

NATION AWAITING WARREN REPORT

Commission Expected to Say
Oswald Acted Alone and
Was Kennedy Assassin

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—

The report of the President's Commission of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will be made public tomorrow.

The White House has set 6:30 P.M., Eastern daylight time, as the official release time. Copies of the report have been made available to the major news media to permit world-wide distribution of its contents.

Most radio and television networks plan to broadcast the report's major findings immediately.

The commission of seven men, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, is expected to confirm that Lee Harvey Oswald was the President's assassin in Dallas on Nov. 22 and acted alone.

As previously reported, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is understood to have named Oswald as the assassin beyond doubt in a report to the commission Dec. 9. Dallas police officials also have named Oswald as the President's assassin.

To Get Top Play

The commission is also expected to confirm that Jack L. Ruby, who killed Oswald on Nov. 24 also acted alone. Ruby was tried in Dallas for the murder of Oswald, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence has been appealed.

The Government is making a full-scale effort to give the findings of the commission not only to the American people but also to peoples throughout the rest of the world.

A United States Information Agency spokesman said that the agency was cognizant of doubts and rumors about the assassination and its aftermath that received unusual currency abroad.

He said that the agency would broadcast over the Voice of America and send out over

its new wires lengthy extracts from the report as well as explanatory news material.

The spokesman said that the commission report would receive "top play" in all the Government's information services. He said that the report would be allowed to "speak for itself" and no attempt would be made to interpret it.

In addition, in cooperation with the State Department, the agency has undertaken to distribute 25,000 copies of the commission report to American embassies and consulates everywhere, as well as to its 178 libraries, 66 reading rooms and 258 various types of information centers throughout the world.

In the United States, the official report will go on sale at 3:30 A.M. Monday at the retail book store of the Superintendent of Documents in the Government Printing Office in Washington.

The price will be \$3.25 for hardbound copies and \$2.50 for paperback copies.

Certain book publishers have announced plans to reprint and issue copies of the report as swiftly as possible after the official release date.

The New York Times plans, in addition to printing the text in its Monday editions, a special soft-cover edition of the report to be published by Bantam Books for \$1.

The Bantam edition is expected to be available within two days after the release of the report and will include an introduction by Harrison E. Salisbury, an assistant manag-

Monday was not made all of the official material prepared by the commission in its investigation.

In addition to the report, a thick volume with more than 800 pages, the commission has prepared extensive appendixes including testimony from witnesses and police and medical findings.

The appendixes will be made available to the public at a later date. All of the commission's working papers will be placed in the National Archives for preservation.

President Johnson, who received a copy of the commission report on Thursday, is understood to have taken it with him for reading at his Austin ranch over the weekend.

After the White House ceremony in which he turned the report over to the President, Chief Justice Warren was asked whether the presentation ended the commission's task. The Chief Justice answered with an

emphatic "yes."

10 Months in Making

The report is being released almost 10 months to the day after the commission was appointed by President Johnson on Nov. 29, 1963, to ascertain and appraise the events that took place in Dallas on Nov. 22, when President Kennedy was assassinated.

A White House statement that day said:

"The President is instructing the special commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people and to the world."

In addition to Chief Justice Warren, members of the commission were Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia; Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky; Representative Hale Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana; Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan; Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John J. McCloy, who has held many high posts in Government and was President Kennedy's disarmament advisor.

The commission held its first meeting Dec. 5 in the National Archives Building. With the help of a staff, headed by J. Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General, who served as general counsel, the commission obtained statements in person and in writing from hundreds of witnesses connected in some way with the assassination and the events surrounding it.

Among the witnesses who testified in person were Mrs. John F. Kennedy, the President's widow, and Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald. Mrs. Oswald has said in a television interview that the "facts tell me that Lee shot Kennedy."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald; Jack Ruby and many officials of Dallas and the Federal Government also testified personally.

Crime was Re-enacted

The commission also heard testimony by officials of Dallas and of the Federal Government, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, John A. McCone, head of the Central Intelligence Agency; J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, which is charged the protection of the President.

In an unusual act of cooperation, the Soviet Union turned over to the State Department documents from their files that concerned Oswald.

Oswald lived in the Soviet Union from Oct. 13, 1959, to

May, 1962. He married his wife, Marina, a Soviet citizen, during that period.

He at one time renounced his citizenship during his residence in the Soviet Union. After he returned from the United States, Oswald sought without success to obtain visas to return to the Soviet or to go to Cuba.

On at least one occasion, in September, 1962, he traveled to Mexico City and sought to obtain a visa to the Soviet Union from the Soviet Consulate there. The Soviet documents are being reviewed to deal with all of these actions.

In the course of the inquiry, the investigation and other documents related to it were reviewed and found to be pertinent to the commission of the crime.