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HERE'S WHAT THE WARREN REPORT WILL SHOW

All claims of a conspiracy in the murder of President Kennedy now are to be officially branded as false.

Here are findings being emphasized in the Warren Commission's report on its nine-month investigation of the assassination.

The Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, will offer few surprises in its report, about to be issued.

That report will tell the American people:

1. Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone, demented killer, with no accomplices.
2. Jack Ruby, slayer of Oswald, acted alone and was motivated by rage against the assassin and compassion for Mrs. Kennedy.
3. Stories of a "right wing" plot, widely circulated in Europe, are completely false—fiction, not fact.
4. Oswald had been under scrutiny by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a possible Soviet agent, but liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service was poor and had not resulted in transmission of information about Oswald to the Secret Service.
5. There is need for better co-ordination among security agencies. Protection afforded Presidents can be improved upon. Presidents, themselves, should cooperate.
6. President Kennedy had the choice in Dallas as elsewhere—as all Presidents

do—of maximum security or "political exposure." In Dallas last November 22, the President chose political exposure.

Communication breakdowns. The report will dwell at some length on deficiencies in intercommunication among the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas police department.

The FBI, it now is revealed, talked with Oswald at least twice after his re-

turn to the U. S. from Russia in 1962—once at Oswald's own request. The FBI's aim was to determine whether Oswald, after his two-year stay in Russia, had returned to the U. S. as an agent of the Soviet secret police.

In the diary he kept while in Russia, which was made available to the Commission, Oswald wrote that monthly payments made to him in the Soviet Union were "arranged by the MVD [secret police]." Oswald wrote:

"... I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time, but what it really was, was payment for my denunciation of the U. S. in Moscow."

The money was shut off when Oswald became disillusioned with life in Russia and asked to return to the U. S. He wrote in his diary then:

"... I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally, to anyone again."

The FBI came to the conclusion that

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THE WARREN COMMISSION, investigators of the Kennedy murder. From left: Representative Gerald Ford, Representative Hale Boggs, Senator Richard Russell, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Commission Chairman; Senator John Sherman Cooper, John J. McCloy, New York banker; Allen Dulles, former CIA Director; J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel.

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Oswald was not a Soviet agent. Nine months of sifting all available evidence has convinced the Warren Commission that Oswald was not acting for Russia, Red China, Castro's Cuba, or any other country, group or individual when he murdered the President.

Even so, Commission members express concern over failure of the FBI to alert the Secret Service and the Dallas police to Oswald's presence in the Dallas area at the time of President Kennedy's visit.

The FBI's explanation: Nothing in Oswald's past history indicated that he was a potential killer. There was no indication that he was dangerous enough to be called to the attention of the police or the Secret Service, or to be "shadowed" by the FBI itself.

Oswald's personality. A document that sheds some light on Oswald's character is an analysis put together by federal officials who spent weeks investigating his background. This analysis says:

"... To many people, Lee Harvey Oswald had the appearance of a subdued, withdrawn, taciturn individual who seemed to be interested more in fantasy and abstractions rather than material goals most young men his age seek to achieve. . . . He was completely ungregarious. . . . Many considered him a 'lone wolf.'

"... Certainly he never earned the reputation as being vicious, and, on those occasions when he engaged in antisocial activities, these manifestations were oral rather than physical. He much preferred to duel with his tongue than with the sword."

Under questioning by Dallas police after his capture, Oswald openly professed allegiance to Communism and deep admiration for Castro, but insisted that he was innocent of the President's murder.

The Commission will report, however, that almost every shred of evidence points to Oswald as the assassin.

All the physical evidence—including tests of the murder weapon, bullets that killed the President, and laboratory tests on Oswald's body and clothing—link Oswald, and Oswald alone, to the assassination.

New identification methods. Investigative techniques included a new system known as neutron-activation analysis. By bombarding items of evidence with atomic energy, scientists produce measurable rays that can establish an individual's identity even from a single hair.

As to possible motives, the Commission heard one suggestion that Oswald shot Mr. Kennedy because of a demented desire to gain worldwide attention. Another view expressed was that Oswald

hated authority and especially resented President Kennedy for his opposition to Communist Cuba.

The Commission has analyzed and rejected, one by one, rumors, allegations and theories that have circulated in the U. S. and Europe, casting doubt on Oswald's guilt or asserting that others were involved.

A theory refuted. One such theory, advanced in "Who Killed Kennedy?"—a book published in Europe, but not in the U. S.—was that a Texas millionaire, not named in the book, was behind a "right-wing plot" to murder Mr. Kennedy. The Commission interviewed the author of the book, Thomas G. Buchanan, an American who resides in Paris.

This theory and other such ideas, the Commission says, are demolished by the evidence accumulated in the investigation.

One major section of the report deals with the slaying of Oswald by Jack Ruby, two days after the assassination.

Questioned by Chief Justice Warren in the Dallas jail on June 7, Ruby denied that he had ever known Oswald or that he was part of any plot. Ruby said his action was triggered by a heartbreaking "letter to Caroline"—the President's little daughter—which he read in a Dallas newspaper, and by a news story which said that Mrs. Kennedy might have to return to Dallas for Oswald's trial.

The Commission is expected to criticize both the police and news media—especially television—in comment on the circumstances of the shooting of Oswald by Ruby. The slaying occurred as police—at the insistence of TV and other photographers—brought Oswald before a battery of cameras and a horde of reporters.

Safety of a President. As for presidential security in the future, the Commission is in general agreement with a Secret Service agent who said, "A President is just as safe as he permits himself to be." It was President Kennedy's own decision to ride in an open car in Dallas. The Secret Service always has favored closed cars.

One member of the Commission, Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, says that the Chief Executive can be properly safeguarded in crowds only when he is surrounded by Secret Service men and is riding in an adequately shielded car.

Mr. Dulles also says that little advance notice should be given on the President's activities and schedules away from the White House. Such a change would be in contrast to traditional procedure, in which presidential trips and motorcades are given wide advance publicity, sometimes with maps of routes to be taken.

Security officials say that in an elec-

tion year it is extremely difficult to invoke ironclad protective measures.

"It is the natural urge and desire of a President to see everybody and move around and talk to people," Mr. Dulles concedes. So, he adds, it is up to the people themselves to demand that changes be made to assure increased protection for the President.

Many witnesses interviewed. The Commission has questioned hundreds of witnesses. The report of the investigation is a volume of more than 600 pages. A lengthy appendix takes up and rebuts each claim or theory that President Ken-



—Wide World Photo

SHOOTING of Oswald by Jack Ruby was not part of a plot, Commission concludes.

nedy was the victim of a domestic or international conspiracy.

In its final form, the report is to consist of a foreword, a summary of the findings, the Commission's conclusions and its recommendations.

It is the feeling of the Chief Justice and the six other members of the Commission that the report may be subject later to minor alterations as occasional new bits and pieces of evidence are uncovered. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has said that investigation of the assassination will continue for years to come.

But, in the end, the Commission is convinced, the report will stand the test of time, and the world will come to believe once and for all that the murder of President Kennedy was not the result of a domestic or international conspiracy, but the act of a lone madman.