

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD'S PLAN STILL UNKNOWN

When He Made Decision Is Mystery

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Warren Commission in finding Lee Harvey Oswald killed President John F. Kennedy said, however, it could not determine just when Oswald made up his mind to do so.

"No one will ever know," the commission's report said.

The very latest he could have planned his attack, the commission said, was the morning before the assassination last Nov. 22.

At that time he told a fellow employee at the Texas School Book Depository, Wesley Frazer, that he wanted a rifle to the store where his wife was staying to pick up some curtains.

Actually he picked up his rifle, bringing it to work with him the day of the assassination.

NO WAY TO TELL

While there is no way to tell when he first began to think specifically of assassinating the president, the report reads, "it should be noted that mention of the Trade Mart as the expected site of the presidential luncheon appeared in the Dallas Times Herald on Nov. 21.

The next day that paper announced the final approval of the Trade Mart as the luncheon site and stated that the motorcade route would loop through the Trade Mart area, the city of New Orleans, an area near the Trade Mart on Nov. 22.

with that area of Dallas, Oswald would have known that the motorcade would probably pass the Texas School Book Depository. That fact was made precisely clear in subsequent news stories on Nov. 19, 20 and 22."

JOB PLAN UNLIKELY

Since Oswald began working at the book depository in October, more than a month before Kennedy's motorcade route was announced, it does not seem likely he sought out the job as a lair for assassination. This seems all the more unlikely considering the fact that Oswald did not go to the depository on his own initiative but was told about the job opening through a friend of a friend.

He had also ordered the murder rifle in March 1963 long before the President himself had decided to visit Texas.

So the best guess — and it can only be that — is that Oswald made up his mind to kill Kennedy some time between Nov. 15 and Nov. 21.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Secret Service Criticized, FBI Censured in Report

Overhaul of Security for President Proposed

By JOSEPH E. MORBAT

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Warren Commission leveled sweeping criticism Sunday at Secret Service security measures for President John F. Kennedy's fateful journey to Dallas, Tex., last November. It also censured the FBI.

It proposed a drastic overhaul of presidential protective activities — including formation of a Cabinet-level watchdog committee.

It criticized the Secret Service — the agency with prime responsibility — for lapses in planning for the Nov. 23 presidential visit, when Kennedy was shot down by a sniper as he rode in a carefree motorcade.

It raised the possibility of relieving the service of some or all of the job — and suggested the President and Congress consider such a step.

It called to task the Federal Bureau of Investigation — virtually immune from official criticism in its 40 years under J. Edgar Hoover — for not alerting the Secret Service to the presence in Dallas of Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the commission as Kennedy's assassin.

And it accused both agencies of a breakdown in coordination and a too-narrow understanding of their responsibilities in safeguarding the President.

CORRECTIVE STEPS

The FBI and the Secret Service declined to comment on the report. But the commission said each has taken steps since the assassination to correct the deficiencies it attributed to them.

For the agents on the scene at the moment of assassination, the Warren Commission had words of praise: Their actions demonstrate that the President of the nation can expect courage and devotion to duty from the agents of the Secret Service.

But in dealing with the Dallas police department and its handling of Oswald, the commission was less kind. It said poor security arrangements for Oswald contributed to his slaying at the hands of Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby.

Dallas police officials were scolded for their blow-by-blow accounts to newsmen of the case against Oswald. These, the commission said, "provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death."

PROTECTIVE RESEARCH

The commission's criticism of Secret Service operations dealt largely with what that agency calls its protective research function — keeping tabs on all persons who might be considered a threat to the President.

But it also censured the service for failing to inspect those buildings along the motorcade that presented the greatest threat of ambush — such as the Texas School Book Depository, where the assassin lurked with his rifle at a sixth-floor window until the 46-year-old President's car appeared in his telescopic sight.

Before the assassination, the report said, the Secret Service's criteria for protective research dealt principally with direct threats to the President.

Although these threats were checked adequately, it went on, the service "failed to recognize the necessity of identifying other potential sources of danger to his security," adding:

"The Secret Service did not develop adequate and specific criteria defining those persons or groups who might present a danger to the President."

COORDINATION ISSUE

Coordination between the Secret Service and other federal agencies, such as the FBI, was described as insufficient. The report said the FBI had extensive information on Oswald's life and knew he worked in a building on the motorcade route. But the FBI did not, the report said, have the understanding of the Secret Service needs, regarding

"The FBI took an unduly negative view of its role in protective intelligence work prior to the assassination," the report said. "A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

Noting that the FBI had a file on Oswald dating back to October 1960, the commission reported: "No information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald appeared in (Secret Service) files before the President's trip to Dallas."

OFFICIAL QUOTES

The commission quoted a Secret Service official as testifying that his agency would, indeed, have been quite interested in the FBI data on Oswald's past.

"All of those (facts), if we had them altogether, would have added up to pointing out a pretty bad individual," said Special Agent Robert I. Bouck of the Secret Service. "and I think that, together, had we known that he had a vantage point, would have seemed somewhat serious to us."

But FBI Director Hoover testified: "There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or to the vice president."

ANOTHER VIEW

The commission, however, took another view:

"There was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection (to the Soviet Union), his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

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"All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI... to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President. This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but it (is) stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities."

NO BUILDING CHECK

The commission quoted Secret Service testimony that parade route buildings never are checked when a president is out of Washington — only when he is involved in a parade such as

investigation, when the route is known publicly long in advance.

The Secret Service's explanation, the commission concluded, "is not persuasive. An attempt to cover only the most obvious points of possible ambush along the route in Dallas might well have included the Texas School Book Depository building."

The service also was criticized on grounds of poor coordination with local officials—in this case the Dallas police — in outlining their responsibilities for assisting in the presidential visit.

Nine Secret Service agents were chided for violating regulations by visiting the Fort Worth Press Club the night before the assassination and drinking beer or mixed drinks in the early hours of the fateful day. The report didn't name them. A Secret Service rule prohibits drinking by the White House detail while traveling with the president.

Four of the nine, the report said, were assigned to the service's backup car behind Kennedy's — three on the running board, the fourth in the open car.

POSSIBILITY TOLD

"It is conceivable that those men who had little sleep, and who had consumed alcoholic beverages, even in limited quantities, might have been more alert in the Dallas motorcade if they had retired promptly in Fort Worth," the commission said.

"However, there is no evidence that these men failed to

take any action in Dallas which their power that would have averted the tragedy. The instantaneous and heroic response to the assassination of some of the agents concerned was in the finest tradition of government service."

The commission noted suggestions that "all or parts of the presidential protective responsibilities of the Secret Service be transferred to some other department or agency."

'LOGICAL AGENCY'

The FBI, it said, had been put forward as a logical agency to handle the entire investigative end of presidential protection. But the commission backed away from a recommendation, saying:

"If there is to be any determination of whether or not to relocate those responsibilities and functions, it ought to be made by the executive and the Congress, perhaps upon recommendations based on studies by the previously suggested committee."

That committee, as proposed by the commission, would include the attorney general and the secretary of the Treasury — the department in which the Secret Service is located — or the National Security Council, with those two Cabinet officers sitting in.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REPORT RECORDS LIFE IN N.O.

Oswald Practiced with Rifle Here

Lee Harvey Oswald apparently spent summer evenings in New Orleans during 1963 adjusting the telescopic sight and practicing with the rifle he used to kill President John F. Kennedy and wound Texas Gov. John Connally, says the 400-page Warren Commission report.

The report, released yesterday, said Mrs. Marina Oswald testified her husband sat on the screened-in porch of their rented New Orleans apartment at 407 Magazine, and practiced by looking through the telescopic sight and operating the bolt of the rifle.

Mrs. Oswald also testified before the commission that when she and her husband and their baby moved from New Orleans in September, 1963, to Irving, Tex., near Fort Worth, the rifle was among their possessions.

THE REPORT ALSO notes that on July 19, 1963, Oswald was fired by a New Orleans coffee company, William B. Rely Co., Inc., 640 Magazine, for spending many of his working hours at a nearby garage reading gun magazines.

Many pages of the lengthy report of the assassination in New Orleans where Oswald was born and where his family lived for a number of years.

The report noted that Oswald arrived in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. He explained friends that he was unable to find employment in the Dallas area, and Marina suggested he go to New Orleans since he was born there.

Marina Oswald told the commission the real reason for her suggestion was that she wanted to get Lee out of town because of the attempt on the life of former Army Gen. Edwin Walker in Dallas.

THE WEEKEND OF March 9-10, she said, Oswald photographed an alley which runs behind the home of Gen. Walker.

"He prepared and studied a notebook in which he outlined a plan to shoot Gen. Walker and he looked at bus schedules," said the report.

On his return to New Orleans, the report said, Oswald showed a keen interest in finding out what happened to other members of his father's family.

He visited the cemetery where his father was buried and called all the Oswalds in the New Orleans telephone book. He located one relative, Mrs. Hazel Oswald of Metairie, the report stated.

SHE IS THE WIDOW of William Stout Oswald, Lee's uncle.

He visited her at her home, and she gave him a photograph of his father and told him as far as she knew the remainder of his family was dead.

The report said that in May and June of 1963, while he was still working for the Rely Co., Oswald began to formulate plans for creating a New Orleans branch of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Using the name "Lee Osborne," he ordered printed circulars, application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter.

THE COMMISSION'S report noted that Oswald was interviewed on radio here. During the interview he defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism.

Generally, the early days of their stay here, according to Mrs. Oswald, were pleasant for her and Lee.

At one point she wrote: "Lee took great satisfaction

in knowing me the city where he was born. We often went to the beach, the zoo and the park. Lee liked to hunt crabs."

SHE TESTIFIED, however, that after they had been in New Orleans for some time, Oswald became depressed and added she once found him alone in the dark crying.

Oswald remained in New Orleans until Sept. 25, 1963. He left here by bus for Houston, en route to Mexico City. Oswald crossed the border from Laredo, Tex., the afternoon of Sept. 26.

It was less than eight weeks later—Nov. 22—that the 36th president of the United States, John F. Kennedy, was shot and killed in Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

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Sought Truth of Tragedy--Commission

Responsibility of Report to Public Acknowledged

Looked to Reason, Fairness as Guides

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Following is the text of the summary and conclusions in the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life stretched before him was the victim of the fourth Presidential assassination in the history of a country dedicated to the concepts of reasoned argument and peaceful political change. This Commission was created on November 29, 1963, in recognition of the right of people everywhere to full and truthful knowledge concerning these events. This report endeavors to fulfill that right and to appraise this tragedy by the light of reason and the standard of fairness. It has been prepared with a deep awareness of the Commission's responsibility to present to the American people an objective report of the facts relating to the assassination.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

At 11:45 a.m., C.S.T., on Friday, November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and their party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Tex. Behind them was the first day of a Texas trip planned 8 months before by the President, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and John B. Connally Jr., Governor of Texas. After leaving the White House on Thursday morning, the President had flown initially to San Antonio where Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson joined the party and the President dedicated new research facilities at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. Following a testimonial dinner in Houston for U. S. Representative Albert Thomas, the President flew to Fort Worth where he spent the night and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday. Planned for that day were a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a luncheon speech at the Trade Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception and speak at a Democratic fund-raising dinner. From Austin he would proceed to the Texas ranch of the Vice President. Evident on this trip were the varied roles which an American President performs: Party leader, and in this instance, prospective candidate for re-election.

The Dallas motorcade, it was hoped, would evoke a demonstration of the President's personal popularity in a city which he had lost in the 1960 election. Once it had been decided that the trip to Texas would span 2 days, those responsible for planning, primarily Governor Connally and Kenneth O'Donnell, a special assistant to the President, agreed that a motorcade through Dallas would be desirable. The Secret Service was told on November 8 that 45 minutes had been allotted to a motorcade procession from Love Field to the site of a luncheon planned by Dallas business and civic leaders in honor of the President. After considering the facilities and security

problems of several buildings, the Trade Mart was chosen as the luncheon site. Given this selection, and in accordance with the customary practice of affording the greatest number of people an opportunity to see the President, the motorcade route selected was a natural one. The route was approved by the local host committee and White House representatives on November 14 and publicized in the local papers starting on November 14. This advance publicity made it clear that the motorcade would leave Main Street and pass the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets as it proceeded to the Trade Mart by way of the Stemmons Freeway.

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Hearing Sirens End Rain Threat

By mid-morning of November 22, clearing skies in Dallas dispelled the threat of rain and the President greeted the crowds from his open limousine without the "bubbletop" which was at that time a plastic shield furnishing protection only against inclement weather. To the left of the President in the rear seat was Mrs. Kennedy. In the jump seats were Governor Connally, who was in front of the President, and Mrs. Connally at the Governor's left. Agent William R. Greer of the Secret Service was driving, and Agent Roy H. Kellerman was sitting in his right.

Directly behind the Presidential limousine was an open "followup" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat and six in the rear, and two on each running board. These agents, in accordance with normal Secret Service procedure, were instructed to scan the crowds, the roofs and windows of buildings, overpasses, and crossings for signs of trouble. Behind the "followup" car was the Vice-Presidential car carrying the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson and Senator Ralph W. Yarborough. Next were a Vice-Presidential "followup" car and several cars and buses for additional dignitaries, press representatives and other guests.

The procession left Love Field shortly after 11:50 a.m. and proceeded toward the Presidential limousine's stopping place in the President's request to seek well-wishers among the steadily growing each time the President's car halted. Secret Service agents from the "followup" car moved to assume protective duty near the President and Mrs. Kennedy. As the motorcade reached Main Street

at the extreme west end of Main Street the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and proceeded north for one block in order to make a left turn on Elm Street, the most direct and convenient approach to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. As the President's car approached the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets, there loomed directly ahead on the intersection's northwest corner a seven-story orange brick warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the Vice President's car, Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade Mart.

The President's car which had been going north made a sharp turn toward the southwest onto

Elm Street. At a speed of about 11 miles per hour, it started down the gradual descent toward a railroad overpass under which the motorcade would drop before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was low on the President's right, and he waved to the crowd assembled there as he passed the building. Dealey Plaza, an open landscaped area marking the western end of downtown Dallas, stretched out in the President's left. A Secret Service agent riding in the motorcade radioed the Trade Mart that the President would arrive in 10 minutes.

Gunshots Resound Rapid Succession

Seconds later, shots resounded in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck. He appeared to suffer momentarily and hunched slightly forward in his seat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of his right shoulder to the right of his spine.

He then turned toward the left and suddenly felt a blow on his back. The Governor had been hit by a bullet which entered at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh. The force of the bullet's impact appeared to spin the Governor to his right, and Mrs. Connally pulled him down into her lap. Another bullet then struck President Kennedy in the rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound. The President fell to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

Secret Service Agent Clinton A. Hill, riding on the left-running front of the "followup" car, heard a noise which sounded like a firecracker and saw the President suddenly lean forward and to the left. Hill jumped off the car and raced toward the President's limousine. In the front seat of the Vice-Presidential car, Agent Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unusual movements in the crowd. He vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the Vice President in order to protect him. At the same time, Agent Kellerman in the front seat of the Presidential limousine turned to observe the President.

Seeing that the President was struck, Kellerman instructed the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit." He radioed ahead to the lead car, "Get us to the hospital immediately." Agent Greer immediately accelerated the Presidential car. As it gained speed, Agent Hill managed to pull himself onto the back of the car where Mrs. Kennedy had climbed. Hill pushed her back into the rear seat and shielded the stricken President and Mrs. Kennedy as the Presidential car proceeded northward, a mile or two.

At 1:05 p.m., the Presidential limousine was immediately treated by a team of physicians who had been alerted for the President's arrival by the Dallas Police Department as the result of a radio message from the motorcade after the shooting. The doctors noted irregular breathing movements and possible heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately one-fourth inch diameter in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physician performed a tracheotomy, enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. Totally absorbed in the immediate task of trying to preserve the President's life, the attending doctors never turned the President over for an examination of his back.

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President Kennedy Receives Last Rites

At 1:15 p.m., after all heart activity ceased and the Last Rites were administered by a priest, President Kennedy was pronounced dead. Governor Connally underwent surgery and ultimately recovered from his serious wounds.

Upon learning of the President's death, Vice President Johnson left Parkland Hospital under close guard and proceeded to the Presidential plane at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanying her husband's body, boarded the plane shortly thereafter. At 2:30 p.m., in the central compartment of the plane, Lyndon B. Johnson, sworn in as the 36th President of the United States by Federal District Court Judge Sarah Hughes, the plane left immediately for Washington, D.C., arriving at Andrews AFB at 5:52 p.m. EST. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where he was given a complete physical examination. The autopsy closed the plane's cargo door, observed at Parkland, the wound in the front of the head which had been enlarged by Parkland doctors and then performed the autopsy.

Some of these wounds were described in the autopsy report as being "presumably of rifle" in addition the autopsy revealed a small wound of entry in the rear of the President's skull and another wound of entry near the base of the back of his neck. The autopsy report stated the cause of death as "Gunshot wound, head" and the bullets which struck the President were described as having been fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the ears.

At the scene of the shooting, there was evident confusion of the quiet concerning the point of origin of the shots. Witnesses differed in their accounts of the direction from which the sound of the shots emanated. Within a few minutes, however, attention centered on the Texas School Book Depository Building as the source of the shots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co. which distributes school textbooks of several publishers and leased space to representatives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the building worked for these publishers. The balance, including a 15-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository Co.

Several eyewitnesses in front of the building reported that a rifle being fired from the upper corner window of the top floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Howard L. ... was watching the ... on Elm Street opposite and ... He promptly ... that he had ... man, about 5 feet ... in his early thirties, ... and ... of the ...

Recognized Sound of High-Power Rifle

When the shots were fired, Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker, was riding in the motorcade at a point several cars behind the President. He had turned right from Main Street onto Houston Street and was about 200 feet south of Elm Street when he heard a shot. Baker, having recently returned from a week of deer hunting, was certain the shot came from a high-powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the west and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered Baker his help. They entered the building and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor, they stepped up

the stairs. Not more than a minute had elapsed since the shooting.

When they reached the second-floor landing on their way up to the top of the building, patrolman Baker thought he caught a glimpse of someone through the small glass window in the door separating the hall from the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunchroom. Gun in hand, he rushed to the door and saw a man about 25 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunchroom. The man was empty-handed. Baker's command of the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building. When Baker turned from the lunchroom and proceeded with Truly up the stairs, the man

within about 1 minute after it encountered with Baker and Truly, Oswald was seen passing through the second-floor offices. In his hand was a full "Coke" bottle which he had purchased from a vending machine in the lunchroom. He was walking toward the front of the building where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of the building on the first floor. Approximately 7 minutes later, at about 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the Depository Building. The bus was traveling west toward the very building from which Oswald had come. Its route lay through the Oak Cliff section in southwest Dallas, where it would pass seven blocks east of the rooming house in which Oswald was living, at 1024 North Beckley Avenue. On the bus was Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies who

immediately recognized him. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately 2 or 4 minutes during which time it proceeded only two blocks because of the traffic jam created by the motorcade and the assassination. Oswald then left the bus.

Makes No Reply to Housekeeper

A few minutes later he entered a vacant taxi four blocks away and asked the driver to take him to a point on North Beckley Avenue several blocks beyond his rooming house. The trip required 5 or 6 minutes. At about 1 p.m. Oswald arrived at the rooming house. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was surprised to see Oswald at midday and remarked to him that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. He made no reply. A few minutes later Oswald emerged from his room zipping up his jacket and rushed out of the house.

Approximately 14 minutes later and just 15 minutes after the assassination, another violent shooting occurred in Dallas.

... Oswald's rooming house. At the time of the assassination, Tippit was alone in his patrol car, ... routine practice for most police patrol cars at this time of day. He had been ordered to patrol the Central Oak Cliff area as part of a concentration of patrol car activity around the center of the city following the assassination. At 12:54 Tippit radioed that he had moved as directed and would be available for any emergency. By this time the police radio had broadcast several messages alerting the police to the suspect described by ... man at the scene of the assassination - a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 150 pounds.

At approximately 1:15 p.m. Tippit was driving slowly in an easterly direction on East 10th Street in Oak Cliff. About 100 feet past the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction. The man met the general description of the suspect in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the right-hand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door on the left side and started to lean around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man got the sidewalk driver's revolver and fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly. An automobile repairman, Domingo Benavides, heard the shots and stopped his pickup truck on the opposite side of the street about 25 feet in front of Tippit's car. He observed the gunman start back toward Patton Avenue, removing the magazine from the gun. As he went, Benavides rushed to Tippit's side. The patrolman, apparently dead, was lying on his revolver, which was out of its holster. Benavides promptly reported the shooting to police headquarters over the radio. Tippit's car was pushed to the curb about 1:15 p.m.

Woman Witnesses Tippit's Shooting

The slain policeman was ...

... heading south. Standing on the northwest corner of 10th street and Patton Avenue was Helen Markham, who had been walking south on Patton Avenue and had seen both the killer and Tippie cross the intersection in front of her as she waited on the curb for traffic to pass. She witnessed the shooting and then saw the man with a gun in his hand walk back toward the corner and cut across the lawn of the corner house as he started south on Patton Avenue.

In the corner house itself, Mrs. Barbara Jeannette Davis and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Davis, heard the shots and rushed to the door in time to see the man walk rapidly across the lawn shaking a revolver as if he were emptying it of cartridge cases. Later that day each woman found a cartridge case near the house. As the gunman hurried the corner he passed alongside a taxicab which was parked on Patton Avenue, a few feet from 10th Street. The driver, William W. Scoggins, had seen the slaying and was now crouched behind his cab on the street side. As the gunman ran through the shrubbery of the yard, Scoggins looked up and saw the man approximately 15 feet away. In his hand was a pistol and he muttered words which sounded to Scoggins like "poor dumb cop" or "poor damn cop."

After missing Scoggins, the gunman crossed to the west side of Patton Avenue and ran south toward Jefferson Boulevard, a mile Oak Cliff thoroughfare. On the east side of Patton between 10th Street and Jefferson Boulevard, Ted Canaway, a 1934 Chevrolet salesman, heard the shots and ran to the sidewalk. As the man with the gun rushed past, Canaway shouted "What's going on?" The man merely shrugged, ran on to Jefferson Boulevard and turned right. On the next street, a gas station attendant saw the man in the distance. He took a photograph of the man.

In a drug store a few blocks further west on Jefferson, the manager, Johnny Calvin Brewer, heard the siren of a police car moments after the radio in his store announced the shooting of the police officer in Oak Cliff. Brewer saw a man step quickly into the entranceway of the store and stand there with his back toward the street. When the police car made a U-turn and headed back in the direction of the Tippie shooting, the man left and Brewer followed him. He saw the man enter the Texas Theatre, a motion picture house about 60 feet away, without buying a ticket. Brewer pointed this out to the cashier, Mrs. Julia Postal, who called the police. The time was shortly after 1:40 p.m.

At 1:29 p.m. the police radio had noted the similarity in the descriptions of the suspects in the Tippie shooting and the act assassination. At 1:45 p.m. in response to Mrs. Postal's call, the police radio sounded the alarm. "Have information suspect just went in the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theater was surrounded. The house lights were then turned up. Patrolman J. N. McDonald and several other policemen approached the man, who had been pointed out to them by Brewer.

It's All Over Now Oswald's Reply

McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say "Well, let all over now." The man drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grasped the gun with his left hand. After a brief struggle McDonald and several other police officers disarmed and handcuffed the suspect and drove him to police headquarters, arriving at approximately 2 p.m.

Following the assassination, police cars had rushed to the Texas School Book Depository in response to the many radio messages reporting that the shot had been fired from the Depository building. Inspector Herbert Callahan of Dallas Police Department, who was

The officers who had been assigned to the area of Elm and Houston Streets for the motorcade were talking to witnesses and watching the building when Sawyer arrived. Sawyer entered the building and rode a passenger elevator to the fourth floor, which was the top floor for this elevator. He conducted a quick search, returned to the main floor and, between approximately 12:37 and 12:40 p.m., ordered that no one be permitted to leave the building.

Shortly before 1 p.m. Capt. J. Will Fritz, chief of the homicide and robbery bureau of the Dallas Police Department, arrived to take charge of the investigation. Searching the sixth floor, Deputy Sheriff Luke Moody noticed a pile of cartons in the southeast corner. He squeezed through the boxes and realized immediately that he had discovered the point from which the shots had been fired. On the floor were three empty cartridge cases. A carton had apparently been placed on the floor at the side of the window so that a person sitting on the carton could look down Elm Street toward the overpass and scarcely be noticed from the outside. Between this carton and the half-open window were three additional cartons arranged at such an angle that a rifle resting on the top carton would be aimed directly at the motorcade as it moved away from the building. The high stack of boxes, which first attracted Moody's attention, effectively screened a person at the window from the view of anyone else on the floor.

Moody's discovery intensified the search for additional evidence on the sixth floor. At 1:22 p.m. approximately 15 minutes after the cartridge cases were found, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Bobby turned his flashlight in the direction of two rows of boxes in the northwest corner of the staircase. Shuffled between the two rows was a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight. The rifle was not touched until it could be photographed. When L. S. Day of the police identification bureau decided that the wooden stock and the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained prints, he held the rifle by a

bolt. Lieutenant Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle itself was the serial number "C7768" as well as the markings "V1940" "MADE IN ITALY" and "CAL. .45." The rifle was about 40 inches long and when disassembled it could fit into a hand-made paper sack which, after the assassination, was found in the southeast corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases.

Notices Oswald One of Missing

As Fritz and Day were completing their examination of this rifle on the sixth floor, Roy Truly, the building superintendent, approached with information which he felt should be brought to the attention of the police. Earlier, while the police were questioning the employees, Truly had observed that Lee Harvey Oswald, 1 of the 15 men who worked in the warehouse, was missing. After Truly provided Oswald's name, address and general description, Fritz left for police headquarters. He arrived at headquarters shortly after 2 p.m. and asked two detectives to pick up the employee who was missing from the Texas School Book Depository. Standing nearby were the police officers who had just arrived with the man arrested in the Texas Theatre. When Fritz mentioned the name of the missing employee, he learned that the man was already in the interrogation room. The missing School Book Depository employee and the suspect who had been apprehended in the Texas Theatre were one and the same—Lee Harvey Oswald.

The suspect Fritz was about to question in connection with the assassination of the President and the murder of a police man was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, 2 months after the death of his father, the mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, had two other children. One, John Piro, was a half brother in 1939 from an earlier mar-

fringe which had ended in divorce. The other was Robert Oswald, a full brother to Lee and 5 years older. When Lee Oswald was 3, Mrs. Oswald placed him in an orphanage where his brother and half-brother were already living, primarily because she had to work.

In January 1944, when Lee was 4, he was taken out of the orphanage, and shortly thereafter his mother moved with him to Dallas, Tex., where the older boys joined them at the end of the school year. In May of 1945 Marguerite Oswald married her third husband, Edwin A. Ekdahl. While the two older boys attended a military boarding school, Lee lived at home and developed a warm attachment to Ekdahl, occasionally accompanying his mother and step-father on business trips around the country. Lee started school in Benbrook, Tex., but in the fall of 1946, after a separation from Ekdahl, Marguerite Oswald re-entered Lee in the first grade in Covington, La.

In January 1947, while Lee was still in the first grade, the family moved to Fort Worth, Tex., as the result of an attempted reconciliation between Ekdahl and Lee's mother. A year and a half later, before Lee was 8, his mother was divorced from her third husband as the result of a divorce action instituted by Ekdahl. Lee's school record during the next 5 1/2 years in Fort Worth was average. Although generally it grew poorer each year. The comments of teachers and others who knew him at that time do not reveal any unusual personality traits or characteristics.

Another Change Occurs in 1952

Another change for Lee Oswald occurred in August 1952, a few months after he completed the 4th grade. Marguerite Oswald and her 13-year-old son moved to New York City where Marguerite's oldest son, John P. Oswald, was stationed with the Coast Guard. The ensuing year and one-half in New York was marked by Lee's

attendance and by emotional and psychological problems of a seemingly serious nature. Because he had become a chronic school truant, Lee underwent psychiatric study at Youth House, an institution in New York for juveniles who have had truancy problems or difficulties with the law, and who appear to require psychiatric observation, or other types of guidance. The social worker assigned to his case described him as "seriously detached" and "withdrawn" and noted "a rather pleasant, appealing quality about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster."

Lee expressed the feeling to the social worker that his mother did not care for him and regarded him as a burden. He experienced fantasies about being all powerful and hurting people, but during his stay at Youth House he was apparently not a behavior problem. He appeared withdrawn and evasive, a boy who preferred to spend his time alone, reading and watching television. His tests indicated that he was above average in intelligence for his age group. The chief psychiatrist of Youth House diagnosed Lee's problem as a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies." He concluded that the boy was "an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster" and recommended psychiatric treatment. In May 1953, after having

been at Youth House for 10 weeks, Lee Oswald returned to school where his attendance and grades temporarily improved. By the following fall, however, the probation officer reported that virtually every teacher complained about the boy's behavior. His mother insisted that he did not need psychiatric assistance. Although there was apparently some improvement in Lee's behavior during the next few months, the court recommended further treatment. In January 1954, while Lee's case was still pending, Marguerite and Lee left for New Orleans, the city of Lee's birth. Upon his return to New Orleans, Lee maintained a

behavior problem. Neighbors and others who knew him outside of school remembered him as a quiet, solitary and introverted boy who read a great deal and whose vocabulary made him quite articulate. About 1 month after he started the 10th grade and 11 days before his 16th birthday in October, 1955, he brought to school a note purportedly written by his mother, stating that the family was moving to California. The note was written by Lee. A few days later he dropped out of school and almost immediately tried to join the Marine Corps. Because he was only 16, he was rejected.

After leaving school Lee worked for the next 18 months at several jobs in New Orleans as an office messenger or clerk. It was during this period that he started to read communist literature. Occasionally, in conversations with others, he praised communism and expressed to his fellow employees a desire to join the Communist Party. At about this time, when he was not yet 17, he wrote to the Socialist Party of America, professing his belief in Marxism.

Another move followed in July 1958 when Lee and his mother returned to Fort Worth. He re-entered high school but again dropped out after a few weeks and enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1958, 6 days after his 17th birthday. On December 21, 1958, during boot camp in San Diego, Oswald fired a score of 213 for record with the M-1 rifle — 3 points over the minimum for a rating of "sharpshooter" on a marksman-sharpshooter expert scale.

After his basic training, Oswald received training in aviation fundamentals and then in radar scanning.

Obtains Weapon, Is Court-Martialed

Most people who knew Oswald in the Marines described him as a "loner" who resented the exercise of authority by others. He spent much of his free time reading. He was court-martialed for possessing an unregistered, privately owned

weapon and, as another occasion, for using profane language to a noncommissioned officer. He was, however, generally able to comply with Marine discipline, even though his experiences in the Marine Corps did not live up to his expectations.

Oswald served 15 months overseas until November 1959, most of it in Japan. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in Santa Ana, Calif., where he showed a marked interest in the Soviet Union and sometimes expressed politically radical views with dogmatic conviction. Oswald again fired the M-1 rifle for record on May 4, 1959, and this time he shot a score of 189 on a shorter course than before, only 1 point over the minimum required to be a "marksman."

According to one of his fellow Marines, Oswald was not particularly interested in his performance, and his unit was not expected to exhibit the usual rifle proficiency. During this period he expressed strong admiration for Fidel Castro and an interest in joining the Cuban army. He tried to impress those around him as an intellectual, but his thinking appeared to gope as shallow and rigid.

Oswald's Marine service terminated on September 11, 1959, when at his own request he was released from active service a few months ahead of his scheduled release. He offered as the reason for his release the ill health and economic plight of his mother. He returned to Fort Worth, remained with his mother for only 3 days and left for New Orleans, telling his mother he planned to get work there in the shipping or import-export business. In New Orleans he booked passage on the freighter S. S. Marion Lykes, which sailed from New Orleans to La Havre, France, on September 29, 1959.

Lee Harvey Oswald, who presumably planned his trip to the U.S.S.R. quite some time in March of 1959, had contacted the Albert Schweitzer Center in Switzerland for admission to a Spring 1960 term in the application continued on next page.

qualifications and background. A few weeks before his discharge he had applied for and obtained a passport listing the Soviet Union as one of the countries which he planned to visit. During his service in the Marines he had saved a comparatively large sum of money, possibly as much as \$1,500, which would appear to have been accomplished by considerable frugality and apparently for a specific purpose.

The purpose of the accumulated fund soon became known. On October 18, 1959, Oswald arrived in Moscow by train after crossing the border from Finland, where he had secured a visa for a 6-day stay in the Soviet Union. He immediately applied for Soviet citizenship. On the afternoon of October 21, 1960, Oswald was ordered to leave the Soviet Union by 8 p.m. that evening. That same afternoon in his hotel room Oswald, in an apparent suicide attempt, slashed his left wrist. He was hospitalized immediately. On October 31, 3 days after his release from the hospital, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, announced that he wished to renounce his U.S. citizenship and become a Russian citizen, and handed the Embassy officer a written statement he had prepared for the occasion. When asked his reasons, Oswald replied, "I am a Marxist." Oswald never formally complied with the legal steps necessary to renounce his American citizenship. The Soviet Government did not grant his request for citizenship, but in January 1961 he was given permission to remain in the Soviet Union on a year-to-year basis. At the same time Oswald was sent to Minsk where he worked in a radio factory as an unskilled laborer. In January 1961 his permission to remain in the Soviet Union was extended for another year. A few weeks later, in February 1961, he wrote to the American Embassy in Moscow expressing a desire to return to the United States.

Oswald Marries

Young Pharmacist Meets 19-Year-Old Russian Girl
The following month Oswald met a 19-year-old Russian girl, Marina Nikolaevna Frustakova, a pharmacist who had been training up in Leningrad but was then home with her

and uncle in Minsk. They were married on April 30, 1961. Throughout the following year he carried on a correspondence with American and Soviet authorities seeking approval for the departure of himself and his wife to the United States. In the course of this effort, Oswald and his wife visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in July of 1961. Primarily on the basis of an interview and questionnaire completed there, the Embassy concluded that Oswald had not lost his citizenship, a decision subsequently ratified by the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Upon their return to Minsk, Oswald and his wife filed with the Soviet authorities for permission to leave together. Their formal application was made in July 1961, and on December 25, 1961, Marina Oswald was advised it would be granted.

A daughter was born to the Oswalds in February 1962. In the months that followed they prepared for their return to the United States. On May 9, 1962, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at the request of the Department of State, agreed to waive a restriction under the law which would have prevented the issuance of a United States visa to Oswald's Russian wife until she had left the Soviet Union. They finally left Moscow on June 1, 1962, and were assisted in meeting their travel expenses by a loan of \$437.11 from the U.S. Department of State. Two weeks later they arrived in Fort Worth, Tex.

For a few weeks Oswald, his wife and child lived with Oswald's brother Robert. After a similar stay with Oswald's mother, they moved into their own apartment in early August. Oswald obtained a job on July 18 as a sheet metal worker. During this period in Fort Worth, Oswald was interviewed twice by agents of the FBI. The report of the first interview, which occurred on June 28, described him as arrogant and unwilling to discuss the reasons why he had gone to the Soviet Union. Oswald denied that he was involved in Soviet intelligence activities and promised to advise the FBI if Soviet representatives ever communicated with him. He was interviewed

again on August 18, when he displayed a less belligerent attitude and once again agreed to inform the FBI of any attempts to enlist him in intelligence activities.

In early October 1962 Oswald quit his job at the sheet metal plant and moved to Dallas. While living in Fort Worth the Oswalds had been introduced to a group of Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Many of them assisted the Oswalds by providing small amounts of food, clothing, and household items. Oswald himself was disliked by almost all of this group whose help to the family was prompted primarily by sympathy for Marina Oswald and the child. Despite the fact that he had left the Soviet Union disillusioned with its Government, Oswald seemed more firmly committed than ever to his concepts of Marxism. He showed disdain for democracy, capitalism, and American society in general. He was highly critical of the Russian-speaking group because they seemed devoted to American concepts of democracy and capitalism and were ambitious to improve themselves economically.

Attempt Is Made on Walker's Life

In February 1963 the Oswalds met Ruth Paine at a social gathering. Ruth Paine was temporarily separated from her husband and living with her two children in their home in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas. Because of an interest in the Russian language and sympathy for Marina Oswald, who spoke no English and had little funds, Ruth Paine befriended Marina and, during the next 2 months, visited her on several occasions.

On April 6, 1963, Oswald lost his job with a photography firm. A few days later, on April 19, he attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army), using a rifle which he had ordered by mail 1 month previously under an assumed name. Marina Oswald learned of her husband's act when she confronted him with a note which he had left, giving her instructions in the event he did not return. That incident and their general economic difficulties impelled Marina Oswald to suggest that her husband leave Dallas and go to New Orleans

Oswald left for New Orleans on April 24, 1963. Ruth Paine, who knew nothing of the Walker shooting, invited Marina Oswald and the baby to stay with her in the Paines' modest home while Oswald sought work in New Orleans. Early in May, upon receiving word from Oswald that he had found a job, Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and

the baby to New Orleans to rejoin Oswald.

During the stay in New Orleans, Oswald joined a defunct New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He posed as secretary of this organization and represented that the president was A. J. Hiden. In reality, Hiden was a completely fictitious person created by Oswald, the organization's only member. Oswald was arrested on August 17 in connection with a scuffle which occurred while he was distributing pro-Castro leaflets. The next day, while at the police station, he was interviewed by an FBI agent after Oswald requested the police to arrange such an interview. Oswald gave the agent false information about his own background and was evasive in his replies concerning Fair Play for Cuba activities. During the next 2 weeks Oswald appeared on Radio programs twice, claiming to be the spokesman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

On July 19, 1963, Oswald lost his job as a greaser of coffee processing machinery. In September, after an exchange of correspondence with Marina Oswald, Ruth Paine drove to New Orleans and on September 22 transported Marina, the child, and the family belongings to Irving, Tex. Ruth Paine suggested that Marina Oswald, who was expecting her second child in October, live at the Paine house until after the baby was born. Oswald remained behind, ostensibly to find work either in Houston or some other city. Instead, he departed by bus for Mexico, arriving in Mexico City on September 27. He promptly visited the Cuban and Russian Embassies. His stated objective was to obtain articles for publication in the Cuban and Russian newspapers.

Frank his visa... the Soviet Government would also issue a visa permitting his entry into Russia. Oswald's efforts to secure these visas failed, and he left for Dallas, where he arrived on October 3, 1963.

Room Rented Under Assumed Name

When he saw his wife the next day, it was decided that Oswald would rent a room in Dallas and visit his family on weekends. For a week he rented a room from Mrs. Elsdon, the woman who later saw him on the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 14, 1963, he rented the Beesley Avenue room and listed his name as O. H. Lee. On the same day, at the suggestion of a neighbor, Mrs. Paine phoned the Texas School Book Depository and was told that there was a job opening. She informed Oswald who was interviewed the following day at the Depository and started to work there on October 16, 1963.

On October 20 the Oswalds' second daughter was born. During October and November Oswald established a general pattern of weekend visits to Irving, arriving on Friday afternoon and returning to Dallas Monday morning with a fellow traveler, Earl Wesley Frazier, who lived near the Palmes.

On Friday, November 15, Oswald remained in Dallas at the suggestion of his wife who told him that the house would be crowded because of a birthday party for Ruth Paine's daughter. On Sunday, November 17, Oswald and his wife quarreled during a telephone conversation because she learned for the first time that he was living at the rooming house under an assumed name. On Thursday, November 21, Oswald told Frazier that he would like to give up Irving and pick up some furniture for an apartment in Dallas. The wife and Oswald then returned to Dallas. On Saturday, November 23, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Sunday, November 24, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Monday, November 25, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Tuesday, November 26, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Wednesday, November 27, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Thursday, November 28, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Friday, November 29, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas. On Saturday, November 30, Oswald and his wife were in Dallas.

Later that evening, when Mrs. Paine had finished cleaning the kitchen, she went into the garage and noticed that the light was burning. She was certain that she had not left it on, although the incident appeared unimportant at the time. In the garage were most of the Oswalds' personal possessions. The following morning Oswald left while his wife was still in bed feeding the baby. She did not see him leave the house, nor did Ruth Paine. On the dresser in their room he left his wedding ring which he had never done before. His wallet containing \$170 was left intact in a dresser drawer.

Oswald walked to Frazier's house about half a block away and placed a long bulky package, made out of wrapping paper and tape, into the rear seat of the car. He told Frazier that the package contained curtains. When they reached the Depository parking lot, Oswald walked quickly ahead. Frazier followed and saw Oswald enter the Depository building carrying the long bulky package with him.

During the morning of November 22, Marina Oswald followed President Kennedy's activities on television. She and Ruth Paine cried when they heard that the President had been shot. Ruth Paine translated the news of the shooting to Marina Oswald as it came over television, including the report that the shots were probably fired from the building where Oswald worked. When Marina Oswald heard this, she recalled the Walker episode and the fact that her husband still owned the rifle. She went quietly to the Paine's garage where the rifle had been concealed in a blanket among their other belongings. It appeared to her that the rifle was still there, although she did not actually open the blanket. At about 3 p.m. the police

arrived at the Paine house and asked Marina Oswald whether her husband owned a rifle. She said that he did and then led them into the garage and pointed to the rolled up blanket. As a police officer lifted it, the blanket hung limply over either side of his arm. The rifle was not there.

Meanwhile, at police headquarters, Captain Fritz had begun questioning Oswald. Soon after the start of the first interrogation, agents of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service arrived and participated in the questioning. Oswald denied having anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Patrolman Tippit. He claimed that he was eating lunch at the time of the assassination, and that he then spoke with his foreman for 15 minutes before going home. He denied that he owned a rifle and, when confronted, in a subsequent interview, with a picture showing him holding a rifle and pistol, he claimed that his face had been superimposed on someone else's body. He refused to answer any questions about the presence in his wallet of a selective service card with his picture and the name "Alex J. Hidel."

Reporters Try for Interview

During the questioning of Oswald on the third floor of the police department, more than 100 representatives of the press, radio, and television were crowded into the hallway through which Oswald had to pass when being taken from his cell to Captain Fritz' office for interrogation. Reporters tried to interview Oswald during these trips. Between Friday afternoon and Sunday morning, he appeared in the hallway at least 10 times. The generally confused conditions outside and inside Captain Fritz' office increased the difficulty of police questioning. Advised by the police that he could communicate with a

attorney, Oswald made several telephone calls on Saturday in an effort to procure representation of his own choice and discussed the matter with the president of the local bar Association, who offered to obtain counsel. Oswald declined the offer, saying that he would first try to obtain counsel by himself. On Sunday morning he had not yet engaged an attorney.

At 7:10 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was formally advised that he had been charged with the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Several witnesses to the Tippit slaying and to the subsequent flight of the gunman had positively identified Oswald. The police lineup, while positive, (no identification evidence was not available at the time) the revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was of a type which could have fired the shots that killed Tippit.

The formal charge against Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy was lodged shortly after 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, November 23. By 10 p.m. of the day of the assassination, the FBI had traced the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository to a mail-order house in Chicago which had purchased it from a distributor in New York. Approximately 6 hours later, the Chicago firm advised that the rifle had been ordered in March 1963 by an A. Hidel for shipment to post office box 2915, in Dallas, Tex., a box rented by Oswald. Payment for the rifle was remitted by a money order signed by A. Hidel. By 6:45 p.m. on November 23, the FBI was able to advise the Dallas police that as a result of handwriting analysis of the documents used to purchase the rifle, it had concluded that the rifle had been ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald. Throughout Friday and Saturday, the Dallas police released to the public many of the details concerning the alleged evidence against Oswald. Police officials discussed important aspects of the case usually in the course of press conferences and

...conference at the...
...information divulged was...
...Efforts by the news...
...media representatives to re...
...construct the crime and promptly...
...report details frequently led to...
...erroneous and often conflicting...
...reports. At the urging of the...
...newsmen, Chief of Police Jesse...
...E. Curry, brought Oswald to a...
...press conference in the police...
...assembly room shortly after...
...midnight of the day Oswald was...
...arrested. The assembly room...
...was crowded with newsmen who...
...had come to Dallas from all...
...over the country. They shouted...
...questions at Oswald and flashed...
...cameras at him. Among this...
...group was a 52-year-old Dallas...
...club operator — Jack...
...Ruby.

Shots Are Fired as Millions Watch

On Sunday morning, Novem-
ber 24, arrangements were
made for Oswald's transfer
from the city jail to the Dallas
County jail, about 1 mile away.
The news media had been in-
formed on Saturday night that
the transfer of Oswald would
take place until after 10
a. m. on Sunday. Earlier on
Sunday, between 2:30 and 3
a. m., anonymous telephone
calls threatening Oswald's life
had been received by the Dallas
office of the FBI and by the
office of the county sheriff.
Nevertheless, on Sunday morn-
ing, television, radio, and news-
paper representatives crowded
into the basement to record the
transfer. As viewed through
television cameras, Oswald
would emerge from a door in
front of the cameras and pro-
ceed to the transfer vehicle. To
the right of the cameras was a
"down" ramp from Main Street
to the north. To the left was an
up" ramp leading to Com-
merce Street on the south.

The armored truck in which
Oswald was to be transferred
arrived shortly after 11 a. m.
Police officials then decided,
however, that it would be preferable
for the trip because of its great
speed and maneuverability.
At approximately 11:30 a. m.

Oswald emerged from the...
...jail office flanked by de-
...tectives on either side and at his...
...rear. He took a few steps to-
...ward the car and was in the
...glaring light of the television
...cameras when a man suddenly
...darted out from an area on the
...right of the cameras where
...newsmen had been assembled.
...The man was carrying a Colt .38
...revolver in his right hand and,
...while millions watched on tele-
...vision, he moved quickly to
...within a few feet of Oswald and
...fired one shot into Oswald's
...abdomen. Oswald groaned with
...pain as he fell to the ground and
...quickly lost consciousness.
...Within 7 minutes Oswald was at
...Parkland Hospital where, with-
...out having regained conscious-
...ness, he was pronounced dead
...at 1:07 p. m.

The man who killed Oswald
was Jack Ruby. He was instant-
ly arrested and, minutes later,
confined in a cell on the fifth
floor of the Dallas police jail.
Under interrogation, he denied
that the killing of Oswald was in
any way connected with a con-
spiracy involving the assassina-
tion of President Kennedy. He
maintained that he had killed
Oswald in a temporary fit of
depression and rage over the
President's death. Ruby was
transferred the following day to
the county jail without notice to
the press or to police officers

not directly involved in the
transfer. Indicted for the murder
of Oswald by the State of
Texas on November 24, 1963,
Ruby was found guilty, on
March 14, 1964, and sentenced to
death. As of September 1964, his
case was pending on appeal.

CONCLUSIONS

This Commission was created
to ascertain the facts relating
to the preceding summary of
events and to consider the im-
portant questions which they
raised. The Commission has
addressed itself to this task and
has reached certain conclusions
based on all the available evi-
dence. No limitations have been
placed on the Commission's in-
quiry; it has conducted its own
investigation. All Government
agencies have fully im-

partized their responsibility to
cooperate with the Commission
in its investigation. These con-
clusions represent the reasoned
judgment of all members of the
Commission and are presented
after an investigation which has
satisfied the Commission that it
has ascertained the truth con-
cerning the assassination of
President Kennedy to the extent
that a prolonged and thorough
search makes this possible.

1. The shots which killed
President Kennedy and wound-
ed Governor Connally were fired
from the sixth floor window at
the southeast corner of the Tex-
as School Book Depository. This
determination is based upon the
following:

- (a) Witnesses at the scene of
the assassination saw a rifle
being fired from the sixth
floor window of the Depository
Building, and some wit-
nesses saw a rifle in the win-
dow immediately after the
shots were fired.
- (b) The nearly whole bullet
found on Governor Connally's
stretcher at Parkland Mem-
orial Hospital and the two
bullet fragments found in the
front seat of the Presidential
limousine were fired from the
6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-
Carcano rifle found on the
sixth floor of the Depository

Building to the exclusion of
all other weapons.

(c) The three used cartridge
cases found near the window
on the sixth floor of the build-
ing were fired from the same
rifle which fired the above-
described bullet and frag-
ments, to the exclusion of all
other weapons.

(d) The windshield in the
Presidential limousine was
struck by a bullet fragment
on the inside surface of the
glass, but was not pene-
trated.

(e) The nature of the bullet
wounds suffered by President
Kennedy and Governor Con-
nally and the location of the
car at the time of the shots
establish that the bullets
were fired from above and
behind the Presidential lim-
ousine, striking the President
and the Governor as follows:

(1) President Kennedy was
first struck by a bullet which
entered at the back of his
neck and exited through the
lower front portion of his
neck, causing a wound
which would not necessar-
ily have been lethal. The
President was struck a sec-
ond time by a bullet which
entered the right-rear por-
tion of his head, causing a
massive and fatal wound.

(2) Governor Connally was
struck by a bullet which en-
tered on the right side of his
back and traveled down-
ward through the right side
of his chest, exiting below
his right nipple. This bullet
then passed through his
left thigh where it caused
a superficial wound.

(3) There is no credible evi-
dence that the shots were
fired from the Triple Under-
pass, ahead of the motor-
cade, or from any other lo-
cation.

2. The weight of the evidence
indicates that there were three
shots fired.

3. Although it is not necessary
to any essential findings of the
Commission to determine just
which shot hit Governor Con-
nally, there is very persuasive

evidence from the experts to in-
dicate that the same bullet
which pierced the President's
throat also caused Governor
Connally's wounds. However,
Governor Connally's testimony
and certain other factors have
given rise to some difference of
opinion as to this probability
but there is no question in the
mind of any member of the
Commission that all the shots
which caused the President's
and Governor Connally's
wounds were fired from the
sixth floor window of the Texas
School Book Depository.

All Shots Fired by Oswald, Findings

The shot which killed Pres-
ident Kennedy and wounded
Governor Connally were fired
by Lee Harvey Oswald. This
conclusion is based upon the
following:

(a) The Mannlicher-Carcano 5.6-millimeter Italian rifle from which the shots were fired was owned by and in the possession of Oswald.

(b) Oswald carried this rifle into the Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

(c) Oswald, at the time of the assassination, was present at the window from which the shots were fired.

(d) Shortly after the assassination, the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle belonging to Oswald was found partially hidden between some cartons on the sixth floor and the improvised paper bag in which Oswald brought the rifle to the Depository was found close by the window from which the shots were fired.

(e) Based on testimony of the experts and their analysis of films of the assassination, the Commission has concluded that a rifleman of Lee Harvey Oswald's capabilities could have fired the shots from the rifle used in the assassination within the elapsed time of the shooting. The Commission has concluded further that Oswald possessed the capability with a

rifle which enabled him to commit the assassination.

(f) Oswald fled to the police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters.

(g) Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963, thereby demonstrating his disposition to take human life.

3. Oswald killed Dallas Police Patrolman J. D. Tippitt approximately 15 minutes after the assassination. This conclusion upholds the finding that Oswald fired the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally and is supported by the following:

(a) Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippitt shooting and seven eyewitnesses heard the shots and saw the gunman leave the scene with revolver in hand. These nine eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man they saw.

(b) The cartridge cases found at the scene of the shooting were fired from the revolver in the possession of Oswald at the time of his arrest to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(c) The revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was purchased by and belonged to Oswald.

(d) Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight taken by the gunman as he fled from the scene of the killing.

6. Within 20 minutes of the assassination and 35 minutes of the Tippitt killing Oswald resisted arrest at the theatre by attempting to shoot another Dallas police officer.

7. The Commission has reached the following conclusions concerning Oswald's interrogation and detention by the Dallas police:

(a) Except for the force required to effect his arrest, Oswald was not subjected to any physical coercion by law enforcement officials. He was advised that he could not be compelled to give any information and that any statements made by him might be used against him in court. He was advised of his right to counsel. He was given the opportunity to obtain counsel of his own choice and was offered legal assistance by the Dallas Bar Association, which he rejected at that time.

Access Granted Chaotic Conditions

(b) Newspaper, radio, and television reporters were allowed unimpeded access to the area through which Oswald had to pass when he was moved from his cell to the interrogation room and

other sections of the building, thereby subjecting Oswald to harassment and creating chaotic conditions which were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner.

(c) The numerous statements, sometimes erroneous, made to the press by various local law enforcement officials, during this period of confusion and disorder in the police station, would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald. To the extent that the information was erroneous or misleading, it helped to create doubts, speculations, and fears in the mind of the public which might otherwise not have arisen.

8. The Commission has reached the following conclusions concerning the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963:

(a) Ruby entered the basement of the Dallas Police Department shortly after 11:17 a.m. and killed Lee Harvey Oswald at 11:21 a.m.

(b) Although the evidence on Ruby's means of entry is not conclusive, the weight of the evidence indicates that he walked down the ramp leading from Main Street to the basement of the police department.

(c) There is no evidence to support the rumor that Ruby may have been assisted by any members of the Dallas Police Department in the killing of Oswald. The Dallas Police Department's decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view was unsound. The arrangements made by the police department on Sunday morning, only a few hours before the attempted transfer, were inadequate. Of

critical importance was the fact that news media representatives and others were not excluded from the basement even after the police were notified of threats to Oswald's life. These deficiencies contributed to the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

9. The Commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy. The reasons for this conclusion are:

(a) The Commission has found no evidence that anyone assisted Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination. In this connection it has thoroughly investigated, among other factors, the circumstances surrounding the planning of the motorcade route through Dallas, the hiring of Oswald by the Texas School Book Depository Co. on October 12,

1963, the method by which the rifle was brought into the building, the placing of cartons of books at the window, Oswald's escape from the building, and the testimony of eyewitnesses to the shooting.

(b) The Commission has found no evidence that Oswald was involved with any person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President, although it has thoroughly investigated, in addition to other possible leads, all facets of Oswald's associations, finances, and personal habits, particularly during the period following his return from the Soviet Union in June 1962.

No Link Detected by Commission

(c) The Commission has found no evidence to show that Oswald was employed, persuaded, or encouraged by any foreign government to assassinate President Kennedy or that he was an agent of any foreign government, although the Commission has reviewed the circumstances surrounding Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union. His life there from October 2, 1959, to June 10, 1962, so far as it can be reconstructed, his known contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico

City during his trip to Mexico from September 25 to October 3, 1963, and his known contacts with the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

(d) The Commission has explored all attempts of Oswald to identify himself with various political groups, including the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and the

Social Workers Party, and has been unable to find any evidence that the contacts which he initiated were related to Oswald's subsequent assassination of the President.

(e) All of the evidence before the Commission established that there was nothing to support the speculation that Oswald was an Agent, employee, or informant of the FBI, the CIA, or any other governmental agency. It has thoroughly investigated Oswald's relationships prior to the assassination with all agencies of the U.S. Government. All contacts with Oswald by any of these agencies were made in the regular exercise of their different responsibilities.

(f) No direct or indirect relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby has been discovered by the Commission, nor has it been able to find any credible evidence that either knew the other, although a thorough investigation was made of the many rumors and speculations of such a relationship.

(g) The Commission has found no evidence that Jack Ruby acted with any other person in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

(h) After careful investigation, the Commission has found no credible evidence other than that of the Office of the Inspector General, who was killed by Oswald, that each other that Oswald and Ruby knew

Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this Commission.

10. In its entire investigation the Commission has found no evidence of conspiracy, subversion, or disloyalty to the U.S.

Government by any Federal, State, or local official.

Clue to Motives Environment

11. On the basis of the evidence before the Commission it concludes that Oswald acted alone. Therefore, to determine the motives for the assassination of President Kennedy, one must look to the assassin himself. Clues to Oswald's motives can be found in his family history, his education or lack of it, his acts, his writings, and the recollection of those who had close contacts with him throughout his life. The Commission has presented with this report all of the background information bearing on motivation which it could discover. Thus, others may study Lee Oswald's life and arrive at their own conclusions as to his possible motives.

The Commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives. It has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These factors were:

(a) His deep-rooted resentment of all authority, which was expressed in a hostility toward every society in which he lived.

(b) His inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people, and a continual pattern of rejecting his environment.

(c) His urge to try to find a place in history and despair at these over failures in his various undertakings.

(d) His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker.

(e) His avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, as he understood the terms and developed his own antagonism toward the United States, by his defection to the Soviet Union, by his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States even after

his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts, though frustrated, to go to Cuba.

Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions.

12. The Commission recognizes that the varied responsibilities of the President require that he make frequent trips to all parts of the United States and abroad. Consistent with their high responsibilities Presidents can never be protected from every potential threat. The Secret Service's difficulty in meeting its protective responsibility varies with the activities and the nature of the occupant of the Office of President and his willingness to conform to plans for his safety. In appraising the performance of the Secret Service it should be understood that it has to do its work within such limitations. Nevertheless, the Commission believes that recommendations for improvements in Presidential protection are compelled by the facts disclosed in this investigation.

(a) The complexities of the Presidency have increased so rapidly in recent years that the Secret Service has not been able to develop or to secure adequate resources of personnel and facilities to fulfill its important assignment. This situation should be promptly remedied.

(b) The Commission has concluded that the criteria and procedures of the Secret Service designed to identify and protect against persons considered threats to the President, were not adequate prior to the assassination.

(1) The Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, which is responsible for its preventive work, lacked sufficient trained personnel and the mechanical and technical assistance needed to fulfill its responsibility.

(2) Prior to the assassination the Secret Service's criteria dealt with direct threats against the President adequately, it failed to recognize the necessity of identifying other potential sources of danger to his security. The Secret Service did not develop adequate and specific criteria defining those persons or groups who might present a danger to the President. In effect, the Secret Service largely relied upon other Federal or State agencies to supply the information necessary for it to fulfill its preventive responsibilities, although it did ask for information about direct threats to the President.

(c) The Commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility under the Secret Service's criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an overly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service.

(d) The Commission has concluded that the criteria and procedures of the Secret Service designed to identify and protect against persons considered threats to the President, were not adequate prior to the assassination.

(d) The Commission has concluded that some of the advance preparations in Dallas made by the Secret Service, such as the detailed security measures taken at Love Field and the Trade Mart, were thorough and well-executed. In other respects, however, the Commission has concluded that the advance preparations for the President's trip were deficient.

(1) Although the Secret Service is compelled to rely to a great extent on local law enforcement officials, its procedures at the time of the Dallas trip did not call for well-defined instructions as to the respective responsibilities of the police officials and others assisting in the protection of the President.

Protection Steps Held Insufficient

(2) The procedures relied upon by the Secret Service for detecting the presence of an assassin located in a building along a motorcade route were inadequate. At the time of the trip to Dallas, the Secret Service as a matter of practice did not investigate or cause to

be checked, any building located along the motorcade route to be taken by the President. The responsibility for observing windows in these buildings during the motorcade was divided between local police personnel stationed on the streets to regulate crowds and Secret Service agents riding in the motorcade. Based on its investigation, the Commission has concluded that these arrangements during the trip to Dallas were clearly not sufficient.

(3) The coordination of the Presidential visit and the security arrangements of the Secret Service agents in the city did not afford the Secret Service agents the opportunity to have had

the President at the first sign of danger.

(f) Within these limitations, however, the Commission finds that the agents were immediately responsible for the President's safety, acted promptly at the time the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prompted by the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service has initiated a comprehensive and critical review of its total operations. As a result of studies conducted during the past several months, and in cooperation with this Commission, the Secret Service has prepared a planning document dated August 27, 1964, which recommends various programs considered necessary

by the Service to improve its techniques and enlarge its resources. The Commission is encouraged by the efforts taken by the Secret Service since the assassination and suggests the following recommendations.

1. A committee of Cabinet members including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, or the National Security Council, should be assigned the responsibility of reviewing and overseeing the protective activities of the Secret Service and the other Federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President. Once given this responsibility, the committee should insure that the maximum resources of the Federal government are fully engaged in the task of protecting the President, and would provide guidance in defining the

general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to Presidential security.

2. Suggestions have been received by the Commission for the transfer of all the Presidential protection responsibilities of the Secret Service to some other department or agency. The Commission believes that there is to be a

relocation of whether or not to relocate these responsibilities and functions. It ought to be made by the Executive and the Congress, perhaps upon recommendations based on studies by the previously suggested committee.

3. In order to improve daily supervision of the Secret Service within the Department of the Treasury, the Commission recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury appoint a special assistant with the responsibility of supervising the Secret Service. This special assistant should have sufficient stature and experience in law enforcement, intelligence, and allied fields to provide effective continuing supervision, and to keep the Secretary fully informed regarding the performance of the Secret Service. One of the initial assignments of this special assistant should be the supervision of the current efforts by the Secret Service to revise and modernize its basic operating procedures.

Potential Threats Measures Proposed

The Commission recommends that the Secret Service completely overhaul its facilities devoted to the advance detection of potential threats against the President. The Commission suggests the following measures:

(a) The Secret Service should develop as quickly as possible more useful and precise criteria defining those potential threats to the President which should be brought to its attention by other agencies. The criteria should, among other additions, provide for prompt notice to the Secret Service of all returned defectors.

(b) The Secret Service should expedite its current plans to utilize the most efficient processing techniques available.

(c) The Secret Service should expedite its current plans to utilize the most efficient processing techniques available.

The Commission recommends that the Secret Service improve the protective measures followed in the planning and conducting of Presidential motorcades. In particular, the Secret Service should continue its current efforts to increase the precautionary attention given to buildings along the motorcade route.

6. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service continue its recent efforts to improve and formalize its relationships with local police departments in areas to be visited by the President.

7. The Commission believes that when the new criteria and procedures are established, the Secret Service will not have sufficient personnel or technical facilities. The Commission recommends that the Secret Service be provided with the personnel and resources which the Service and the Department of the Treasury may be able to demonstrate are needed to fulfill its important mission.

Agency Liaison Recommended

8. Even with an increase in Secret Service personnel, the protection of the President will continue to require the resources and cooperation of many Federal agencies. The Commission recommends that

these agencies, specifically the FBI, continue the practice as it has developed, particularly since the assassination, of assisting the Secret Service upon request by providing personnel or other aid, and that there be a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies.

9. The Commission recommends that the President's physician always accompany him during his travels and occupy a position near the President where he can be immediately available in case of any emergency.

10. The Commission recommends to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the President and Vice President a Federal crime. A state of affairs where U. S. authorities have no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate the assassination of a President is anomalous.

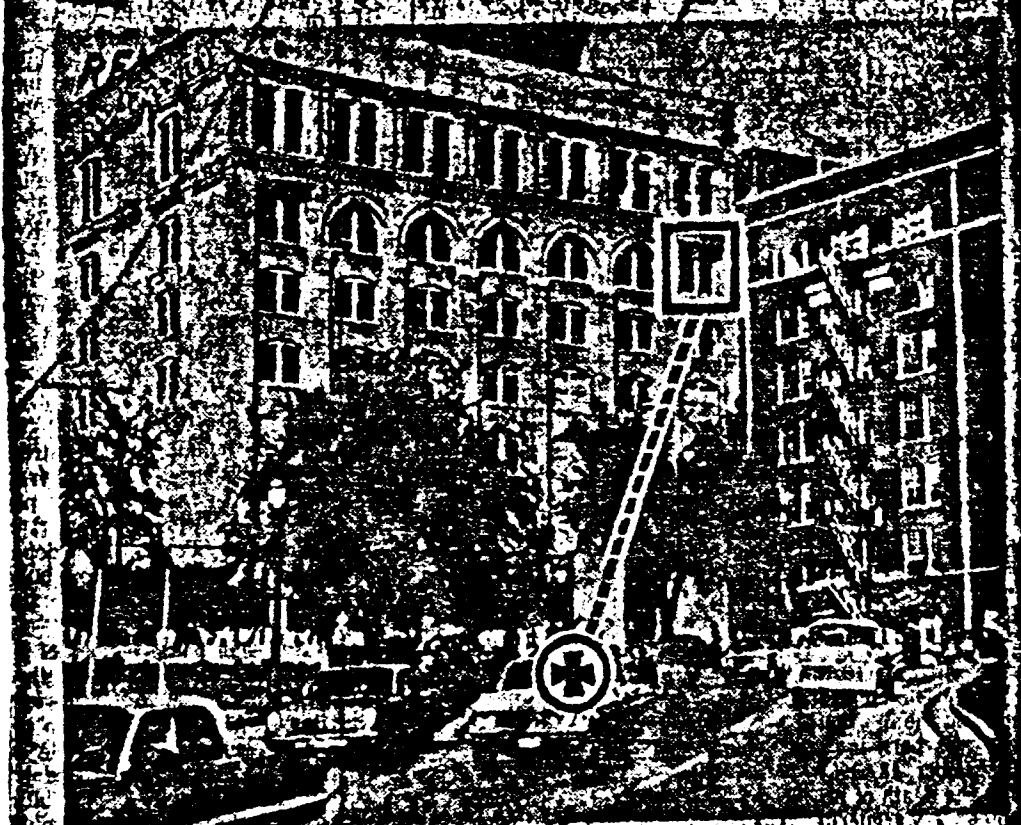
11. The Commission has examined the Department of State's handling of the Oswald matters and finds that it followed the law throughout. However, the Commission believes that the Department in accordance with its own regulations should in all cases exercise great care in the return to this country of defectors who have evidenced disloyalty or hostility to this country or who have expressed a desire to renounce their American citizenship and that when such persons are so returned, procedures should be adopted for the better dissemination of information concerning them to the Government.

12. The Commission recommends that the representatives of the bar, law enforcement associations, and the news media work together to establish ethical standards concerning the collection and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings, or the right of individuals to a fair trial.



THIS IS VIEW from the window of the Dallas Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to have fired the shot that killed President Kennedy. Arrows indicate automobile in the spot where Kennedy's limousine was when he was struck by the fatal bullet.

Scene of President Kennedy's Assassination



PRESIDENT KENNEDY was shot at the spot marked in photo. He is believed to have fired from the window in the Dallas Book Depository marked by a red cross.

Oswald During Questioning at Police Station



HERE ARE THREE photographs about the assassination of President Kennedy taken at the Dallas Police Station.

Reenactment of Assassin's Position



AN FBI PHOTOGRAPHER crouches at sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas during a reenactment of President Kennedy's assassination. He used the rifle found near the vi-

AP Wirephoto
sion. A camera mounted on the weapon dur-
ing the reenactment recorded the scene as
the street below through the rifle's telescopic
sight. This was the commission's exhibit No.
37.

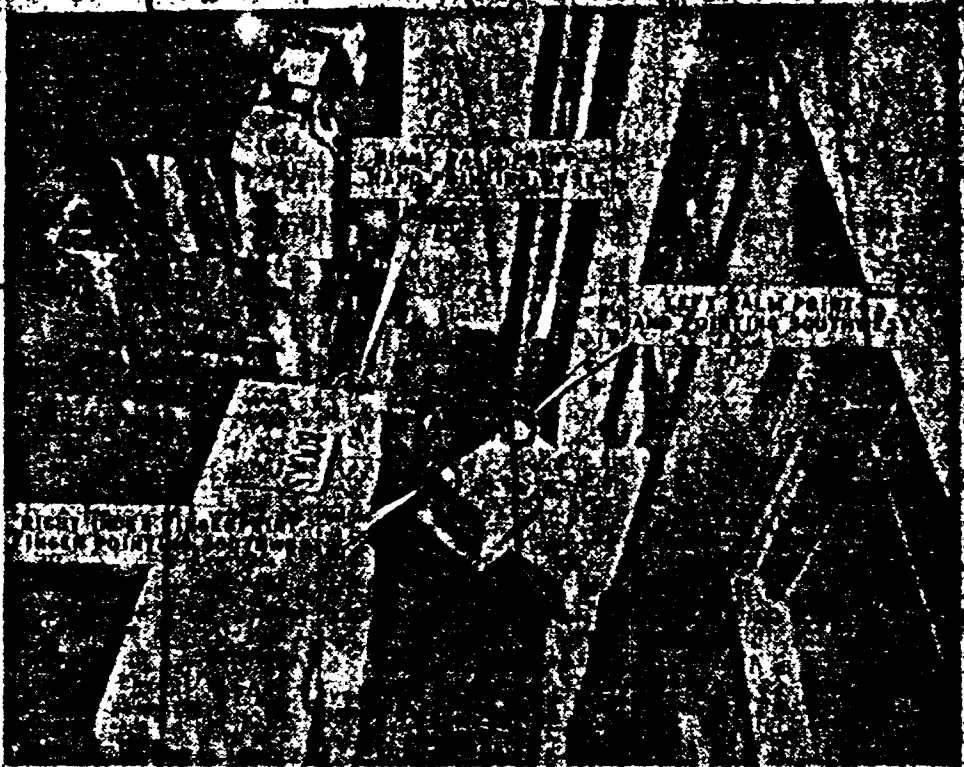


THIS IS HOW JACK RUBY LOOKED —AP WIREPHOTO. as he heard himself sentenced to death in the electric chair for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. The sentence was read in a Dallas courtroom by Judge Joe B. Brown on March 14, 1964.



—© Detroit Free Press via AP WIREPHOTO.
THIS PICTURE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD was taken about April of 1963 as he posed in his Dallas backyard. He held a rifle which some believed may have been the weapon used in the shooting of President Kennedy. He wore a revolver on his hip and held up a newspaper called The Militant.

Cartons Described in 'Gun Rest' Position



BOXES IN THE southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository bldg. were described by the Warren Commission as appearing to have been arranged as a gun rest. They are shown as they were shortly after President Kennedy's assassination. The FBI said the carton on the window sill and the large carton below contained the prints which could be identified as Oswald's.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Full Safety of President Impossible, Says Hoover

FBI Chief Warns Against Police State Tactics

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was quoted Friday as expressing deep concern that "We don't become hysterical and go too far" in setting safeguards for a president's safety.

The Washington Evening Star in a copyright article said he cited to the Warren Commission a visit to Chicago by President Johnson which Hoover said

resulted in several people who belong to subversive organizations being placed "almost in house arrest" by local authorities eager to cooperate with the Secret Service.

"The mere fact that a person disagrees with you on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested," Hoover said. He cautioned that absolute safeguards for the President are impossible without establishing a police state or using gestapo tactics.

Hoover also was said to have

revealed to the commission existence of a State Department document indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald, the slain accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was a thoroughly safe risk and had changed his mind about communism.

However, the State Department told newsmen thorough searches of his files have turned up no report about Oswald which stated it implied in any

way that he was "a thoroughly safe risk."

Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey, in a statement, quoted one document by the department's Soviet affairs office in March 1962 stating Oswald was "an unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable."

However, another document, from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, dealing with Oswald and his efforts to return to the United States, stated that "20 months of the realities of life in

the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald."

Boris H. Klosson, counselor for political affairs in the embassy, wrote on July 11, 1961, that Oswald had "stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom."

State Department officials said both the documents had been made available to the Warren Commission and the Klosson memo had been quoted in part in the commission's report.

Hoover's concern about going too far in protecting the president and the report about the State Department was quoted by the Star from Hoover's testimony before the commission May 14 along with his recommendations for tightening safeguards.

The Star said in a copyright story by Jerry O'Leary that it had obtained the transcript of Hoover's testimony although the Warren Commission had not yet made the testimony public.

These points along with his recommendations for tightening safeguards for a president were made to the Warren Commission by Hoover in his testimony May 14, the Star reported in its copyright story by Jerry O'Leary. The commission has not made Hoover's testimony public but the Star said it had obtained a transcript.

The commission's report issued Monday referred to Hoover's testimony and criticized the FBI as taking "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work" before Kennedy's assassination. The report suggested that the FBI should have told the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 10-3-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Lee Harvey Oswald
aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

Being Investigated

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED 2 FILED 2

OCT 5 1964

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

FBI

Dallas, Tex., before Kennedy's visit.

NO FBI COMMENT

While the FBI has not commented on this, officials of the agency have indicated they take the criticism bitterly.

Hoover's testimony as reported by the Star stressed that none of the FBI information about Oswald indicated any tendency toward violence. He said many people read the Communist party organ, the Worker, but on this basis alone they cannot be branded potential assassins or hazards to national security.

The State Department report on Oswald, Hoover said, was based on an interview with Oswald by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow before he returned to the United States. The document indicated Oswald "was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day," Hoover told the commission.

He added there is no doubt in his mind that Oswald was a dedicated Communist.

The FBI head said he is "not very happy" about the new criteria for furnishing the Secret Service names of potential risks, about 10,000 subversives and extremists. The previous lists were limited to potential killers or those who might exert violence.

LOCAL HELP NEEDED

A major problem, he said, is that when the Secret Service

gets these names in connection with presidential travel "They have to call upon the local authorities."

4,000 ON LIST

Hoover pointed out that there

are up to 4,000 such individuals in subversive groups in New York City alone. He said the new FBI list to the Secret Service would total about 4,000 names.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SCAPEGOAT THEORY REBUTTED Evidence Mounts Against Oswald

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mountains of heavy discredited evidence plined securely today the sole guilt of President John F. Kennedy's assassination on Lee Harvey Oswald, the Marxist who said he hated America but found that the Soviet Union "stunk."

The 28 volumes of Warren Commission hearing transcript released yesterday, bared in full the charges of those who hold that Oswald was only the triggerman for a conspiracy or — as his mother testified — a scapegoat for murderers still unknown.

The testimony revealed that those witnesses offered only admitted speculation, opinion, or unsupported theory.

MOST OF IT was rebutted by the hard evidence against Oswald, piled up remorselessly in thousands of pages of testimony and still more thousands of exhibits.

There were disagreements even among those at the center of the nightmare events of Nov. 22, 1963. Did the dying president speak? No, said the widow Jacqueline, who was splashed with his gushing life blood. Yes, said the Secret Service agent in the front seat, the President said, "My God, I am hit."

Texas Gov. John B. Connally heard only two shots, his wife heard three. On some other details those closest to the victim of sudden twisting tragedy disagreed.

INEXORABLE thrust of the mass of evidence... Oswald's infant son... wife on his... shrines of... the cause of... and... investigatory

The question asked ever since by shocked Americans — could it have been prevented? — was answered negatively by Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley. His agents in Dallas performed "in an exemplary manner," said Rowley.

LADEN AS IT WAS with hind-sights and might-have-beens, the testimony was also illumined with grisly scenes etched forever on memories.

The widow of John F. Kennedy remembered: "And just as I looked and looked at him, I could see a piece of his skull and I remember it was flesh colored. I remember thinking he just looked as if he had a slight headache... and then he sort of laid his hand to his forehead, and fell into my lap." Gov. Connally, conscious of some grave wounds, saw on the pale blue upholstery a "chunk of brain tissue as big as almost my thumbnail."

SECRET SERVICE agent Clinton Hill, who leaped on the accelerating car as it sped off to Parkland Hospital, thought he knew why Mr. Kennedy crawled out on the rear deck of the automobile — an episode she said she could not recall. Hill said he thought she was searching for something coming off the rear of the car. He grabbed her, as he had in the past. "The best day we found... President's... and in the

waiting alone in a hospital corridor was confessed by Mrs. Connally: "I guess like any other woman, I wondered if all the doctors were in the room on the left and they were not taking too good care of my husband on the right. I shouldn't have worried about that, should I?"

The testimony released yesterday was the basis for the commission's findings, issued eight weeks ago. It was scheduled for distribution to newsmen tomorrow and for release in newspapers and for public sale next Monday.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS obtained access to some of the volumes and sent out stories yesterday after some prior publication elsewhere. A few hours later, the White House released the entire set for publication for public sale.

The testimony dealt at length with the motives of Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club operator convicted of murdering Oswald during a jail transfer two days after the assassination. A curious sentence highlighted that testimony:

"I guess I just had to show the world a Jew has guts," Ruby told Forrest V. Sorrels, Secret Service agent in charge of the Dallas office.

OSWALD'S MOTHER, the twice-widowed Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, insisted to the commission, as she has in paid lecture appearances, that her son might have been a secret agent of the Central Intelligence Agency who was set up to take the blame for the assassination.

She acknowledged she had no supporting evidence, however. Lee's half-brother, John Edward Pite, testified that he believed his mother "is out right now to make as much money as she can on her relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

New Orleans States-Item
New Orleans, La.

Date: 11-24-64
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

Being Investigated

100-16601-A -
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
NOV 24 1964
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Lt. FRANCIS L. Mastella, who interviewed Oswald in New Orleans after the former Marine became involved in a street brawl while distributing pro-Castro literature, said Oswald considered himself a Marxist, not a Russian-style Communist, and said he hated America. "I asked him what he thought of the form of communism in Russia, since he had lived there for two years, and he replied 'It is the Dallas jail, after the arrest, Oswald gave arrogant denials to every question about the assassination, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry told the Commission.

HIS SECRETS DIED with him. Frantic and futile efforts to obtain a deathbed statement, just after the fatal shot from Jack Ruby's pistol, were described by Dallas police detective E. H. Combest. Oswald heard and recognized Combest and appeared to understand the officer's urging that "if he wanted to say anything he was going to have to say it then." "Oswald just shook his head," Combest said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Death Probe Seeks Miami Cuban

By KARL WICKSTROM
Herald Staff Writer

New Orleans authorities are searching for a Cuban who lived in Miami in an investigation of reports of a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Investigators have obtained a photo showing the Cuban posing with the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Informed sources told The Herald. And the probe, has included at least six trips to Miami since last Nov. 23, since last Nov. 23.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is directing the inquiry and has spent more than \$8,000 thus far, confirmed that a probe is under way but wouldn't discuss it.

Some facets of the highly secret investigation came to light Friday in a news article in the New Orleans States-Item, which cited the "possibility of a well organized assassination plot" against Kennedy involving New Orleans residents.

The States-Item traced expenditures by Garrison's men for trips and other items.

One expense voucher showed that the DA's office in New Orleans paid \$508 to Fernando Torres of Miami. The payment was dated Jan. 20 "for investigative ex-

penses." Information about Torres was unavailable.

Garrison was not available for comment on information about a purported photo linking Oswald to the missing Cuban.

In visits to Miami, Garrison's men have looked through thousands of law enforcement photographs in their manhunt.

Investigators are checking a report which came from a prison inmate to the effect that Oswald and the Cuban met several times and that the Cuban assisted Oswald in the killing of the President on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

There were no hints to the identity of the Cuban except that he had lived in Miami. New Orleans investigators have a full description and identification, besides the photo, informed sources said.

Expense records published by States-Item showed \$101 was paid to Russell W. Buckholt Jr. for a trip last Monday from Miami to New Orleans.

The first Miami trip, according to the expense records, was Dec. 2 for one of Garrison's investigators, John Voltz, to come from New Orleans to Miami.

One of the searches of records was at the Dade Sheriff's Office two weeks ago, involving four New Orleans detectives attached to Garrison's office. They were Fenner Sedzber, Kent Simms, Cheney Navarre and Charles Jonau.

Math Huttoe, executive assistant state attorney in

Miami, confirmed that New Orleans authorities had been here looking for a Cuban. But Huttoe directed all other inquiries to Garrison.

Other investigative trips included visits to Dallas, Houston, Washington and San Francisco.

The States-Item story said Garrison chief assistant Charles Ray Ward confirmed reports of the investigation several weeks ago.

Miami area officials would make no statements and federal sources remained silent.

The States-Item said Garrison's office put 24-hour surveillance last month on a man who was arrested in New Orleans on Nov. 26, 1963, as a fugitive from Texas. The man was supposed to appear before the Parish Grand Jury but it wasn't known whether he did.

This apparently referred to pilot David Ferry, who had been detained for questioning in New Orleans four days after the assassination.

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade shrugged off that phase of the investigation by saying:

"Rumors were flying around that he (Oswald) was supposed to go to an airport and somebody was supposed to fly him away, but as far as I know the reports were nothing but rumors. I don't even know that he was ever in the air."

The Warren Commission reported it found no evidence of any conspiracy in the assassination and concluded that Oswald acted completely alone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14

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Miami, Florida

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Wald

The Second Man Theme

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a marksman, owned a rifle which was found abandoned in a building in Dallas. Fired from a window in that building where Oswald was known to be, bullets from that rifle struck and killed President John F. Kennedy. Oswald fled the building, was seen in flight, and was captured in a theater. He denied everything.

This is some of the circumstantial evidence which identified Oswald as the President's assassin. Because of inept police procedures which, however, do not indicate a conspiracy, he was never tried.

Now the second man theme has been revived in New Orleans and in Miami, where police reportedly are looking for a co-conspirator. The chances that one will be found are slim, for the real evidence against Oswald has yet to be impeached. The chances are rather that a pursuit of conspiracy, based on romantic evidence, will go on through history. In that kind of tragedy, the last suspicion is never put to rest.

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Miami, Florida
2/22/67

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Walt

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Hard-Nosed DA Vows Arrests in JFK 'Plot'

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — Jim Garrison, a pistol-packing district attorney best known for his political brawls, is bidding for the investigative jackpot of the century — trying to prove a conspiracy existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The 6-foot-6 district attorney said "arrests will be made" and added:

"This is no Mickey Mouse investigation. There were other people involved besides Lee Harvey Oswald."

The exhaustive investigation by the Warren Commission showed that Oswald — a former New Orleans resident — killed the president in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, and that there was no evidence anyone else was involved.

Many critics of the Warren Report have long contended there had to be several people involved in the slaying.

Word that Garrison was sniffing along new trials in an investigation of the assassination leaked out Friday in a newspaper story. Garrison was not happy about the public stir.

Reluctantly, he confirmed the newspaper's report that the probe was in progress. An assassination conspiracy was hatched here, he said, which "culminated in what happened in Dallas."

"Charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained," he said.

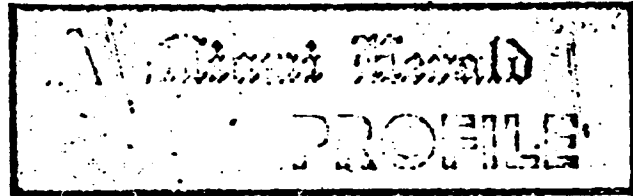
That was about all Garrison had to say about the situation but it causes ears to perk up all over the world.

Garrison, 44, reelected to a second four-year term last year, has played his cards close to his vest. Police Chief Joseph Guirrusso said he had no knowledge of the district attorney's activities regarding the assassination. The FBI declined comment.

During his span in office — he went in as a reform candidate — Garrison has been consistently and exuberantly controversial.

His political fights are always bigger than life. The opponents have included the Police Department, the mayor, the Legislature, a citizens crime commission and even the eight Criminal District Court judges.

All eight judges charged Garrison with defamation of character in 1963, after he accused them of trying to cripple an anti-vice drive in New Orleans' French Quar-



ter, a tourist stomping ground of night clubs and strip joints.

Before it was over, the fight went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Garrison won.

The high court ruled that critics have an unconditional freedom to criticize official conduct of public officials, if the element of deliberate malice is lacking.

Garrison, a greying and persuasive giant who wears size 14 shoes and carries a little snub-nosed pistol under his coat, succeeded in getting the last Legislature to pass a law setting a maximum penalty of death for armed robbery.

.. Ashrewd and ambitious man, Garrison's casual conversations have a pungency and directness rare in political circles.

He has swung a lot of political weight hereabouts because he was one of John J. McKeithen's most active backers in the gubernatorial campaign. McKeithen, a dark horse candidate, won.

Despite his prowess in political guerrilla wars, Garrison has yet to handle a court case of national scope. None have come his way.

The Kennedy case, if critics of the Warren Commission are right, holds a potential and historic jackpot.

Public disclosure of the investigation put the pressure on Garrison. Most officials reserved comment but in Stamford, Conn., John J. McCloy, a commission member, said:

"Let's see what his evidence is. We did not say Oswald acted alone. We said we could find no credible evidence that he acted with anyone else."

McCloy said the commission checked Oswald's activities in New Orleans and the investigation, "at least at that time, didn't produce anything."

Kennedy Murder 'Plot' Probe Shifts To Miami-Cuban Area

By **BILL BARRY**
Reporter of The Miami News

Somewhere in Miami's Cuban colony today, Bernardo Torres is probably a little nervous.

For the past month or so he has been helping detec-

tives from New Orleans look for an old friend of his. They told him that his old friend was wanted for questioning in a criminal investigation.

Torres got nearly \$600 for his help.

He could not lead the detectives to his old friend.

Today Bernardo Torres probably realizes the detectives want his old friend because they think he knows the people who planned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

At least 13 investigators from the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office have come to Miami in the past three months, seeking Torres' friend. They have a picture which allegedly shows Lee Harvey Oswald in a comradely pose with a

group of Cubans -- one of whom is Bernardo's friend.

A New Orleans source says that Jim Garrison the D.A. began his investigation into the assassination because of tips from a private investigator. Garrison will not say why he is investigating, nor even confirm that he is. He was one of the investigators who came to Miami and has spent more than \$8,000 -- most of it last month -- in the investigation.

The New Orleans States-Item reported yesterday that Garrison is investigating the possibility of a well-organized assassination plot in which New Orleans and New

Orleans residents were somehow directly involved.

Evilio Santana used to be a New Orleans resident. He is not Torres' old friend. Now he lives in Miami. Once he was a commercial fisherman. He is a convicted burglar. He was told that if he did not go to New Orleans voluntarily and answer questions raised in the investiga-

tion, he would be extradited. He went on Feb. 8 and again on the 13th.

Garrison's men got the reputation of going through the Cuban colony here like bulls in a china shop.

Maybe that's why Bernardo Torres' friend was able to keep one jump ahead of them until he disappeared completely in Fort Lauderdale. The investigators also almost missed Evilio Santana. The investigator who was supposed to meet him in New Orleans never showed up. Evilio stayed till his money ran out and then came home. Garrison sent him some more money to come back.

Garrison's investigators have also sought people and investigated leads in Houston, Dallas, Washington, San Francisco and the Louisiana State Penitentiary. They moved one Cuban from the State Penitentiary to a prison nearer the D.A.'s office.

In the summer before the assassination this Cuban lived one block away from Lee Harvey Oswald on Magazine Street in New Orleans.

All in all, Garrison has used at least 20 investigators on the case. New Orleans sources say that that is a large number for the size of his office. But one source said this may indicate Garrison is on to something of major significance.

Mrs. Sylvia Odio, a Cuban who lives in Miami, told the

Warren Commission that Oswald and two men who appeared to be Cubans were talking about killing Kennedy because he let the Cubans down during the Bay of Pigs Invasion attempt. She said she met them and heard the talk in Dallas on Sept. 26 or 27, 1963. At that time Oswald was in Mexico.

Two theories exist about when the Oswald-Cuban picture was taken in New Orleans. One says it was taken in November of 1962 -- when Oswald was in Russia. The other says it was taken one week before the assassination -- when Oswald was in Dallas.

Garrison's investigation has thus given impetus to the independent investigators who theorize that an Oswald double was used to frame him for the assassination.

They say that the double was seen firing a rifle expertly, driving a car, and smoking cigarets. They also say Oswald was a poor shot, could not drive, and did not smoke.

The investigation also gives strength to the people who have been saying that two places in Louisiana played a role in the assassination.

One is New Orleans. And the other is a little country cabin where some strange meetings took place before the assassination.

The cabin is equally distant from New Orleans, Houston and Dallas.

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Walt

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Report Wrong?

JFK Death Probe Sees Conspiracy

By CARLOS MARTINEZ
Of Our Latin America Staff

A highly secret probe launched by New Orleans authorities to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone when he killed President Kennedy will prove the Warren Report wrong, key investigators in New Orleans and Miami predicted Saturday.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who started the investigation last fall out of "curiosity," disclosed that he has come to the conclusion that the Warren Report is "wrong" in stating Oswald was part of no conspiracy.

Similar statements were aired in Miami by a Cuban private detective Garrison hired to look into the backgrounds of several Cubans who associated with Oswald shortly before the assassination.

"The Warren Report and the FBI report will crumble when this investigation is released," Bernardo Torres, 32, head of the Associated Investigators Inc. told The Herald.

Torres was identified by a New Orleans newspaper, The States-Item, as a close friend of one of Oswald's Cuban friends. The paper said he had identified one of the Cubans from a picture of Oswald with the group.

Torres, a private eye since 1958, confirmed the existence of the unpublished pictures which he said were taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination. He strongly denied knowing any of the Cubans in it.

In New Orleans, Garrison

said in a press conference that his investigation shows that a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination of Kennedy. "Arrests will be made," he warned.

"There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved," he said. "New Orleans was a factor in the planning beyond the shadow of a doubt."

"We already have the names of the people in the initial planning," the prosecutor said. "We are not wasting our time and we will prove it. Arrests will be made. Charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained."

Garrison said his office had jurisdiction in the case because of a Louisiana law "which forbids conspiracy of any kind."

Garrison, who has spent more than \$3,000 in covering ground which he claimed was left virgin by the Warren Investigators, said he thought the Warren Commission "did not have sufficient evaluation machinery."

In Miami, Torres said Garrison sent for him Saturday after their private probe was revealed in New Orleans and stories were carried by Miami newspapers.

He said he has been working with the prosecutor for "several months" and added he was charging no fees because he considered the investigation to be "in the public's interest." He said he's only charging expenses, \$1,500 so far.

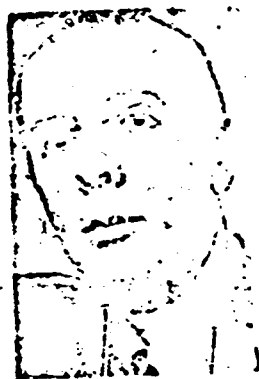
A veteran of the Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba and presently the Brigade 2306 military coordinator, Torres was reluctant to discuss results of the Miami side of the investigation. He said some of the angles were "classified," such as reports of an Oswald visit here.

He said, however, that he agreed with Garrison in that the Warren Report is "incomplete..."

Torres was among a group of ten Cuban who helped Secret Service men protect President Kennedy when he visited Miami four days before his assassination.

He said the Secret Service had requested the help of trustable Cubans during the visit to spot possible Cuban assassins.

"The Secret Service definitely expected an attempt against Kennedy," Torres commented.



Bernardo Torres
... private eye

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14

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