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I. THE ASSASSINATION

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 12:29 p. m. (CST) on November 22, 1963. At the time, the President was en route from Love Field to the Trade Mart in Dallas to address a luncheon sponsored by several civic groups. Among those in the motorcade with the President were his wife, Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, and Texas Governor John B. Connally and his wife.

A. Assassin in Building

As the motorcade was traveling through downtown Dallas on Elm Street about fifty yards west of the intersection with Houston Street (Exhibit 1), three shots rang out. Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally. The President, who slumped forward in the car, was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 1:00 p. m.

Eyewitnesses at the scene of the shooting saw an individual holding a rifle in a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building located on the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. One individual stated that after he heard what he believed to be a second shot, he looked up, and saw this man take deliberate aim with a rifle and fire in the direction of the Presidential motorcade as it passed. (Exhibit 2)

Cartridges Fired in Oswald's Rifle

Three empty cartridge cases were found near the window from which the shots were fired on the sixth floor of the building. These cartridge cases were examined by the FBI Laboratory, and it was determined that all three had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 22)

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 23)

Bullet fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding were examined in the FBI Laboratory. It was definitely established, from markings on two of the fragments, that they had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 24)

Palm Print on Rifle

Dallas police lifted a latent impression off the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the foregrip of the rifle recovered on the

sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. When the rifle was properly assembled, this impression was concealed by the wooden foregrip. This impression has been identified by the FBI Identification Division as the right palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald. (Exhibit 25)

F. Other EvidenceCardboard Cartons

A latent palm print which was located on a cardboard carton found by police in the room from which the shots were fired was identified as the right palm print of Oswald. (Exhibit 26) One latent fingerprint (Exhibit 27) and latent left palm print (Exhibit 28) developed on another box from this same room were also identified as Oswald's impressions.

Paraffin Tests

Following Oswald's apprehension on November 22, 1963, Dr. M. F. Mason of Dallas concluded, after tests, that paraffin casts made of Oswald's hands contained traces of nitrate consistent with the residue on the hands of a person who had recently handled or fired a firearm.

Photograph

Film which was furnished by spectators at the scene of the assassination was reviewed. One film shows an object in the window of the sixth-floor room from which the shots were fired as the President