Fort Worth Press Club the night before the assassination of President Kennedy had been on the 4 p.m. to midnight shift. Some of them had been relieved a half hour early, as is often the case, so they could have a better chance to eat at a decent restaurant.

A few dropped over to the club. One newspaperman who was there and who has been "on the wagon" himself for years reports there was no excessive drinking.

Later, some of the Secret Service men went to find a place to eat. It could have been 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning before they found it. This is a normal bedtime for men who work the late shift.

Incidentally, hours mean 10 hours when you travel with

the President. Often you must have your baggage ready to go by 5 a.m. Depending on the President's schedule, transportation, and so on, you find yourself having lunch at 6 p.m., dinner at 1 a.m. The Secret Service men often have the toughest schedule of all. They eat and sleep when they can, and not according to the civilized regimen of people living ordinary lives.

● Secret Service men are dedicated to protecting the President and his family. We have seen them guarding the President wherever he was, in the most trying circumstances. Their devotion to duty has been seen by us in hundreds of cities and dozens of countries.

Like the Marine Corps, the Secret Service tends to look down on other services, and this includes the FBI. Secret Service men are often identified as being members of the FBI, and to a man they seem to resent it.

Through the years, they have had clashes with the FBI. Secret Service agents never could understand why the FBI hadn't kept closer surveillance on the Puerto Ricans who shot up Blair House, in an attempt to kill President Truman, in 1950. Then there were the other Puerto Ricans who from the galleries shot up Congressmen on the floor of the House, in 1954.

A former high Secret Service official says partly they cannot understand why Lee Oswald wasn't kept under surveillance by the FBI. Oswald had been a known defector; interrogated by the FBI 15 weeks before the killing.

● When Secret Service men move into an area with the President, they carry photographs and descriptions of known crooks, troublemakers, and other possibly dangerous people.

Each man assigned to the President has a set of these photographs. According to a White House source, the photos and descriptions are based on whatever information is given to the Secret Service from the FBI.

HONORS FOR TWO SECRET SERVICE MEN

Treasury Secretary Dillon, left below, presents a bravery award to Clinton J. Hill, 21, Secret Service agent who shielded President and Mrs. Kennedy with his body after shooting began in Dallas. Mrs. Kennedy, at right, watches ceremony.



UPI Photo

A similar award—a gold medal and a citation for bravery—goes to agent Rufus W. Youngblood, shown being congratulated by President Johnson. Mr. Youngblood, 39, served as a human shield for Mr. Johnson in the Dallas emergency.

Wide World Photo

