



NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
HOFFMAN BUILDING
2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331

IN REPLY REFER TO
NIS-27F/jvs
5400 F7-77
Ser U3753

28 JUN 1977

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Route 12, Old Receiver Road
Frederick, MD 21707

Dear Mr. Weisberg,

Receipt of your personal check made out to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of \$15.70 is acknowledged.

The releasable documents discussed in our letter of 10 June 1977 are enclosed.

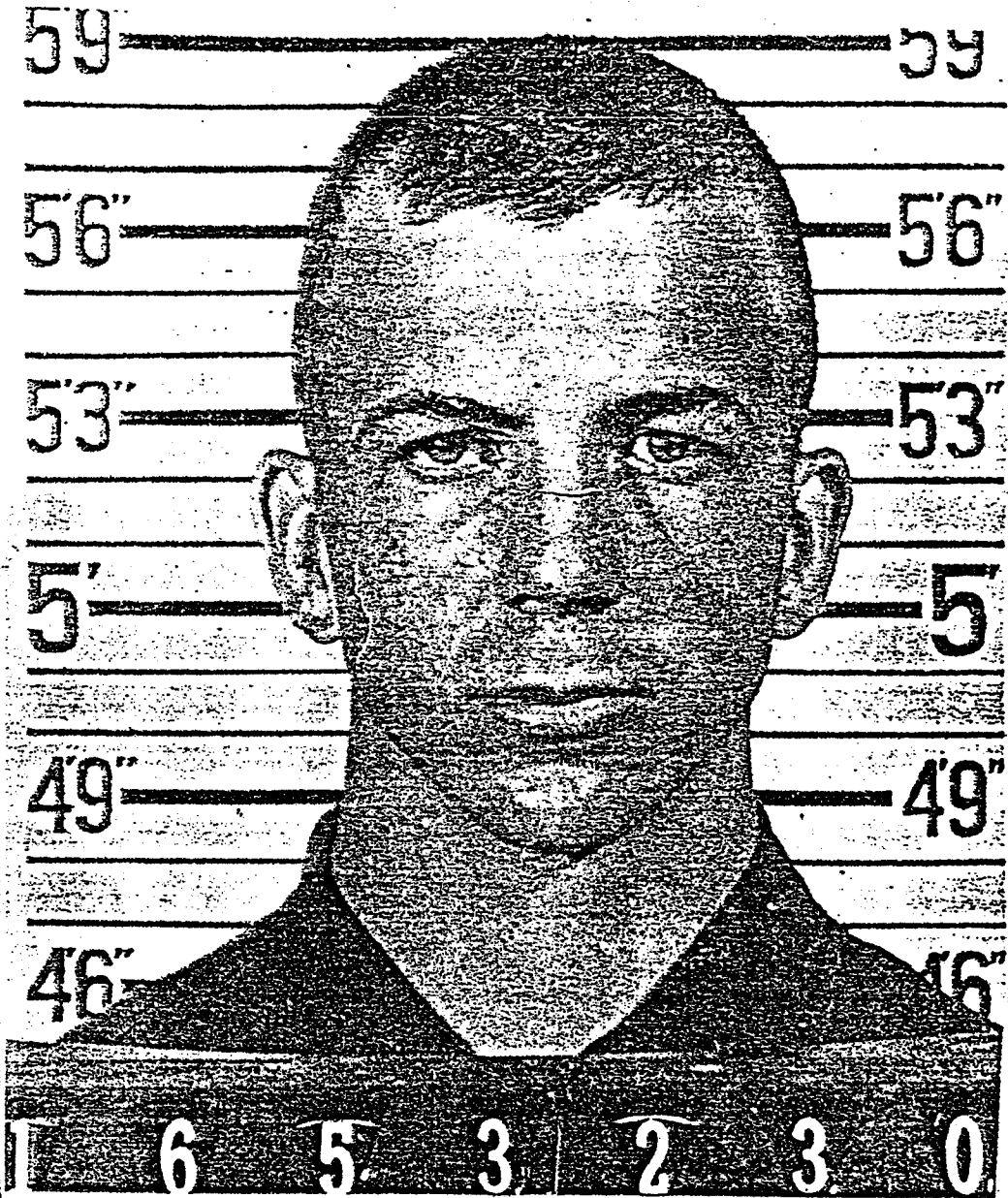
Appeal procedures in regard to your Freedom of Information Act request were described in our letter of 10 June 1977. You are reminded that any appeal to the Secretary of the Navy should be addressed to the Judge Advocate General (Code 14L), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 20370.

Sincerely,

A. B. CARUSO
Captain, U. S. Navy
Director,
Naval Investigative Service
Acting

Encl:
(1) Releasable documents





ENCLOSURE (1)



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RETENTION CONTROL SHEET

WARNING

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SECNAVINST 3820.2A - INITIAL REVIEW

Date Acquired/Reviewed: 3/3/75

Retention Decision 60 90 1 YR EXEMPT

Date to be DESTROYED/REVIEWED: _____

Reviewer's Signature: L. S. Arigona Code: 278

IF CLASSIFIED - OPNAVINST 5510.1 APPLIES

RETENTION CONTROL SHEET (Revised 1/73)





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NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE



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SECNAVINST 3820.2A - INITIAL REVIEW

Date Acquired/Reviewed: 3/3/75

Retention Decision 60 90 1 YR EXEMPT

Date to be DESTROYED/REVIEWED: _____

J. S. Amgen 27X

Reviewer's Signature Code



IF CLASSIFIED - OPNAVINST 5510.1 APPLIES



RECEIVED
NIS RECORDS

FEB 28 10 37 AM '67

Washington Post
23 Feb 1967

Dead Man to Be Exhumed In Fla.; Linked to Ruby

F
C-2
2/27/67

62724

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP) — The county solicitor was asked today to exhume the body of a man quoted as saying he was harassed by "agents" after the assassination of President Kennedy.

The man, Thomas Henry Killam, died March 17, 1964, from lacerations from a plate glass window in an incident on a downtown Pensacola street.

The Pensacola News-Journal said Killam was married to a stripper who worked for Jack Ruby in Dallas. The paper also said that Killam worked as a house painter with a man named Jack Carter, who had roomed in Dallas at one time with accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Police listed the death as a probable suicide, but the coroner had called the death accidental, the newspaper said.

The coroner, Dr. A. H. Northrup, said his records showed Killam suffered "a long, three-inch-deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through a plate glass window."

Solicitor Carl Harper said he took a statement from Killam's brother Earl this morning and would decide after an investigation whether to exhume the body.

Earl Killam, was quoted as saying his brother told him that "agents" and "plotters" visited him repeatedly after the assassination. Finally the brother left Texas and returned to Pensacola to live with his mother.

But he still complained of being constantly questioned by the "agents," whom he never identified specifically.

Two days before he was found dead he told Earl Killam: "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

Earl Killam is skeptical about any suicide verdict. "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?" he asked.

MS

5

CONFIDENTIAL (When filled in)

D 38 67 41

411736

DATE PREPARED: 22 June 1966

PREPARED BY: NIS-43/DP/sd

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey/OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA:

Referred to FBI

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI, New Orleans

FURTHER DATA AVAILABLE

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

DATE OF REPORT: 13 May 1966

CLASSIFICATION: FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING:

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1966
NIS RECORDS

Referred to FBI

STAR 12-29-65

Mrs. Oswald Asks Navy to Alter Record

The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy, has petitioned the Navy Department to change her son's discharge from the Marine Corps from "undesirable" to "honorable."

The matter has been turned over to the Board for Correction of Naval Records which will handle it "in routine fashion," the Navy said today. Oswald was discharged a private first class on September 17, 1959.

In her petition, filed Nov. 30, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald said the undesirable discharge given to Oswald was based upon his renouncing his American citizenship with the intent to become a citizen of the Soviet Union.

"In fact," she said, "he never renounced his United States citizenship within Sec. 349 (a) (6) of the Nationality Act of 1952 and was never considered a citizen of the Soviet Union by the State Department."

In support of her request, Mrs. Oswald enclosed letters dated 1960 and 1961 from the State Department and the American Consulate in Moscow which indicate that he did not lose his citizenship.

15 Dec 1965

921E (37)

921D

NUC-5

File

Subject: Lee Harvey/OSWALD

1. CDR MEIGS, President of the Discharge Review Board considering the case of OSWALD's discharge, called and enquired of the current address of the wife of Lee Harvey OSWALD. Captain KENNER in SECNAV's office desired to be briefed on ^{HER} ~~the~~ present location ~~and~~ and, in addition, on the subject of whether or not Mrs OSWALD (the mother) or Mrs ^e Marina Oswald, the widow, would qualify as the "next of kin".

2. FBI Liaison was contacted by phone and furnished the following information which was recorded as of Aug 1965 but is believed by them to be current:

Married name of widow:
Mrs Kenneth Jess PORTER
Address:

3. Above information was transmitted to Cdr Meigs for his information.

Don Cyril Gorham

BY HAND

OP921E/cap
Ser 003090F92

SECRET

SECRET (Downgraded to Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (1))

9 DEC 1965

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: President, Navy Discharge Review Board
Subj: Case History File on OSWALD, Lee Harvey; forwarding of (U)

Ref: (a) NAVSO-NDRB ltr of 7 Dec 1965

Encl: (1) ONI Case History File on Subject (3 folders)

981
P921B

1. Reference (a) requested that the Office of Naval Intelligence file on OSWALD, Lee Harvey be furnished for Navy Discharge Review Board for a review. Accordingly, enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith.

OP921D

2. Upon completion of the review, it is requested that enclosure (1) be returned by hand to the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-921E).

OP921E

J. O. JOHNSON
By direction

ORIG BY MR. PASCHAL, NCISC-32, 41541

TYPED: PARTRIDGE, YNGS, 12-8-65

ADP
Cap

Declassified/Downgrade to... UNCLASS
Auth... D. R. N. I. S.
Date... 10/27/75... Unit... 27E

SECRET 10



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO
OP921E/cap
Ser 003090P92

BY HAND

DEC 1965

~~SECRET~~ (Downgraded to Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (1))

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To: President, Navy Discharge Review Board
Subj: Case History File on OSWALD, Lee Harvey; forwarding of (U)
Ref: (a) NAVSO-NDRB ltr of 7 Dec 1965
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2. Upon completion of the review, it is requested that enclosure (1) be returned by hand to the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-921E).

J. O. Johnson
J. O. JOHNSON
By direction

15 December 1965

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

SIGNATURE CARD

SUBJ: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, Case History File; transmittal of

Authority: Telephonic authority from OP921E to STARK, E. D., YN 2,
Reporter, N. D. R. B.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged for the above mentioned file and the contents of paragraph 2. of the basic transmittal letter have been read by the undersigned.

Declassified/Downgrade to UNCLASS
Auth: DIRNIS
Date: 10/22/75 Unit: ZIF
Robert F. MORAN
YN2, USN
Board for the Correction of
Naval Records
Room 4415, ARLEX

~~SECRET~~
11

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

(When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 13 SEP 1965
PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/dwc
SUBJECT:
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Lee Harvey OSWALD

IDENTIFYING DATA: Ref (e) reported that Subject's, and Marine OSWALD, spouse of Lee Harvey OSWALD, were residing together at Irving, Tex., at the time of President KENNEDY's assassination.

Referred to FBI

ORIGIN OF REPORT: DIO-NDW
SERIAL NUMBER: Form 119
SUBJECT OF REPORT:
EMPL:
RES:
DPOB:

DATE OF REPORT: 10 JUL 65
CLASSIFICATION:
ONI ROUTING SLIP NO. None

EVENTUAL FILING:

621033

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

(When filled in)

12

SUPPLEMENTAL

DATE
10 July 1965

SUBJECT

REPORT MADE BY G.E. Wallace, Special Agent	ORIGIN OF THE CASE INSMAT, BALTO, MD, NAC req of 29 Jul 1963	Social Security # DIO-NDW, Washington, D.C.	REPORT MADE AT AGENTS PARTICIPATING E.C. HOWERTON, Special Agent
REFERENCES (a) - (f) see page 1a	ENCLOSURES NONE	COPY TO (ONI) (S) DIO-NDW (2)	PERIOD COVERED 30 June 1965- 8 July 1965
CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION	ONI FILE NO.	STATUS CLOSED	
SYNOPSIS			

BIRTH: Reference (e) reported that Subject's spouse of Lee Harvey OSWALD were residing together at Irving, Texas at the time of President KENNEDY's assassination. according to reference (e) and Marina OSWALD.

DIO-NDW files contain no additional information pertinent to this investigation other than set forth or referenced herein. DISCO is cognizant of this investigation.

Referred to FBI

UNDEVELOPED LEADS NONE	H.G. HILBERTZ, Lt. JG, USN by direction CAPT H.T. WHITTIER, USN
THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF ONE (1)	PAGE(S) APPROVED

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

13

SUBJECT:

REFERENCES:

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) DIO-NDW 119 of 30 June 1965; s/s
- (f) _____

*Approved B
FBI*

INVESTIGATION REPORT
U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

OP NAV FORM 5520-119 (REV. 7-63)

DATE
30 June 1965

SUBJECT

SSN:

REPORT MADE BY G. E. Wallace, Special Agent kch	REPORT MADE AT DIO-NDW, Washington, D. C.
ORIGIN OF THE CASE INSMAT, BALTO, MD, NAC req of 29 Jul 1963	AGENTS PARTICIPATING R.V. Howard, Special Agent
REFERENCES (a) (b) (c) (d)	
ENCLOSURES (1)	COPY TO (ONI) (2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIO-NDW (2) FBI WFO (1)
CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION	PERIOD COVERED 5 May 1965- 29 June 1965-
	STATUS CLOSED

SYNOPSIS

BIRTH:

Present employment at _____, and former employment with _____ and the _____ verified by _____

All claimed they knew nothing of a questionable loyalty nature concerning him and recommended him. One stated that the _____ of Subject's _____ is the person who rented the apartment to Lee Harvey OSWALD and his wife, Marina OSWALD, in Texas.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS
NONE

THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF THIRTEEN (13) PAGE(S) APPROVED
CAPT M. T. WHITTIER, USN

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

15

SUBJECT:

EMPLOYMENT

5. Subject's present employment at
, verified satisfactory

The security record reflects that Subject's position with the corporation requires access to Secret material and that he was granted a company Confidential clearance.

SUBJECT:

FF

OI-120/JBC:tes

Ser 2471

27 AUG 1965

From: Chief of Information
To: Director for Classification Management, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of Defense (Security Policy)

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey; release of information concerning

Encl: (1) Op-921K Memo Ser 18213P92 of 25 Aug 1965 with enclosure (1)

1. Enclosure (1) is returned in accordance with telephone conversation
between YN2 SEATER and Mr. Garrett of your office.

J. B. COBB
By direction

Copy to:
Op-921K ←

18

Op-921K/bjs
Ser 18213P92

25 AUG 1965

Chief of Information

Director of Naval Intelligence

OSWALD, Lee Harvey; Release of information concerning

Encl : (1) OSWALD's ltr to SecNav Connally of 30 Jan 61 (ltr misstd)

1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith for appropriate action.
2. The Director for Classification Management, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Security Policy) has requested that the Office of Naval Intelligence review enclosure (1) in an effort to determine if the information contained therein may be approved for public release.
3. Upon review of enclosure (1), this office interposes no objection to the public release of the information in question.








J. O. JOHNSON
By direction

Copy to:
DCM, OASD(SP)

FILED

AUG 26 1965

NCISC-5


 921L

 921E

 921D

 921K

 921KY

 921K3

 921K31

Orig: Mr. Rankin - Op-921K31

99

25 AUG 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR FOR CLASSIFICATION MANAGEMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(SECURITY POLICY)

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey; Release of information concerning

Encl: (1) J. Lee Rankin's ltr to SecNav Nitze of 21 Aug 1964
(2) Under SecNav's ltr ser 13779P92 to Mr. Rankin of
31 Aug 1964, w/encls

1. Pursuant to your verbal request of 3 August 1965, this office reviewed the Office of Naval Intelligence file on Lee Harvey OSWALD to determine if the following documents may be approved for public release:

- a. ONI Conf message to ALUSHA, Moscow of 3 Nov 1962.
- b. OSWALD's ltr to General Tompkins, USMC, of 7 Mar 1962.
- c. ONI FOUO memo to State Department (Security) of 26 Apr 1962.
- d. OSWALD's ltr to SecNav Connally of 30 Jun 1961 (ltr misdated).

2. Records of this office disclosed that by enclosure (1), J. Lee RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, requested permission from Honorable Paul Nitze, Secretary of the Navy, to publish certain Department of the Navy documents. In response thereto, enclosure (2) was forwarded to Mr. RANKIN authorizing the release of the desired documents. It is to be noted that with the exception of OSWALD's letter to Secretary of the Navy CONNALLY, the documents set forth in paragraph 1, supra, are among those listed in enclosure (2).

3. Inasmuch as the letter from OSWALD to Secretary of the Navy CONNALLY has not been previously approved for release, the document has been referred to the Chief of Information, Department of the Navy for appropriate action. Upon resolution

FW
921X
921E
921D
921K
921KX
921K3
921K3I

FILED
AUG 26 1965
NCISC - 5

20

Op-921K/bjs
Ser 18214P92

of this matter, your office will be promptly notified. By enclosure (2), the other documents in question have, in fact, been approved for release.

J. O. JOHNSON
CAPTAIN, USNR
Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence
(Counterintelligence)

Orig: Mr. Rarkin - Op-921K31
X 41404 - B. Stevens - 20 Aug 65

NCISC-5

24 August 1965

NCISC-3

Lee Harvey OSWALD

1. It is requested that Subject's file be charged to NCISC-3 for control purposes.

W. H. CLARK

22

13969

Grey

PHONECON BETWEEN Mr. ABBOTT AND MR. GEORGE MCLEAN(75568)

✓ Was CONF Message, group three dated 3 March 1962 (1309) from ONI to ALUSNA Moscow, which was declassified on 6 Nov 1964 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ approved for public examination?

Letter from Oswald to SECNAV Connally - 30 Jan 1962 (date on ltr 30 Jan 1961 - Oswald misdated) in which Oswald complained about an undesirable discharge. No information that shows that this letter was approved for public release.

- (1) Has it been?
- (2) May it be?

✓ Oswald ltr of 22 March 1962 to GEN Thompkins, USMC commending on a 7 March 1962 ltr in which Thompkins notified Oswald on his undesirable discharge and this letter is in response thereto. Information does show that Oswald letter has been published or approved for same.

- (1) Has it been?
- (2) May it now be?

1962

✓ FOUO Memo dtd 26 April/from ONI to State Dept (Security) signed by Hardenburg - May it be removed and may it be released?

Finish File folder. C-5 FT

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

WHL



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

February 8, 1963

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

*2nd of letters
referred to Office
of the Attorney General*

2501

FBI Agent Denies Talk Of Oswald 'Capability'

Lee Harvey Oswald, a surly and unfrightened prisoner, insisted until the end that he had been eating his lunch when President Kennedy was assassinated.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Warren Commission testimony of FBI agent James P. Hosty, who had fruitlessly sought to locate Oswald three times in the month before the assassination.

But Hosty's testimony left unresolved the controversy between him and Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill, over whether the agent said the FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassinating the President of the United States.

Hosty told the commission he wanted to state for the record at this time that he unequivocally deny ever having made the statement to Lt. Revill or to anyone else that Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of assassinating the President of the United States; "we didn't dream he would do it."

Revill told the commission he had encountered Hosty in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters between 2:45 and 2:50 p.m. on Nov. 22, shortly after the President was slain. He said:

"And Mr. Hosty ran over to me and he says, 'Jack, a Communist killed President Kennedy.' I said, 'What?' He said 'Lee Oswald killed President Kennedy.' He said, 'Who is Lee Oswald?' He said, 'He is in our Communist file. We knew he was here in Dallas.'"

Revill then told the commission Hosty had said the FBI had information that Oswald was capable of committing assassination.

Hosty said the conversation went this way:

"Lieutenant Revill advised me that—I might add he was in a very excited state—he advised me that he had a hot lead that he had just determined that the only employe from the Texas School Book Depository who could not be accounted for was a man named Lee. Now this conversation took place at approximately 3 p.m., about an hour after Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested by the Dallas Police Department. I told Lieutenant Revill that Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested about

an hour ago that he was an employe of the Texas School Book Depository and that he was a man who had defected to Russia and had returned to the United States in 1962."

Hosty declared prior to the assassination of the President of the United States, "I had no information indicating violence on this part of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Hosty said he and another agent tried to interview Oswald in Dallas police headquarters soon after the discussion with Revill. He quoted Oswald as saying, "Oh, you are Hosty. I've heard about you." Oswald started to swear and the FBI agent said Oswald declared, "I am going to fix you, FBI."

He was highly excited. He was very surly, and he was cursing in his answers to us, snarled at us," Hosty testified.

Hosty said he listened to Homicide Squad Capt. Will Fritz interview Oswald.

Oswald told Capt. Fritz that he went to lunch at approximately noon on the 22nd of November, ate his lunch in the lunchroom and had gone and gotten a Coca-Cola from the Coca-Cola machine to have with his lunch. He claimed he was in the lunchroom at the time President Kennedy passed the building," Hosty said.

When he was asked why he left the School Book Depository that day, he stated that in all his opinion there was no more work for the rest of the day, that everybody was too upset. He got on a bus and went home. He went to his residence on North Beckley, changed his clothes, and then went to a movie.

Capt. Fritz asked him if he always carried a pistol when he went to a movie, and he said he carried it because he felt like it. He then denied that he killed Officer Tippit or President Kennedy.

Hosty's testimony was that he made three visits to the Irving (Tex.) neighborhood where Marina Oswald lived with Mrs. Ruth Paine before the assassination—on Oct. 29, Nov. 1 and Nov. 5.

Lee Oswald Urged End Of Marines

Harvey Oswald once wrote that the U. S. Marine Corps in which he served should be abolished because of its potential to launch a military coup against the government.

In a draft of a proposed speech written by Oswald and included in the Warren Commission evidence just released, Oswald wrote:

"Americans are apt to scoff at the idea that a military coup in the U. S. could ever replace our government. But that is an idea that has grounds for consideration."

He ruled out the Army as not a "fertile enough ground for a far-right regime to go a very long way" because of many conscripts, unwieldy size and numerous bases.

He added:

"Which service, then, can qualify to launch a coup in the U.S.A.? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few bases as necessary. Only one outfit fits that description, and the U.S. Marine Corps is a rightwing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequences to the freedom of the United States. I agree with former President Truman when he said that the Marine Corps should be abolished."

26
THE EVENING STAR
November 24, 1964

IF KENNEDY HAD SURVIVED

Surgeon Cites Effects of Brain Damage

By WILLIAM GRIGG
Star Staff Writer

If President Kennedy somehow could have survived the massive head wound inflicted by his assassin he would have been unable to read and his imagination and ability to reason abstractly probably would have been impaired, a brain surgeon told the Warren Commission.

In other testimony now released, a doctor describes efforts made after the President was known to be dead and tells a few details of the last rites given John F. Kennedy.

The testimony on the damage to the President's mental capacities came from Dr. William Kemp Clark, director of neurological surgery at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., and a participant in the treatment of Kennedy there. Dr. Clark already had made it clear that the loss of cerebral tissue and the loss of blood made the wound "insurvivable."

But later in the testimony taken for the Warren Commission, he was asked to comment "with respect to competency, had he been able to survive."

Dr. Clark then said there would have been a "visual field deficit which would have interfered in a major way with his ability to read . . . He would have had specific difficulty with finding the next line in a book or paper.

REGISTRATION OF PATIENTS DALLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT - EMERGENCY ROOM

01811

TIME	R.N. NUMBER	NAME OF PATIENT	AGE/SEX	CHIEF COMPLAINT	DISPOSITION	PHYSICIAN
12:31	247 39	Carl, Sullivan	16 M	Left Breast Injury	S	
12:39	247 40	Howard, Webster	70 M	GSW -	S	Lyford
12:38	247 41	Elizabeth, Yehon	53 F	Blunt Injury Chest	S	
12:40	247 42	Backham, John	19 M	Chd. Burn	G	
12:40	247 43	Connolly, James	40 M	GSW -	S	Ido
12:54	247 44	Julius, Ronald	24 M	GSW	S	
1:25	247 45	Edward, Carl	39 M	Gun Shot Chest	M	Lyford
1:25	01847 46	Benson, Edie	45 F	Blunt Injury	M	

Part of a page from the records of Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., for Nov. 22, 1963, shows the names of two other patients listed

between those of President Kennedy and Connolly. The "GSW" opposite the name of the hospital's notation for gunshot wound

"How much damage he would have had to his motor system, the ability to control or coordinate his left extremities, I would not know. This conceivably could have been a problem in enabling him to move about, to appear in public, etc.

"Finally, and probably most important, since the brain, as far as at its higher levels, (functions) largely as a unit, the loss of this much brain tissue likely would have impaired his ability in abstract reasoning, imagination, (even though) the part of the President's brain struck is not that part specifically concerned with these matters.

"The effect of loss of considerable brain tissue does affect

the total performance of the organ in these matters."

It was Dr. Clark who signed the death certificate and fixed the time at 1 p.m., "an approximation as it is, first, extremely difficult to state precisely when death occurs. Secondly, no one was monitoring the clock so an approximation of 1 o'clock was chosen."

Then, he said, "I told Mrs. Kennedy, the President's wife, of his death. She told me that she knew it and thanked me for our efforts."

Another physician, Dr. Marion Thomas Jenkins, described the futility of those efforts:

"As the resuscitative maneuvers were begun, such as 'chest

cardiac massage,' there was with each compression of the sternum (breastbone), a gush of blood from the skull wound which indicated there was massive vascular damage in the skull and the brain, as well as brain tissue damage, and we recognized by this time that the patient was beyond the point of resuscitation, that he was in fact dead; and this was substantiated by getting a silent electrical pattern on the electrocardiogram. . . .

"However, for a period of minutes, but I can't now define exactly, since I didn't put this in a report, after we knew he was dead, we continued attempted resuscitative maneuvers.

"When we saw who arrived in the outside the emergency room where this was done after the death of those after the

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Increased Security Backed by Panel

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

A 50 percent increase in Secret Service agents; an automatic system to detect White House intruders and other mechanical aids to improve protection of the President have been recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon.

The recommendations were detailed in the newly-released volumes of testimony taken by the Warren Commission.

The commission, in its report on the assassination of President Kennedy, noted that Dillon called for expenditures of \$1 million over a 20-month period, but details of how the money was to be spent have been withheld until now.

The fate of these proposals is linked to the final recommendations of the cabinet-level committee studying ways to improve presidential protection. Since Dillon is the ranking member of the committee, his earlier recommendations to the Warren Commission are especially significant.

Report Due Next Month

The committee, chaired by Dillon, is due to report its findings to the President next month. It is expected to leave primary responsibility for presidential protection within the

Secret Service. It is also likely to underline some of the money recommendations disclosed to the Warren Commission, particularly those calling for more personnel for the Secret Service.

Dillon told the Warren Commission the Secret Service had known for years that it was seriously understaffed but wasn't able to convey this message to Congress. A more receptive audience is expected now.

In addition to increasing the present agent strength of 415 by 205 more agents, five technicians and 50 clerks, Dillon proposed spending about half a million dollars for equipment and research.

"There are funds for a new armored car, various funds for improving the intrusion detection at the White House and lighting at the White House," Dillon explained.

"There is no automatic system now. If anyone breaks through the fence at night, nobody knows it unless someone should see them. They have developed such a system and the Secret Service would like to get it installed. It would break through, and they would automatically know someone is on the grounds and they can take action accordingly.

"Also, they would like emergency lighting that would be hidden behind various trees or behind the wall so that if someone broke through at a place, the lights would go on automatically and the person would be seen."

Along with Dillon's testimony, the volumes of exhibits contained what was entitled a "planning document" of the Secret Service, originally classified for "limited official use."

The document was described as a "plan to meet requirements for expanded protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States." It was the justification for an increased budget for the Secret Service.

Procedures Changed

In this document, the Secret Service reported that it had made a number of changes in procedure and had reorganized some of its internal operations but expressed belief that all this was not enough. The Secret Service proposed:

That the Protective Research Section, which is supposed to spot potential threats to the President and Vice President, and expanded its activities more effectively. Identify those who might wish to harm the President or Vice President. That the number of Secret

Service agents in the field assigned to protective work should be substantially increased to give better coverage to potential risks and more thorough preparation to presidential visits.

That training of agents should be increased, additional agents provided for protection of the Vice President and a number of devices acquired to provide physical protection to the President in various situations.

These devices include nylon protective blankets which protect against small explosives; lightweight vests to protect agents using their bodies to shield the President; obstructive means of protection in reviewing stands.

The "planning document" reported that various other devices are now being researched for added protection.

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department — and asked him what is the proper time to declare one dead.

"As I remember now, he said: 'The time that the soul leaves the body is not at exactly the time that medical testimony might say that death was declared.'"

Dr. Jenkins was not sure whether, in fact, the rites were after the declaration of death or not.

"It's still hazy . . . Mrs. Kennedy (who had been in the emergency room in the first moments when the doctors saw the President's body) had come back . . . and most of the people were beginning to leave," Dr. Jenkins said.

Two nurses told the commission that after the rites, they cleaned the President's body, rolled the body in clean sheeting and placed it in the coffin that had arrived.

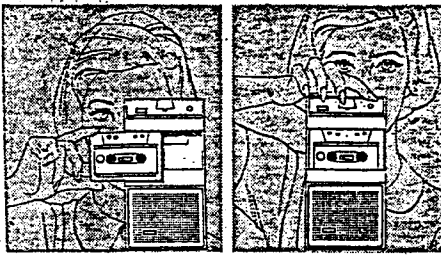
use of President Kennedy and Gov. The "GSW" opposite the names was al's notation for gunshot wounds.

sage, there was compression of the (asthene), a gush of the skull wound ated there was ular damage in the brain, as well as damage, and we this time that beyond the point of that he was in nd this was sub getting a silent l pattern on the gram. . . . for a period of I can't now define I didn't put this in r we knew he was ntinued attempted maneuvers.

When we saw the two priests who arrived in the corridor outside the emergency room where this was taking place, I went to the door and asked one of those — after turning over my

Mrs. Kennedy, they said, then returned and "wanted to be alone with him after the priests left, so we all came out and sat there outside and she was alone with him."

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A Grim Drama Told by President

THE PRESIDENT

President Johnson's testimony to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, as given in a statement submitted July 10, follows:

The White House,
Washington
July 10, 1964

The Honorable Earl Warren,
The Chief Justice of
The United States,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Chief Justice: I have attempted, in the enclosed statement, to set forth my recollection of the tragic events of November 22, 1963. I am conscious of the limitations of my narrative. I had no opportunity, in the difficult and critical days following the assassination of President Kennedy, to record my impressions. Recollection at this late date is necessarily incomplete.

However, I fully realize the great importance of your task, and I have endeavored, as best I can, to set forth the events and my impressions as they remain in my mind at this time. Although I fear that they will be of little specific use to you, I hope that they may be of some interest.

I hope that you and the members of your commission, as well as the devoted members of the staff who have worked so long and diligently on the undertaking, will accept my thanks and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson.

(Statement of the President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, concerning the events of November 22, 1963)

Prelude

Friday morning, November 22, began with a reception in the Longhorn Room of the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth. President and Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Johnson and I had spent the night in that hotel. Then, President Kennedy and I went to a parking lot across from the hotel where a speaker's stand had been set up and we addressed a crowd that was gathered here. We then returned to the hotel and had breakfast.

After that, at about 10:30 a.m., we motored to the Fort Worth airfield. Mrs. Johnson and I then went aboard Air Force II for the trip to Dallas.

We arrived at Love Field in Dallas, as I remember, just shortly after 11:30 a.m.

Agents Youngblood and Johnson and two other agents were with us.

We disembarked from the plane promptly after it came to a stop at Love Field. We were met by a committee of local officials and citizens. After greeting them, Mrs. Johnson and I, together with the special agents, walked over to the area where President and Mrs. Ken-

down Elm Street to the point where the assassination occurred, it was traveling at a speed which I should estimate at 12 or 15 miles an hour.

After we had proceeded a short way down Elm Street, I heard a sharp report. The crowd at this point had become somewhat spotty.

The vice-presidential car was then about three cars lengths behind President Kennedy's car, with the presidential follow-up car intervening.

I was startled by the sharp report or explosion, but I had no time to speculate as to its origin because Agent Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down. I was pushed down by Agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of Agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough.

I remember attempting to turn my head to make sure that Mrs. Johnson had bent down. Both she and Senator Yarborough had crouched down at Agent Youngblood's command.

At some time in this sequence of events, I heard other explosions. It was impossible for me to tell the direction from which the explosions came.

The First Word

I felt the automobile sharply accelerate, and in a moment or so Agent Youngblood released me. I ascertained that Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough were all right. I heard Agent Youngblood speaking over his radio transmitter. I asked him what had happened. He said that he was not sure but that he had learned that the motorcade was going to the hospital.

I did not see anything that was going on in and around the president's automobile.

When we arrived at the hospital, Agent Youngblood told me to get out of the car, go into the building, not to stop, and to stay close to him and the other agents. When the car came to a stop, a cordon of agents formed around me. And we walked rapidly into the hospital and then we went into a room there. Because of the method which Agent Youngblood directed for leaving the car and entering the hospital, I did not see the presidential car or any of the persons in it.

In the hospital room to which Mrs. Johnson and I were taken, the shades were drawn — I think by Agent Youngblood. In addition to him, two or three other agents were there.

As I remember, we got our first specific report from Emory Roberts, one of the agents from the White House detail. He had told us that President Kennedy had been very badly injured and

Гостиница „МЕТРОПОЛЬ“
г. Москва

I do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked. I have stated the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization. My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. I took these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious deliberations. I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
E. H. Oswald

I solemnly affirm that the statements made by me in this statement are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief at such time as

Signature
K. L. ...
Local A
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THE TWO FACES OF LEE HARV

An undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the U.S. embassy in Moscow asks that his citizenship be revoked—"my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

But in a says he and asks ters were

loss of this great man and good friend could express itself in words or in surface feelings.

I suppose, actually, that the only outlet for the grief that shock had submerged was our sharp, painful, and bitter concern and solicitude for Mrs. Kennedy.

Despite my awareness of the reasons for Mr. O'Donnell's insistence — in which I think he was joined by one or more of the Secret Service agents — that we board the airplane, leave Dallas, and go to Washington without delay, I was determined that we would not return until Mrs. Kennedy was ready, and that we would carry the president's body back with us if she wanted.

A Phone Call

We left the room and were ushered by a cordon of agents to cars which were awaiting us. At Agent Youngblood's insistence, I entered one car and Mrs. Johnson another. Agent Youngblood and I were sitting in the back seat and congressman Thornberry was in the front seat.

As we started away from the hospital, congressman Albert Thomas came up to the car. He saw congressman Thornberry — I don't think he saw me — and he asked the congressman to wait for him. At my direction, the car stopped and picked him

for Mrs. Kennedy to use these quarters.

Shortly after we boarded the plane, I called Robert Kennedy, the president's brother and the attorney general. I knew how grief-stricken he was, and I wanted to say something that would comfort him.

Despite his shock, he discussed the practical problems at hand — problems of special urgency because we did not at that time have any information as to the motivation of the assassination or its possible implications.

An Old Friend

The attorney general said that he would like to look into the matter of whether the oath of office as president should be administered to me immediately or after we returned to Washington, and that he would call back.

I thereafter talked with McGeorge Bundy and Walter Jenkins, both of whom urged that the return to Washington should not be delayed. I told them I was waiting for Mrs. Kennedy and for the president's body to be placed on the plane, and would not return prior to that time.

As I remember, our conversation was interrupted to allow the attorney general to come back on the line. He said that the oath should be administered to me immediately before taking

made to permit access to the airplane.

And a

A few minutes later, Mrs. Kennedy arrived. Mrs. Kennedy spoke to her. We fought her, but our inadequate. She private quarters estimate that Mrs. Kennedy arrived just after 2 o'clock.

About a half hour after we arrived, Mrs. Kennedy was asked someone Mrs. Kennedy was during the afternoon. Mrs. Kennedy came and during the morning.

I shall never forget her, but I'm told that she administered at Johnson and were at my office.

The plane took after the sweetest memories. I then Kennedy's mother Kennedy. She been advised of tion. I told her of our sorrow for telephone to Mr. also tried to comfort to the per. I called the Governor's her of our conc

Dallas, as I remember, just shortly after 11:30 a.m.

Agents Youngblood and Johns and two other agents were with us.

We disembarked from the plane promptly after it came to a stop at Love Field. We were met by a committee of local officials and citizens. After greeting them, Mrs. Johnson and I, together with the special agents walked over to the area where President and Mrs. Kennedy would disembark. We were followed by the reception committee.

President Kennedy's plane arrived about 5 or 10 minutes after Air Force II. The President and Mrs. Kennedy disembarked and they greeted us and the people in the reception committee.

Then the President and Mrs. Kennedy walked along the fence, shaking hands with people in the crowd that had assembled. Mrs. Johnson and I followed along the fence, greeting people and shaking hands. This took 5 or 10 minutes, as I recall.

Mrs. Johnson, Senator Ralph Yarborough, and I then entered the car which had been provided for us in the motorcade. It was a Lincoln Continental convertible. I think that our car was the fourth in the motorcade. We were the second car behind the President's automobile.

The driver of the car in which Mrs. Johnson and I were riding was Hurchel Jacks, who is a member of the Texas Highway Patrol. Agent Youngblood was sitting next to him in the front seat.

I was sitting behind Agent Youngblood; Mrs. Johnson was next to me; and Senator Yarborough was on the left of the rear seat — that is, just behind the driver.

Then the Sound

At first, as we left Love Field and proceeded through the less-populated areas, the crowds were thin. I recall, however, that Mrs. Johnson and I and Senator Yarborough commented upon the good spirit and obvious good wishes of the crowd. As we drove closer to town, the crowds became quite large.

We made several stops as a result of stops by the automobiles ahead of us. I did not get out of the car, but on occasion a few people broke from the crowd and ran over, and I shook hands with several people on these occasions.

The motorcade proceeded down Main Street and then turned right on Houston. It then turned into Elm, which is a block, I believe, beyond the intersection of Main and Houston. The crowd on Elm Street was smaller.

As the motorcade proceeded

dent car or any of the persons in it.

In the hospital room to which Mrs. Johnson and I were taken, the shades were drawn — I think by Agent Youngblood. In addition to him, two or three other agents were there.

As I remember, we got our first specific report from Emory Roberts, one of the agents from the White House detail. He had told us that President Kennedy had been very badly injured and that his condition was quite poor. He said that he thought we should make plans to get back to Washington immediately.

I asked about Gov. Connally and was told that he, too, had been shot, but that his wound was not serious. I was told that Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally were uninjured and that no one else had been hurt.

Mrs. Johnson and I asked if we could see Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally. Agent Youngblood told me that I could not leave the room, and I followed his direction.

Mrs. Johnson was allowed to leave for this purpose.

'He's Gone'

At some time during these events, Kenneth O'Donnell, congressman Jack Brooks, congressman Homer Thornberry, and Cliff Carter came into the room.

It was Ken O'Donnell who, at about 1:20 p.m., told us that the president had died. I think his precise words were, "He's gone." O'Donnell said that we should return to Washington and that we should take the president's plane for this purpose.

I found it hard to believe that this had happened. The whole thing seemed unreal — unbelievable. A few hours earlier, I had breakfast with John Kennedy; he was alive, strong, vigorous; I could not believe now that he was dead. I was shocked and sickened.

When Mr. O'Donnell told us to get on the plane and go back to Washington, I asked about Mrs. Kennedy. O'Donnell told me that Mrs. Kennedy would not leave the hospital without the president's body, and urged again that we go ahead and take Air Force I and return to Washington.

I did not want to go and leave Mrs. Kennedy in this situation. I said so, but I agreed that we would board the airplane and wait until Mrs. Kennedy and the president's body were brought aboard the plane.

It is, of course, difficult to convey an accurate impression of the period of time that we were in the hospital room. We were all stunned. I suppose we were in a state of shock and there was no time for the shock to wear off sufficiently so that the magnitude of our personal

back seat and congressman Thornberry was in the front seat.

As we started away from the hospital, congressman Albert Thomas came up to the car. He saw congressman Thornberry — I don't think he saw me — and he asked the congressman to wait for him. At my direction, the car stopped and picked him up and he sat in the front seat with congressman Thornberry. I am sure this didn't take as much as a minute. Congressman Thornberry then climbed over and got into the back seat with us.

When we got to the airport, we proceeded to drive to the ramp leading into the plane, and we entered the plane.

We were ushered into the private quarters of the president's plane. It didn't seem right for John Kennedy not to be there. I told someone that we preferred

return to Washington should not be delayed. I told them I was waiting for Mrs. Kennedy and for the president's body to be placed on the plane, and would not return prior to that time.

As I remember, our conversation was interrupted to allow the attorney general to come back on the line. He said that the oath should be administered to me immediately, before taking off for Washington, and that it should be administered by a judicial officer of the United States. Shortly thereafter, the deputy attorney general, Mr. Katzenbach, dictated the form of oath to one of the secretaries aboard the plane.

I thought of Sarah Hughes, an old friend who is judge of the U.S. District Court in Dallas. We telephoned Judge Hughes' office. She was not there, but she returned the call in a few minutes and said she would be at the airplane in 10 minutes. I asked that arrangements be

the plane was after the swiftness. I then Kennedy's mother Kennedy. She been advised of tion. I told her of our sorrow for telephone to Mr. Kennedy also tried to comfort for the p. I then called the governor's her of our conce John, and tried to comfort.

I then asked military aide to call McGeorge B. King to instruct Cabinet member their way to J. immediately.

When we landed, Air Force short statement, radio, and tele heart, I asked that I should not that of the respi fate had thrust

Differing Reactions to S Of Shooting Recalled b

By DAVID BRAATEN
Star Staff Writer

Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr. and his wife, Nellie, were sitting on jump seats immediately in front of President and Mrs. Kennedy in the presidential limousine when the assassin struck, and the governor himself received near fatal wounds from one of the bullets.

Their testimony before the Warren Commission revealed different — though equally human — reactions to the sudden shock of the assassination.

Mrs. Connally's thoughts were for her husband.

The governor's were for the mortally wounded President in the seat behind him.

"Only Thought"

Connally, who had passed out on the race to Parkland Hospital, was jolted into consciousness when the limousine halted abruptly outside the emergency ward.

"The only thought that occurred to me," he told the commission, "was that I was in the jump seat next to the door, that everyone concerned was going to be concerned with the President; that I had to get out of the way so they could get to the President. So . . . I suddenly lurched out of (Mrs. Connally's) arms and tried to stand upright to get myself out of the car . . . They tell me I got almost upright, and then just collapsed again, and someone then picked

me up and put me on a stretcher."

Mrs. Connally described the scene this way:

"We arrived at the hospital, and sat there what seemed to me like an interminable time, and from what I know was just a few minutes, but the thoughts that went through my mind were how long must I sit here with this dying man in my arms while everybody is swarming over the President whom I felt very sure was dead . . ."

The President was put in one room, her husband in another, Mrs. Connally recalled.

Tells of Confusion

"There was much commotion and confusion," she said. "There were lots of what I assumed were Secret Service men rushing in with machine guns, I guess, or tommyguns . . . There was no one with me and, of course, my thoughts then were, 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?"

"I knew no one in the hospital and I was alone. Twice I got up and opened the door into the emergency room, and I could see here John and I could see him moving, and I knew then that he was still alive."

The Connallys both described for the commission the minutes just before the assassination,

when the president was making thousands of friends in downtown Dallas.

Improvements

There were two prompt stops which could shake children, and just as we were about to turn off Main Street, made her off-

"Mr. President, Dallas doesn't love very sure was dead . . ."

"Then I don't it seems to me it I heard a noise ing noise," Mrs the commission, back, and saw t

he had both had . . . He made n cry. I saw no thing. It was just the expression of he just sort of stu

"Once I heard own mind I ide rifle shot," I immediately thought that cro

was that this is I attempt . . . I look . . . and someone had

back."

Mrs. Connally saying, "Oh, no, as he recoiled to crumpled like a

mal, he said, "M going to kill us a

Connally: "I k because of the a

resident and Mrs. Johnson

MRS. JOHNSON

AFFIDAVIT

I solemnly declare that I am a loyal United States national, that I have not lost my citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true. I hereby apply for a loan of the United States Government funds for repatriation for myself and my dependents herein named. I promise to repay all funds that may be advanced to me, and to keep the Department of State, Washington, D. C., informed of my address after my arrival in the United States until such time as the loan is repaid in full.

Lee H. Oswald
(Signature of applicant)

KALININA ST. 4-24 Minsk,
(Local Address) U.S.S.R.

Feb. 29, 1962

By the Associated Press
The partial text of a statement by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson submitted July 16 to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy follows:

It all began so beautifully. After a drizzle in the morning, the sun came out bright and beautiful. We were going into Dallas. In the lead car, President and Mrs. Kennedy, John and Nellie, and then a Secret Service car full of men, and then our car I Lyndon and me and Sen. Yarborough. The streets were lined with people — lots and lots of people — children all smiling; placards, confetti, people waving from windows. One last happy moment I had was looking up and seeing Mary Griffith leaning out of a window waving at me. Mary for many years had been in charge of altering the clothes which I purchased at a Dallas store.

right, above my shoulder, from a building. Then a moment and then two more shots in rapid succession.

There had been such a gala air that I thought it must be firecrackers or some sort of celebration. Then, in the lead car, the Secret Service men were suddenly down. I heard over the radio system, "Let's get out of here," and our Secret Service man who was with us, Ruf Youngblood, I believe it was, vaulted over the front seat on top of Lyndon, threw him to the floor, and said "get down."

Sen. Yarborough and I cucked our heads. The car accelerated terrifically fast — faster and faster.

As we ground to a halt — we were still the third car — Secret Service men began to pull, lead, guide, and hustle us out. I cast one last look over my shoulder and saw, in the president's car, a bundle of pink, just like a drill of blossoms, lying on the back seat. I think it was Mrs. Kennedy lying over the president's body. They led us to the right, the left, and onward into a quiet room in the hospital — a very small room. It was lined with white sheets, I believe.

Hears 3 Shots

Then almost at the edge of town, on our way to the Trade Mart where we were going to have the luncheon, we were rounding a curve, going down a hill, and suddenly there was a sharp loud report — a shot. It seemed to me to come from the

So Alone . . .

Suddenly I found myself face to face with Jackie in a small hall. I think it was right outside the operating room. You always think of her — or someone like her — as being insulated, protected; she was quite alone.

I don't think I ever saw anyone so much alone in my life. I went up to her, put my arm around her, and said something to her. I'm sure it was something like, "God help us all," because my feelings for her were too tumultuous to put into words.

And then I went in to see Nellie. There it was different, because Nellie and I have gone through so many things together since 1938. I hugged her tight and we both cried and I said "Nellie, it's going to be all right." And Nellie said, "Yes John's going to be all right." Among her many other fine qualities, she is also tough.

Getting out of the hospital in the cars was one of the swiftest walks I have ever made. We go in Lyndon said to stop the sirens. We drove along as fast as we could. I looked up at a building and there already was a flag at half-mast. I think that when the enormity of what had happened first struck me.

When we got to the airplane we entered airplane No. 1 for the first time. There was a TV set on, and the commentator was saying, "Lyndon B. Johnson, now President of the United States."

I went in to see Mrs. Kennedy and, though it was a very hard thing to do, she made it as easy as possible. She said things like "Oh, Lady Bird, it's good that we've always liked you two so much." She said, "Oh, what if I had not been there? I'm so glad I was there."
"Oh, Lady Bird, we've always liked you both so much." I tried to express something of how we felt. I said, "Oh, Mrs. Kennedy you know we never even wanted to be vice president and now

OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

But in a later letter to the embassy, Oswald says he is "a loyal United States national" and asks a loan for repatriation. Both letters were published in the Warren report.

use these made to permit her to have access to the airplane.

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of the United I then asked Gen. Clifton, the thereafter; the military aide to the president, general, Mr. call McGeorge Bundy in Wash-

PANEL

Nobility of Widow Praised by Johnson

Continued From Page A-1

It was found in the street. Jack Ruby claiming he killed the assassin because he wanted to save Mrs. Kennedy the ordeal of testifying at a trial.

Marina Oswald, the assassin's wife, testifying she knew her husband was guilty by the look in his eyes when she talked to him at the Dallas police station.

The assassin's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, belligerently telling the Warren Commission that her son was an agent of the U.S. government and refusing to concede that he killed the President.

26 Volumes Released
John Pic, half-brother of Lee

believes his mother realizes Oswald was guilty; but "is out to make as much money as she can on her relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald."

The recollections and the emotions of the 552 witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission are printed in the 26 volumes released at the direction of the White House.

The testimony is contained in hard-bound book form and available for \$76 a set at the Government Printing Office.

The testimony released yesterday was the basis for the commission's findings, issued eight weeks ago. It was scheduled for distribution to reporters

Secretary of State Dean Rusk who said the evidence showed the Soviet Union and Cuba had no part in the assassination.

Dillon Details Plan
Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon detailed his recommendations for improving protection of the President.

Dillon recommended a 50 percent increase in the Secret Service staff, an automatic system to detect White House intruders and other mechanical aids.

Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley admitted that some of his men violated regulations by taking drinks while off duty the night before the assassination. But he said this had nothing to do with their inability to prevent the assassination.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D-Tex., who was riding with then Vice President Johnson two cars behind President Kennedy's limousine when the assassination occurred, expressed amazement at what he called the slow response of Secret Service agents when the shots were fired.

Agents Praised
But the Warren Commission said there is no evidence that the Secret Service men failed to take any action within their power. The commission praised the "instantaneous and heroic response" of some of the agents.

President Johnson's distress

ington should not told them I was s. Kennedy and ent's body to be plane, and would to that time. er, our conversa pted to allow the al to come back le said that the, administered to y, before taking gton, and tha it nistered by a of the United thereafter, Mr. y general, Mr. ictated the form of the secretaries ne. Sarah Hughes, an is judge of the Court in Dallas. Judge Hughes' s not there, but he call in a few aid she would be in 10 minutes. I arrangements be

ine plane took out promptly after the swearing in ceremonies. I then called President Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy. She had previously been advised of the assassination. I told her of our grief and of our sorrow for her. I gave the telephone to Mrs. Johnson, who also tried to bring a word of comfort to the president's mother. I then called Nellie Connally, the governor's wife, and told her of our concern for her and John, and tried to give her some comfort. I then asked Gen. Clifton, the military aide to the president, to call McGeorge Bundy in Washington to instruct him to ask the Cabinet members who were on their way to Japan to return immediately. When we landed at the Andrews Air Force Base, I made a short statement for the press, radio, and television. In my heart, I asked for God's help that I should not prove unworthy of the responsibility which fate had thrust upon me.

wald was guilty," but "is out to make as much money as she can on her relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald." The recollections and the emotions of the 552 witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission are printed in the 26 volumes released at the direction of the White House. The testimony is contained in hard-bound book form and available for \$76 a set at the Government Printing Office. The testimony released yesterday was the basis for the commission's findings, issued eight weeks ago. It was scheduled for distribution to reporters 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 prior publication of a part of the testimony elsewhere. A few hours later, the White House released the entire set for publication. Among those who testified was

Vice President Johnson two cars behind President Kennedy's limousine when the assassination occurred, expressed amazement at what he called the slow response of Secret Service agents when the shots were fired. Agents Praised But the Warren Commission said there is no evidence that the Secret Service men failed to take any action within their power. The commission praised the "instantaneous and heroic response" of some of the agents. President Johnson's distress was summed up in this paragraph of a statement he filed with the commission: "I found it hard to believe that this had happened. The whole thing seemed unreal, unbelievable. A few hours earlier I had breakfast with John Kennedy; he was alive, strong, vigorous. I could not believe now that he was dead. I was shocked and sickened."

the first time. There was a TV set on, and the commentator was saying, "Lyndon B. Johnson, now President of the United States. . . . I went in to see Mrs. Kennedy and, though it was a very hard thing to do, she made it as easy as possible. She said things like 'Oh, Lady Bird, it's good that we've always liked you two so much.' She said, 'Oh, what if I had not been there? I'm so glad I was there.'" "Oh, Lady Bird, we've always liked you both so much." I tried to express something of how we felt. I said, "Oh, Mrs. Kennedy you know we never even wanted to be vice president and now dear God, it's come to this."

Reactions to Sudden Shock Recalled by Connallys

me on a stretch-ly described the i at the hospital what seemed to interminable time t I know was just but the thoughts rough my mind g must I sit here man in my arms dy is swarming ident whom I felt dead. . . . nt was put in one sband in another, recalled. of Confusion much commotion ion" she said. lots of what I as- secret Service men h machine guns, I myguns. . . . There with me and, of oughts then were, ny other woman, I the doctors were the left, and they g too good care of e worried about one in the hospital. ne. Twice I got up the door into the oom, and I could d I could see him knew then that he llys both described the minutes: the assassination,

when the presidential motorcade was making its way past thousands of friendly Texans in downtown Dallas. Impromptu Stops There were two or three impromptu stops so the President could shake hands with children, and just as the car turned off Main Street Mrs. Connally made her oft-quoted remark, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you." "Then I don't know how soon it seems to me it was very soon, I heard a noise . . . a frightening noise," Mrs. Connally told the commission. "I looked back, and saw the President as he had both hands at his neck. . . . He made no utterance, no cry. I saw no blood, not anything. It was just sort of nothing, the expression on his face, and he just sort of slumped down." "Once I heard the shot in my own mind I identified it as a rifle shot," said Connally, "and I immediately — the only thought that crossed my mind was that this is an assassination on the right. I attempt. . . . I was turning to look . . . and then I felt like someone had hit me in the back." Mrs. Connally: "I recall John saying, 'Oh, no, no, no, . . . and I as he recoiled to the right, just crumpled like a wounded animal, he said, 'My God, they are going to kill us all.'" Connally: "I knew I had been hit, and I immediately assumed because of the amount of blood,

and, in fact, that it had obviously passed through my chest, that I had probably been fatally hit. . . . I heard the (third) shot very clearly. I heard it hit him. . . . Immediately I could see on my clothes, my clothing, I could see on the interior of the car, which, as I recall, was a pale blue, brain tissue, which I immediately recognized, and I recall very well, on my trousers there was one chunk of brain tissue as big as almost my thumb, thumbnail. . . . Mrs. Connally: "The third shot that I heard I felt, it felt like spent buckshot falling all over us, and then, of course, I too could see that it was the matter, brain tissue, or whatever, just human matter, all over the car and both of us." Quote Mrs. Connally Both the Connallys remembered Mrs. Connally saying, as the car raced off to the hospital, "They have killed my husband. I have his brains in my hand." Mrs. Connally said Mrs. Kennedy repeated it several times. Neither the wounded governess nor his wife was able to look back at the Kennedys during the trip to Parkland Hospital, but Mrs. Connally did recall "people and things rushing past us" as the limousine raced on. "I remember thinking what a terrible sight this must be to those people, to see these two shot-up men, and it was a terribly horrifying thing," she told the commission.

Kennedy's Order Ironically, President Kennedy himself gave an order a few days before the assassination that contributed to his exposure during motorcades, the testimony indicated. Agent Hill, who jumped on the back of the presidential limousine after the shots were fired, told the commission that the President, on the Monday before the assassination, had insisted that agents not ride during motorcades on the metal footrests built into the back of the President's car. Kennedy complained the agents standing on the "step boards" had obstructed his access to crowds in Tampa on a trip shortly before the Texas journey. Despite the urgings of officials who feared there might be a conspiracy against the government, Johnson held up the presidential plane in Dallas so that it could bring back to Washington Mrs. Kennedy and the late President's body. He recalled talking by phone to the President's brother, the then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, near Washington and being advised to be sworn in as president before leaving Dallas. Widow's Regrets In Mrs. Kennedy's testimony taken at the home she had established in Georgetown, she said she had been tormented by the thought that she might have helped her husband. She said she had been looking to the left, away from her husband. ". . . I used to think if I only had been looking to the right I would have seen the first shot hit him, then I could have pulled him down and then the second shot would not have hit him." One of the few deletions of

Russia, Cuba Had No Part, Rusk Says

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Warren Commission that the "Gravest issues of war and peace" were raised by President Kennedy's assassination, but the evidence completely absolved both the Soviet Union and Cuba of any part in the shooting. Rusk said that one of the "great questions" in his mind when he learned of the assassination was: "Could some foreign government somehow be involved in such an episode?" "I realized that were this so this would raise the gravest issues of war and peace, but that nevertheless it was important to try to get at the truth—the answer to that question—wherever that truth might lead." After a full inquiry, Rusk said, "I have not seen or heard of any scrap of evidence indicating that the Soviet Union has any desire to eliminate President Kennedy nor in any way participated in such an event." Rusk also absolved Cuba of responsibility for the assassination. testimony made by the Warren Commission in the transcript released was an apparent reference by Mrs. Kennedy made to the President's wounds. Gov. and Mrs. Connally, who were riding in the car with the Kennedys, said they heard Mrs. Kennedy say, "They have killed my husband. . . . I have got his brains on my hand." When the presidential party reached Parkland Hospital Mrs. Johnson recalled looking over her shoulder and seeing in the Kennedy vehicle "a bundle of pink just like a drift of blossoms lying on the back seat. . . . I think it was Mrs. Kennedy lying over the President's body."

MARINA'S MEMORIES

'I Can Confidently Say... This Was Fate'

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

In her own hand, in her own language, Marina Oswald has sketched a story of classic tragedy which even the Russian masters would never have contemplated.

"It seems as though it all happened yesterday," she wrote in a statement submitted to the Warren Commission, "and three years already gone by—not a very long period of time, but it has passed as fast as a single day. . . . You might be interested to know how I met Lee Oswald, and how we lived.

"It was an ordinary life, not unusual in any way. It is the way the enormous majority of people live in the world. But it seems to me as though it was in some way marked by fate. Even now I can confidently say that this was fate. And may those who do not believe in fate excuse me.

Met in Minsk

"This is how it happened: Lee and I met in Minsk."

Mrs. Oswald's handwritten account, covering 48 pages of ruled paper, is one of the documents included in the volumes of evidence taken by the Warren Commission during its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The document, as well as her testimony before the commission, have just been made public.

Her description of her life with Lee tells of days of romance and happiness in Russia turning into months of sorrow and anger in the United States until she finally tries to commit suicide in the spring of 1963.

In her self-portrait, Marina emerges as a tolerant, bewildered woman struggling to keep her family together in increasingly tense situations. Other testimony included in the report, however, is not so kind.

Belittled Husband

Some of those who knew the Oswalds in Texas testify that Marina berated and belittled her husband; that she ridiculed him in front of relative strangers; that she referred contemptuously to his sexual ability.

George S. de Mohrenschildt, for instance, a Russian emigre who befriended the Oswalds in Texas, testified at one point that:

"She was annoying him (Lee) all the time—'Why don't you make some money?' 'Why don't they have a car, why don't they have more dresses, look at everybody else living so well, and they are just miserable flunk-eyes. She was annoying him all the time. Poor guy was going out of his mind.'"

De Mohrenschildt's wife, Jeanne, testified that Marina complained that "sexwise, he wasn't satisfactory for her. In fact, she was almost sick that she wasn't getting enough sex—she said things that will hurt men's pride."



The casket of Lee Harvey Oswald is placed in position over his grave. Watching are his widow Marina, holding one of their daughters; Lee's brother Robert and their mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, holding the couple's other daughter. The photo is from the Warren Report.

hair was done ala Brigitte Bardot. That evening I even liked myself."

Lee Oswald saw her and immediately asked her to dance. They talked of America, and Marina was impressed because Lee was "trying to show the best side of his country."

"In general," she said, "I felt sorry for this young man who had come from a different continent and was completely alone although he had friends."

Oswald was a quiet, and sentimental, suitor. "He did not like noisy company and rather preferred to be alone with me. I remember one of these evenings when we drank tea with pastry and kisses. Then (please excuse my vulgarity due to youth) the tea was very tasty."

When Marina agreed to marry him, Oswald planted flowers on the balcony of his apartment in honor of the moment. The flowers flourished. Later, after their first Christmas in the United States, Oswald again tried to plant flowers on their apartment balcony. This time, they did not grow.

In May, on their honeymoon, they experienced probably the happiest days of their lives. They ate in restaurants, went to the opera, walked in the park, played cards and danced at parties with friends, strolled through the streets of Minsk "in the warm spring rain; and got soaked through, but did not notice it."

Russia, a daughter named June. Lee, who had wanted a son, was a protective and helpful father. He "helped me around the house, picked up things, cleaned the floor, washed the dishes. . . . even washed and ironed the diapers. . . . He was extremely happy."

Upset at Losing Flowers

During their courtship, Lee had brought Marina a bouquet of early narcissi. When their first daughter was born, Marina found that Lee had pressed a dried narcissus from that bouquet between the pages of his Russian-English dictionary. (Long after that, when they were living in New Orleans, Lee gave the dictionary to the public library. It wasn't until he got to Dallas that he remembered the flower, and, Marina said, "he became very upset at losing this flower.")

When the Oswalds left for the United States their trip began as another romantic adventure. They left on a train ride from Moscow to Warsaw, Berlin and on to Amsterdam. There, they sailed for New York. It was rainy and cold when they docked in New York; from that moment on Marina Oswald says her husband "became very pre-occupied since all the responsibility was on him."

In debt from their trip, with no job, and no place to stay, Oswald turned to his brother Robert in Fort Worth, Tex. He

stores were a "revolution" for me." But not for Lee. He started looking for work and, as Marina says, "Alas, this was not very easy."

They began to quarrel. Their arguments became more frequent—and violent.

In her testimony, Marina Oswald tends to play down the violence, saying: "In general, our family life started to deteriorate after we arrived in America. Lee was always hot-tempered, and now this trait of character more and more prevented us from living in harmony."

In fact, Oswald began to beat his wife. He became increasingly abusive, and would fly into rages over what his wife called "trivial" things.

Violence Threatened

The situation became worse and the Oswalds began to live apart. Once, the De Mohrenschildts came and took Marina and the baby away from Oswald because he had beaten his wife. Lee erupted in another rage, and said: "By God, you are not going to do it (take her away). I will tear all her dresses and I will break all the baby things."

These conditions apparently led to Marina's suicide attempt. The testimony does not explore what happened fully. Marina, when asked by the commission about the suicide attempt, said: "Do I have the right now not to discuss that?"

bers of books, a himself. His wife that "he was living world which he had for himself. . . . greatest moment according to her came when she said "my Lee wanted to Walker."

Tells of Firing

She discovered and questioned Oswald. He had left for the when he stayed. He not advised "what in case he was an she demanded to note meant, Oswald that "he had been shot at General."

In her testimony "He said only that very good aim, the chance that could miss."

Several days Lee Oswald again lost his one more misfortune head!" Marina exclaimed.

In the third week, the Oswalds apart. On Nov. 21, to his wife in an reconciliation.

"He said that some. . . . He played on the street for helped me, was and tried to make offended at him. that he was sick of that it was better take an apartment me there. But agree. . . . Lee does not love him if I live so long with But I thought it stay with Ruth Christmas."

That night they about John scheduled visit next day. Lee Oswald in any particular thoughts," his wife Oswald went to o'clock. He was Marina came to 12:30 a.m. in the wald got up and breakfast. Marina not usually get breakfast for Lee.

Then Lee Harvey for Dallas and Texas School Book

OSWALD'S OPPOSES DE PENALTY

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of President Kennedy's accused assassin, opposed to the death penalty for Jack Ruby, her husband.

In testimony yesterday by the Warren Commission, Mrs. Ruby should but "I do not want human life to She said she to imply that she protect Ruby, it is my duty to protect another human life."

they have a car, why don't they have more dresses, look at everybody else living so well, and they are just miserable hunk-eyes. She was annoying him all the time. Poor guy was going out of his mind."

De Mohrenschildt's wife, Jeanne, testified that Marina complained that "sexwise, he wasn't satisfactory for her. In fact, she was almost sick that she wasn't getting enough sex," she said things that will hurt men's pride."

Withdrawal Portrayed

Throughout the testimony Oswald himself is portrayed as a man increasingly withdrawing from any social contact as his problems with job, family, and those who befriended him multiply. Yet at the same time he is described as desperately seeking to hold on to the love of his wife and two young daughters—apparently the only persons in the world who meant anything to him.

Marina Oswald tells the story best.

It was a Thursday night in March of 1961 when they met for the first time in Minsk. It was a time, in Marina's words, "when winter does not want to pass, although the approach of spring can be felt. And people's hearts begin to beat in a different way—at least that's the way it appears to young people. I was 19 years old; I had many admirers, but then, all girls, when they get married can say the same..."

Was Asked to Dance

She had gone to a dance, she recalls, and had just taken off her overcoat after coming inside from the cold. She was wearing "my favorite dress made of red Chinese brocade" and my

DALLAS POLICE SCORE CONDUCT OF REPORTERS

Dallas policemen, in their testimony to the Warren Commission, repeatedly criticized reporters who covered Lee Harvey Oswald at the police station.

Here is the description of Police Detective A. M. Eberhardt of one "press conference":

"They shout. They shout from the crowd. Very ill-mannered people, the way they conducted that thing. There is no—I mean they don't have any concern for any of their other people or not."

"It is every man for himself. They just run, and if they run over one of their own, they do, that is all, and it is mass confusion."

United States, Oswald again tried to plant flowers on their apartment balcony. This time, they did not grow.

In May, on their honeymoon, they experienced probably the happiest days of their lives. They ate in restaurants, went to the opera, walked in the park, played cards and danced at parties with friends, strolled through the streets of Minsk "in the warm spring rain and got soaked through, but did not notice it."

But Lee, as was his nature, became restless. "He asked if I would go back to the United States if he got permission," Marina said. "I answered that if he was my husband, I would go with him wherever he went."

They had their first child in

as another romantic adventure. They left on a train ride from Moscow to Warsaw, Berlin and on to Amsterdam. There, they sailed for New York. It was rainy and cold when they docked in New York; from that moment on Marina Oswald says her husband "became very preoccupied since all the responsibility was on him."

In debt from their trip, with no job, and no place to stay, Oswald turned to his brother Robert in Fort Worth, Tex. He, Marina and the baby flew to Texas to stay temporarily with Robert Oswald and his family.

Work Didn't Come Easy

To Marina, the neon lights at night, the informality of the people, the climate and the

and the baby away from Oswald because he had beaten his wife.

Lee erupted in another rage, and said: "By God, you are not going to do it (take her away). I will tear all her dresses and I will break all the baby things."

These conditions apparently led to Marina's suicide attempt. The testimony does not explore what happened fully. Marina, when asked by the commission about the suicide attempt, said: "Do I have the right now not to discuss that?"

Under prompting, she said: "At my attempt at suicide, Lee struck me in the face and told me to go to bed and that I should never attempt to do that—only foolish people would do it."

Oswald's hostility increased. He began reading great num-

for Jack Ruby husband.

In testimony terday by the mission, Mr. Ruby should but "I do not human life t

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Ruby Sought to Tell All in Lie T

By HERMAN SCHADEN
Star Staff Writer

For a capsule drama within the framework of an immense tragedy, few episodes were more gripping than the lie detector test which Jack L. Ruby insisted on taking over the protests of attorneys, family and friends.

Eighty-five pages of testimony from the Warren Commission hearings tell the story of the convicted Ruby's determination to make public his answers to any questions put to him about his slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Except for a two-hour break, the wrangling and questioning went on for 10 hours in the Dallas County Jail last July 18.

The rough-and-ready Ruby, the hustler who went from Chicago's streets to Dallas' night-club district, emerged from the controversial interrogation with as good marks as anyone could expect under the circumstances.

Wasn't Dissuaded

He asked for the polygraph test, was granted it by Commission Chairman Earl Warren and neither his attorneys, Clayton Fowler and Joe Tonahill, nor his closest advisers could dissuade him.

In fact, Ruby nearly drove his legal counsel to distraction by insisting, before and during the test, that it must be released to the public as soon as possible and by insisting that William F. Alexander, representing the District Attorney's office, should be let in on the quiz.

Fowler repeatedly tried to convince Ruby that by divulging information to the district attorney he might be destroying his last chance in the event he won a new trial.

"I've got the monkey on my back now," said Ruby.

"Well, you've got more than a monkey on your back, Jack,"

answered Fowler. "This is your decision."

10 Series of Questions

The FBI polygraph expert, Bell P. Herndon, went to great lengths to explain the operation to Ruby and to put him at ease. The test was given in 10 series of questions, each series lasting 3 minutes or less with breaks in between.

It finally was agreed that Alexander would be permitted to hear the preliminary questions, but would leave the room when Herndon directed them for a response on the polygraph.

Most of the questioning went smoothly with Ruby apparently in a cooperative, chatty and amiable mood. But on occasion he tried to help Herndon rephrase long questions. Once this led to the ludicrous situation of Alexander "homing in" with a suggestion about how a question should be shaped.

This was during a series dealing with the question of premeditated murder, which Fowler warned was the very crux of Ruby's hope for eventual reversal or clemency.

Negative Answer

To the question: "Aside from anything you said to George Senator (Ruby's roommate) Sunday morning, did you ever tell anyone else you intended to shoot Oswald?" Ruby answered "No."

But even after the questioning began, Ruby was not satisfied that the district attorney's office was not getting his answers first hand.

"I've already told it to the Warren Commission," Ruby pleaded with Fowler.

"Listen, Jack," the attorney begged, "will you please listen to me? This man got up down there and asked the jury to send you to the electric chair."

"I know it," Ruby answered.

"I want him in here and I want you to ask him to come in, please."

Alexander continued to remain out of the room during Herndon's questioning for the polygraph, but Ruby relentlessly insisted on the prosecutor getting in on the act.

Stayed Out of Room

In his anxiety to show his all-out cooperation, Ruby once said to the man who had asked the death sentence for him:

"Bill, I think you can give these people certain questions and more potent ones than they know, because you probably know a lot of things that you have in your own mind that you'd like to have answered too."

"Jack, I really can't think of anything I'd like to ask," the prosecutor replied.

At another time he surprised Ruby by saying:

"Jack, you are a good man."

Whereupon Ruby replied, "Who, Bill?" and they held a 3-minute private conversation.

Test Is Described

Ten days after the polygraph test Herndon described it in great detail for Arlen Specter, assistant Warren Commission counsel, who also presided at the test.

Specter sought to evaluate the credibility of the examination in view of the testimony of three psychiatrists, including Dr. William Beavers, as to Ruby's mental instability.

Herndon left open the question as to Ruby's mental competency, but agreed that Dr. Beavers had concluded that Ruby seemed to be "aware of the questions and that he understood them, and that he was giving answers based on an appreciation of reality."

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bers of books, always off by himself. His wife began to think that "he was living in another world which he had constructed for himself." But her greatest moment of torment, according to her testimony, came when she found out that "my Lee wanted to kill General Walker."

Tells of Firing Shot

She discovered this when she questioned Oswald about a note he had left for her one night when he stayed out late. The note advised "what I should do in case he was arrested." After she demanded to know what the note meant, Oswald told her that "he had recently taken a shot at General Walker."

In her testimony, she added: "He said only that he had taken very good aim, that it was just chance that caused him to miss."

Several days later, Lee Oswald again lost his job. "God, one more misfortune on my head!" Marina exclaimed.

In the third week in November, the Oswalds were living apart. On Nov. 21, Oswald came to his wife in an attempt at a reconciliation.

"He said that he was lonesome. . . He played with June on the street for a long time, helped me, was very tender, and tried to make up, but I was offended at him. . . Lee said that he was sick of living alone, that it was better for him to take an apartment and to take me there. But I did not agree. . . Lee said that I did not love him if I preferred to live so long with Ruth Paine. But I thought it was better to stay with Ruth Paine until Christmas."

That night they talked briefly about John F. Kennedy's scheduled visit to Dallas the next day. Lee Oswald "did not in any particular way reveal his thoughts," his wife says.

Oswald went to bed at 10 o'clock. He was asleep when Marina came to the room at 12:30 a.m. In the morning Oswald got up and made his own breakfast. Marina says she "did not usually get up to make breakfast for Lee."

Then Lee Harvey Oswald left for Dallas and his job at the Texas School Book Depository.

OSWALD'S WIDOW OPPOSES DEATH PENALTY FOR RUBY

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of President Kennedy's accused assassin, is opposed to the death penalty for Jack Ruby, slayer of her husband.

In testimony released yesterday by the Warren Commission, Mrs. Oswald said Ruby should be punished but "I do not want another human life to be taken."

She said she did not want to imply that she wanted to protect Ruby, but added:

"It is simply that it is pity to—I feel sorry for another human life. Because this will not return—bring back to life Kennedy or the others who were killed."
She said Oswald's mother

AIDES

Testimony Recalls Efforts To Prevent Moving of Body

Continued From Page A-1
matter what anybody did, and there was no possible way of getting her to leave. And so, therefore, the only alternative I could see was that we move the President."

O'Donnell said he went out and asked that a casket be brought and that the body be prepared for the trip to Washington.

"The casket was brought out about halfway, and a gentleman arrived who said we would not be allowed to remove the body from the hospital until the necessary papers had been signed."

Asked for Speed

O'Donnell said he thought the man was from the coroner's office.

O'Donnell went on: "We asked that they speed this up as much as possible, and give us some idea how long it took to accomplish this. And they went out to this other little room where there were some telephones, and proceeded to call whoever it was necessary to call to get this permission. We waited about 10 or 15 minutes. I went out again, and asked them if they had an answer, and nobody seemed to be able to answer the question as to how long it might take, and whether it was a week or an hour."
"So I was getting more concerned about Mrs. Kennedy's state all the time, although she appeared composed, as she had from the beginning."

"Then a gentleman did arrive who has later been identified for me as a Judge Brown (Joe B. Brown Jr., the judge who later presided at the trial of Jack Ruby), who was on the telephone calling someone. It had been my assumption that upon his arrival that he had the power to permit us to depart. Dr. Burkley (White House physician Adm. George Burkley) was talking to him in a very agitated manner. And the gentleman was very calm and cool and collected."

Rowley Backs His Agents

Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley has admitted that some of his men violated regulations when they took off-duty drinks the night before President Kennedy was assassinated, but he insisted to the Warren Commission that their night out had no bearing on the assassination.

Rowley defended his men when he testified before the Warren Commission in June.

On the basis of a detailed investigation, he said, he was confident that the agents performed in a most satisfactory manner and "there was nothing deficient in their actions or their alertness."

The Secret Service chief was questioned extensively about a visit some of the agents made to the Fort Worth Press Club and to a beatnik establishment known as The Cellar. The morning after this expedition, President Kennedy left Fort Worth for Dallas.

Four of the 10 agents who had visited The Cellar rode in the follow-up car behind the President during the motorcade through Dallas, Rowley testified in answer to the commission's questions.
Chief Justice Earl Warren

"If my recollection is clear, he said something to the effect that as of now this was just a homicide case, and there were certain things that had to be carried out, one of which I interpreted as an autopsy."
"My recollection is it was indicated to us that the President is dead, the hospital has to perform certain functions, and the law must be met, no matter who it is, at this moment. In my own mind, when they said autopsy, I realized we were talking not about hours, but perhaps even days, which was an impossible situation for Mrs. Kennedy."

O'Brien in his testimony on the incident, related: "And very soon another official arrived on the scene that was described to me as a judge. I don't know as I heard his name. But he was then described as the judge. He was equally adamant. The reference was made, either specifically by him or by someone in that official group that this had to be treated as just another homicide, and that no special considerations could be given to the problem."

Both O'Donnell and O'Brien said they then decided that the President should be taken from the hospital.

O'Donnell continued: "I in my own mind determined that we had no alternative but to just depart. I told Mrs. O'Brien and whoever else was assembled there that we were going to leave. I notified the Secret Service and General (Godfrey) McHugh and, told

them to get ready to depart. We went in and took the body out.

"Mrs. Kennedy stood right behind it, I think totally unaware of the problems that were then existing, so perhaps confused at the speed with which we were attempting to depart."
"We pushed the casket out through the hall. The first gentleman that had come in, who, I presume, was from the Coroner's office, shouted very loudly, 'You can't do that, you can't leave here now.'"
"Nobody paid any attention to him. We pushed out through another set of swinging doors. I remember a Catholic priest was between this and the doorway and was praying. It was most disconcerting because we were concerned at all times that some moment they would say stop, and I hated to think what might happen to Mrs. Kennedy if she had to go back and go through this all over again."

Brushed Them Aside
"So we brushed them all aside and came out the same way we had come in, through the same doors."

When the party arrived at the airport, O'Donnell said, he was apprehensive that the plane might be prevented from taking off. Then he learned that Johnson was aboard and had ordered the pilot to delay until he was sworn in.
"Mrs. Johnson took Mrs. Kennedy into the President's room on Air Force 1. I remember that she was reluctant to even go in there but she persuaded her to," O'Donnell testified.

O'Donnell, O'Brien and Powers sat with Mrs. Kennedy almost all the way back to Washington.

"The President called me up on one or two occasions and asked me to stay up in the cabin, wanted to talk to me, but I felt I had to stay with Mrs. Kennedy. So I sat with her the whole trip," O'Donnell testified.

"We reminisced," he said. "As I recollect she just wanted to talk. She talked all the way."

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"The President called me up on one or two occasions and asked me to stay up in the cabin, wanted to talk to me, but I felt I had to stay with Mrs. Kennedy. So I sat with her the whole trip," O'Donnell testified.

"We reminisced," he said. "As I recollect she just wanted to talk. She talked all the way."

MRS. KENNEDY

It Looked So Cool Under Tunnel Ahead

Continued From Page A-1
motorcycles besides us, a lot of them backfiring. So I was looking to the left. I guess there was a noise, but it didn't seem like any different noise really because there is so much noise, motorcycles and things. But then suddenly Governor Connally was yelling, "Oh, no, no, no!"
Mr. Rankin: Did he turn toward you?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; I was looking this way, to the left, and I heard these terrible noises. You know. And my husband never made any sound. So I turned to the right. And all I remember is seeing my husband, he had this sort of mizz-

and then the second shot would not have hit him. But I heard Governor Connally yelling and that made me turn around, and as I turned to the right my husband was doing this (indicating with hand at neck). He was receiving a bullet. And those are the only two I remember.

And I read there was a third shot. But I don't know. Just those two.

Speed, Not Words

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any recollection generally of the speed that you were going, not any precise amount?

35

ay from Oswald
beaten his wife.
n another rage,
God, you are not
ake her away). I
r dresses and
e baby things."
ions apparently
suicide attempt.
does not explore
fully. Marina,
the commission
le attempt, said:
right now not to
ting, she said:
t at suicide, Lee
he face and told
bed and that I
tempt to do that
people would do
stility increased.
ing great num-

for Jack Ruby, slayer of her
husband.
In testimony released yester-
day by the Warren Com-
mission, Mrs. Oswald said
Ruby should be punished
but "I do not want another
human life to be taken."
She said she did not want
to imply that she wanted to
protect Ruby, but added:
"It is simply that it is
pity to — I feel sorry for
another human life. Because
this will not return—bring
back to life Kennedy or the
others who were killed."
She said Oswald's mother
and his brother Robert
want Ruby executed. "In
that we differ," Marina
said.

alertness."
The Secret Service chief was
questioned extensively about a
visit some of the agents made to
the Fort Worth Press Club and
to a beatnik establishment
known as The Cellar. The morn-
ing after this expedition, Pres-
ident Kennedy left Fort Worth
for Dallas.
Four of the 10 agents who had
visited The Cellar rode in the
follow-up car behind the Pres-
ident during the motorcade
through Dallas, Rowley testified
in answer to the commission's
questions.
Chief Justice Earl Warren
commented that the day after
their late night, the agents were
supposed to be alert to anything
that might occur along the line
of march.
"Don't you think that they
would have been much more
alert, sharper, had they not
been doing these things?" the
chief justice asked.
"Yes, sir," Rowley replied,
"but I don't believe that they
could have prevented the as-
sassination."

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a noise, but it didn't seem like
any different noise really be-
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ward you?
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looking this way, to the left, and
I heard these terrible noises.
You know. And my husband
never made any sound. So I
turned to the right. And all I
remember is seeing my hus-
band, he had this sort of quizzical
look on his face, and his
hand was up, it must have been
his left hand. And just as I
turned 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 I just remember
seeing that. No blood or any-
thing.
And then he sort of did this
(indicating), put his hand to his
forehead and fell in my lap.
And then I just remember
falling on him and saying, "Oh,
no, no, no!" I mean, "Oh, my
God, they have shot my hus-
band!" And "I love you, Jack!"
I remember I was shouting. And
just being down in the car with
his head in my lap. And it just
seemed an eternity.
You know, then, there were
pictures alter of me climbing
out the back but I don't remem-
ber that at all.

that made me turn around, and
as I turned to the right my
husband was doing this (indi-
cating with hand at neck). He
was receiving a bullet. And
those are the only two I
remember.
And I read there was a third
shot. But I don't know.
Just those two.

Speed, Not Words

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any
recollection generally of the
speed that you were going, not
any precise amount?

Mrs. Kennedy: We were real-
ly slowing turning the corner.
And there were very few people.

Mr. Rankin: And did you stop
at any time after the shots, or
proceed about the same way?

Mrs. Kennedy: I don't know,
because — I don't think we
stopped. But there was such
confusion. And I was down in
the car and everyone was yell-
ing to get to the hospital and
you could hear them on the ra-
dio, and then suddenly I remem-
ber a sensation of enormous
speed, which must have been
when we took off.

Mr. Rankin: And then from
there you proceeded as rapidly
as possible to the hospital, is
that right?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.
Mr. Rankin: Do you recall
anyone saying anything else
during the time of the shooting?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; there
weren't any words. There was
just Governor Connally's. And
then I suppose Mrs. Connally
was sort of crying and cover-
ing her husband. But I don't
remember any words.

And there was a big wind-
shield between — you know — I
think. Isn't there?

Mr. Rankin: Between the
seats.

Mrs. Kennedy: So you know,
those poor men in the front, you
couldn't hear them.

Mr. Rankin: Can you think of
anything more?

The chairman: No; I think
not. I think that is the story and
that is what we came for.

We think you very much, Mrs.
Kennedy.

Mr. Rankin: I would just like
to ask if you recall special agent
Kellerman saying anything to
you as you came down the
street after you turned that cor-
ner that you referred to.

Mrs. Kennedy: You mean be-
fore the shots?

Mr. Rankin: Yes.

Mrs. Kennedy: Well, I don't,
because — you know, it is very
hard for them to talk. But I do
not remember, just as I don't
recall climbing out on the back
of the car.

Mr. Rankin: Yes. You have
told us what you remember
about the entire period as far as
you can recall, have you?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.
The chairman: Thank you
very much, Mrs. Kennedy.

in Lie Test

here and I want
him to come in,
continued to re-
turn the room during
questioning for the
Ruby relentlessly
the prosecutor
he act.

Out of Room

y to show his all-
n, Ruby once said
he had asked the
for him:
nk you can give
certain questions
ent ones than they
se you probably
f things that you
own mind that
I have answered

ally can't think of
like to ask," the
died.

time he surprised
g: "are a good man."
o on Ruby replied,
and they held a 3-
e conversation.

Described

fter the polygraph
described it in
for Arlen Specter,
arren Commission
also presided at

ght to evaluate the
the examination in
testimony of three
including Dr. Wil-
s, as to Ruby's
ility.

t open the question
mental competen-
d that Dr. Beavers
ded that Ruby
be "aware of the
d that he under-
and that he was
ers based on an
of reality."

Herndon gave Ruby a high
score on the test—provided he
was mentally competent. He
said Ruby answered all relevant
and pertinent questions without
indication of deception.

Ruby's Score Is High

For instance he answered
negatively, with good responses
on the machine, to such ques-
tions as "Did you know Oswald
before Nov. 22, 1963?" "Did you
assist Oswald in the assassina-
tion?" "Have you ever been a
member of a group advocating
the violent overthrow of the U.S.
Government?" "Did you have a
gun when you went to the Fri-
day midnight press conference
at the jail?"

The answer was "yes" when
he was asked: "Did you shoot
Oswald in order to save Mrs.
Kennedy the ordeal of a trial?"

He also said "yes" to the
query about whether he first
decided to shoot Oswald Nov.
24.

Became Less Candid

Ruby became less candid on
so-called control-type questions
concerning his personal life. He
was upset over questions about
whether he was married, or had
run into difficulty while serving
in the armed forces, or had
served time in jail.

As to Ruby's competency to
answer the questions, Dr.
Beavers made one exception in
his belief that the killer was in
touch with reality.

Ruby refused to answer at all
when Herndon asked (1) "Do
you think members of your
family are now in danger be-
cause of what you did?" and (2)
"Is Mr. Fowler in danger be-
cause he is defending you?"

Asked these questions before
he was wired for polygraph,
Ruby had answered "yes" to
both.

Testimony Sets Bought by 55

By the Associated Press
The Government Printing
Office sold 55 sets of the Warren
Commission testimony and ex-
hibits yesterday over the coun-
ter at \$76 per set, for a total of
\$4,180.

The printing office has on
hand another 250 mail orders
for the 26 volumes assembled by
the commission in its investiga-
tion into the assassination of
President John F. Kennedy.

The books as sold come in two
cartons, one containing 15 vol-
umes, the other 11.

Those who bought their sets
over the counter had a hefty
load. The two cartons weigh
about 54 pounds together.

Bank of Canada Increases Rate

OTTAWA (AP)—The Bank of
Canada increased its bank rate
from 4 percent to 4½ percent
last night after American and
British bank rates were boosted
earlier in the day. An announce-
ment said the Canadian bank
rate was being increased "to
eliminate uncertainty in Cana-
dian financial markets."

The bank rate is the rate at
which the central bank makes
loans to chartered banks. It has
been 4 percent since Aug. 11,
1963, when it was boosted from
3½ percent about a month after
the U.S. rate was increased.

Earlier yesterday the Bank of
England increased its rate from
5 to 7 percent and the U.S.
Federal Reserve Board raised
its rate from 3½ to 4 percent.

A Voice

Mr. Rankin: Do you remem-
ber Mr. Hill (Secret Service
agent Clinton J. Hill) coming to
try to help on the car?
Mrs. Kennedy: I don't remem-
ber anything. I was just
down like that.

And finally I remember a
voice behind me, or something,
and then I remember the people
in the front seat, or somebody,
finally knew something was
wrong, and a voice yelling,
which must have been Mr. Hill,
"Get to the hospital!" or maybe
it was Mr. Kellerman (another
Secret Service man) in the front
seat. But someone yelling. I was
just down and holding him. (Ref-
erence to wounds deleted.)

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any
recollection of whether there
were one or more shots?
Mrs. Kennedy: Well, there
must have been two because the
one that made me turn around
was Governor Connally yelling.
And it used to confuse me be-
cause first I remembered there
were three and I used to think
my husband didn't make any
sound when he was shot. And
Governor Connally screamed.
And then I read the other day
that it was the same shot that
hit them both. But I used to
think if I only had been looking
to the right I would have seen
the first shot hit him, then I
could have pulled him down,

Mr. Rankin: Do you recall
anyone saying anything else
during the time of the shooting?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; there
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just Governor Connally's. And
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was sort of crying and cover-
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told us what you remember
about the entire period as far as
you can recall, have you?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.
The chairman: Thank you
very much, Mrs. Kennedy.

McCone Told Warren Computers Could Help

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, testified before the Warren Commission that Federal intelligence agencies adopt computers and data processing to improve liaison in the potential assassinations of the Star learned today.

Testifying last May 14 before the panel that investigated the assassination of President W. Kennedy, McCone told Chief Justice Earl Warren and the other commission members:

"There is a great deal of improvement in information that might be of importance in a matter of this kind through the use of computers and mechanical means of handling files and you, Mr. Justice, saw some of our installations and that was only a beginning of what really can be done."

"I would certainly urge that all departments of government that are involved in this adopt the most modern methods of automatic data processing with respect to the personnel files and other files relating to individuals. But I emphasize that a computer will not replace the man, and, therefore, we must have at all levels a complete exchange of information and cooperation between agencies where they share this responsibility."

McCone also recommended legislation for a system of rewards for informers who might furnish information about potential assassins. He told the commission:

"I have given a good deal of thought to the matter of some incentives to bring out informers."

He said he had in mind the old informer statutes, some of which exist in the books, in which people were rewarded for informing.

He said he believed something could be done under a clause of

Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin asked McCone if he believed methods for the exchange of information between government intelligence agencies could be materially improved. He replied that he thought the Central Intelligence Agency's exchanges with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service "are quite adequate."

Former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, a member of the Warren panel, asked McCone whether he felt the CIA received adequate information from the State Department at the time of the defection of Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's assassin, and his later activities in the Soviet Union.

McCone replied, "Well, I am not sure we got full information. Mr. Dulles said we had very little information in our files."

Richard M. Helms, deputy CIA director, then testified that he assumed the State Department had only limited information about Oswald. He said it is hard to find people who were in the United States Embassy in Moscow who were familiar with Oswald's case.

McCone testified it was the State Department's responsibility to transmit information to the CIA about Americans such as Oswald in the Soviet Union. But he did not think there was any order requiring that information about an American citizen returning from a foreign country be sent to the CIA.

Rep. Gerald Ford, R-Mich., asked if the CIA was informed by the State Department step-by-step of Oswald's defection and successful attempt to return.

Helms replied it was his impression the CIA was not informed step-by-step but that there was no requirement that the State Department should do so.

"But an American going to the American Embassy would be handled by the embassy officials," Helms declared, "either consular or otherwise, and this would be a matter well within the purview of the State Department to keep all the way through, because we do not have responsibility in the Central Intelligence Agency for the conduct of anything or anything else of American citizens when they are abroad."

Uniqueness of Case

Ford Told Helms:

"I think it could be argued, however, that the uniqueness of this individual case was such that the Department of State might well have contacted the Central Intelligence Agency to keep them abreast of the developments as they occurred. This is not, and when I say this, I mean the Oswald case is not an ordinary run-of-the-mill type of case."

And he also suggested that if the regulations were not adequate at the time and are not now, maybe something ought to be done about it.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., asked McCone if it would have been possible to have secured more comprehensive information about the activities of Oswald in Russia. McCone replied it would not have been possible for the CIA "because we do not have resources to gain such information."

McCone said the CIA did investigate Oswald's trip to Mexico. He said the judgment was that Oswald made contact with the Cuban Embassy while there in order to obtain transit privileges and was unsuccessful.

"We could not verify that he was there for any other purpose or that his trip to Mexico was in any way related to his later action in assassinating President Kennedy," McCone replied.

THE EVENING STAR
Oct. 5, 1964

Highlights of Hoover Testimony

Here are highlights of testimony given to the Warren Commission by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover when he appeared before the panel last May 14.

Rep. Gerald Ford — Is the Federal Bureau of Investigation continuing its investigation of all possible ramifications of this assassination? Hoover — That is correct. We are receiving and we, I expect will continue to receive for days or maybe weeks to come, letters from individuals that normally would probably be in the category of what we would call crank letters in which various weird allegations are made or in which people have reported psychic vibrations. We are still running out letters of that character and in turn making a report to this Commission upon it, notwithstanding the fact that on the face of it the allegation is without any foundation...

I, personally, feel that any finding of the commission will not be accepted by everybody, because there are bound to be some extremists who have very pronounced views, without any foundation for them, who will disagree violently with whatever findings the Commission makes.

I can assure you so far as the FBI is concerned, the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. . . I think this will be a matter of controversy for years to come, just like the Lincoln assassination. . .

Hoover — If any person has fought communism, I certainly have fought it. We have tried to fight it and expose it in democratic ways. I think that is the thing we have to very definitely keep in mind in this whole problem in the security of the President and the successor to office.

Just how far you are going to go for his protection and his security. I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that. You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove. It is in a gray groove, and certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. President Johnson is a very down to earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people.

Suggests Steps

There are certain things that can be done, and I submitted a memorandum to the Secret Service, and to the White House on certain security steps that might be taken and tightened up. But when you are dealing with the general public, and that is what has given me great concern in the recent expansion of the criteria for dissemination that we have adopted after the assassination.

Prior to that time we reported to the Secret Service all information that dealt with individuals who were potential killers or by whom acts of violence might be anticipated. The Secret Service would take that information and would do with it as they saw fit. I gave great consideration to it because I am not very happy with the criteria expansion, but I felt we had to include subversives of various character and extremists. We have the firm furnished their



J. EDGAR HOOVER

to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest. Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for any kind of thing, but these people belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of government, by force and violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer. That gives me great concern because in New York City alone, you run into maybe three or four thousand such individuals who would be members of subversive organization, and then you get into the twilight zone of subversive fronts.

Merely because a man belongs to subversive front organizations in my estimation doesn't mean that he is blacklisted and is a menace to the country for life.

But I was startled when I learned the week before last of the incident in Chicago because there you come pretty close to a house arrest and we don't want that. We don't want a gagapo. We have got to, I think, maintain an even balance.

Oswald Checked

Allen Dulles — May I ask you, Mr. Hoover, was this house arrest based on names you had furnished the Secret Service and they furnished the local authorities? Hoover — Yes, sir.

Hoover — We found no indication that Oswald was a defector.

The first indication of an act of violence came after he, Oswald, had been killed, and Mrs. Oswald told us about the attempt on Gen. Walker's life by Oswald.

No one had known a thing about that.

We went back into his Marine Corps record. He was a "loner." He didn't have many friends. He kept to himself, and when he went abroad, he defected to Russia. The first evidence we had of him in our file was a statement to the press in Moscow. And then later, about

two months later, he returned to the embassy here and according to the report of the embassy we have and which the Commission has been furnished with, the embassy gave him a clean bill. He had seen the error of his ways and disliked the Soviet atmosphere, and they therefore cleared him; paid his way and paid his wife's way to come back to this country.

Rep. Hale Boggs — You have spent your life studying criminology and violence and subversion. Would you care to speculate on what may have motivated the man?

Hoover — My speculation, Mr. Boggs, is the fact that this man was no doubt a dedicated Communist. He preferred to call himself a Marxist but there you get into the field of semantics. He was a Communist, he sympathized thoroughly with the Communist cause.

I don't believe now, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country. I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship he should have been able right then and there to sign the renunciation. He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect and become a part of a system of government that is entirely foreign to ours. If they have that desire, they have got that right, but if they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once.

We had interviewed him I think, three times. Of course, our interviews were predicated to find out whether he had been recruited by the Russian intelligence service, because they frequently do that.

No Proof

Boggs — And had he been? Hoover — He had not been, so he said, and we have no proof that he was.

He had been over there long enough but they never gave him citizenship in Russia at all. I think they probably looked upon him more as a kind of a queer sort of individual and they

didn't trust him too strongly.

They do have espionage and sabotage schools in Russia and they do have an assassination squad that is used by them but there is no indication he had any association with any of them.

There are many people who have read the Daily Worker, or what is now the Worker, and you certainly can't brand them as hazards to the security of the country or as potential assassins. It is in that area that I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact a person disagrees with you in a matter on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested.

But, all in all, I think that the enforcement of security and the enforcement of laws dealing with subversion ought to be handled in the American manner.

We have participated in the protection of the President since the assassination. The Secret Service indicates how many agents it needs when the President is traveling, somewhere or going somewhere in Washington, and then I assign that number of agents to the Secret Service. They are not under my direction. They are under the direction of the Secret Service because under law they are charged with the protection of the President. We have never done that before, but I felt that it was something we must do if the Secret Service desired it.

Had To Be Cleared

Prior to the assassination of the President, a defector, before he came back was always cleared for return by a representative of the State Department or the military abroad. When he came back we immediately interviewed him. It had to be done at once to determine whether he could be a potential intelligence agent.

Now, in December of last year, following the assassination, we expanded the criteria of what should be furnished to the Secret Service, and all defectors automatically go on the list to be furnished to the Secret Service.

There are 36 defectors that we know of in this country who have been under investigation. Some of those men may have changed their views sincerely. Some of them may not have. But as a matter of general precaution, as a result of the Oswald situation, we are seeing that all go to the Secret Service.

J. Lee Rankin — I think the Commission would desire to have your comments or whatever you care to tell them, concerning the reasons why you did not furnish the information you had concerning Lee Harvey Oswald to the Secret Service prior to the time of the President's assassination.

Hoover — Well, I have gone into that very thoroughly because that was obviously one of the questions that I had in my

mind when the tragedy in Dallas.

In going back over reports and I have read each and every report of M (James Hosty, FBI Dallas) who had dealt with the Oswald situation largely. We had the material have previously referred to the State Department that indicated this thoroughly safe risk changed his views, loyal man now and he light of day, so to speak. How intensive or how sensitive that interview was, I don't know. Nevertheless, it was in a pertinent document furnished to us.

Quizzed: Oswald

Now, we interviewed a few days after he did not interview him at the port of entry that is always under reason of the fact it covered by press, andatives generally are we prefer to do it after three days and be composed. We do it in vacuity of our office or he may be, or in his department. We interviewed him twice in regard to what we were looking for. We had no indication anything other than called Marxist leaning beliefs.

We wanted to know he had been recruited by Soviet government intelligence agent, which is quiet and constant. There is not a year that individuals and individuals, sometimes cultural exchanges, Russia and recruits by the Russian usually through black individual is threaten he doesn't come back country and work for will expose the fact homosexual or deg has been indiscreet.

In Oswald's case suspicion that any person that had been brought on him because he

One Jet, 3 Senator Clash On Super-F

By the Associated Press

Sen. James B. Eastland, says the Air and Defense Department trying to fool the pinning three different the same basic new hour aircraft.

Pearson said in yesterday that the was announced as the speedy new attack later a modified unveiled as SR-71, gic-reconnaissance.

He said it now tagged the YF-12A fighter-interceptor.

The Republican said we trot out a new for the same old time the Defense Department asked for material speech. Pearson added the development of the began in 1959, during administration of Pres. D. Eisenhower.

will continue to receive for days or maybe weeks to come, letters from individuals that normally would probably be in the category of what we would call crank letters in which various weird allegations are made or in which people have reported psychic vibrations. We are still running out letters of that character and in turn making a report to this Commission upon it, notwithstanding the fact that on the face of it the allegation is without any foundation . . .

I, personally, feel that any finding of the commission will not be accepted by everybody, because there are bound to be some extremists who have very pronounced views, without any foundation for them, who will disagree violently with whatever findings the Commission makes . . .

I can assure you so far as the FBI is concerned, the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. . . I think this will be a matter of controversy for years to come, just like the Lincoln assassination. . .

Hoover—If any person has fought communism, I certainly have fought it. We have tried to fight it and expose it in democratic ways. I think that is the thing we have to very definitely keep in mind in this whole problem in the security of the President and the successor to office.

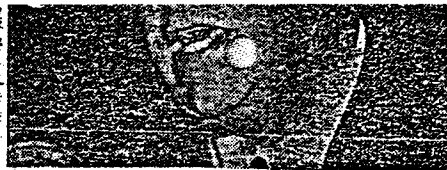
Just how far you are going to go for his protection and his security. I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that. You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove. It is in a gray groove, and certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. President Johnson is a very down to earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people. . .

Suggests Steps

There are certain things that can be done, and I submitted a memorandum to the Secret Service, and to the White House on certain security steps that might be taken and tightened up. But when you are dealing with the general public, and that is what has given me great concern in the recent expansion of the criteria for dissemination that we have adopted after the assassination.

Prior to that time we reported to the Secret Service all information that dealt with individuals who were potential killers or by whom acts of violence might be anticipated. The Secret Service would take that information and would do with it as they saw fit. I gave great consideration to it because I am not very happy with the criteria expansion, but I felt we had to include subversives of various character, and extremists. We have, in turn, furnished their names to the Secret Service. I think five thousand names up to the present time already have been submitted and there are at least three or four thousand more that will be submitted within the next few months.

Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities. Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked



J. EDGAR HOOVER

to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest.

Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for anything of this kind, but these individuals who belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of government by force and violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer. That gives me great concern because in New York City alone, you run into maybe three or four thousand such individuals who would be members of subversive organization, and then you get into the twilight zone of subversive fronts.

Merely because a man belongs to subversive front organizations in my estimation doesn't mean that he is blacklisted and is a menace to the country for life. . .

But I was startled when I learned the week before last of the incident in Chicago because there you come pretty close to a house arrest and we don't want that. We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain an even balance.

Oswald Checked

Allen Dulles — May I ask you, Mr. Hoover, was this house arrest based on names you had furnished the Secret Service and they furnished the local authorities?

Hoover—Yes, sir.

Hoover—We found no indication all that Oswald was subjected to violence.

The first indication of an act of violence came after he, Oswald, had been killed, and Mrs. Oswald told us about the attempt on Gen. Walker's life by Oswald.

No one had known a thing about that.

We went back into his Marine Corps record. He was a "loner." He didn't have many friends. He kept to himself, and when he went abroad, he defected to Russia. The first evidence we had of him in our file was a statement to the press in Moscow. And then later, about

22 months later, he returned to the embassy there and according to the report of the embassy we have and which the Commission has been furnished with the embassy gave him a clear bill. He had seen the error of his ways and disliked the Soviet atmosphere, etcetera, and they therefore cleared him, paid his way and paid his wife's way to come back to this country.

Rep. Hale Boggs — You have spent your life studying criminology and violence and subversion. Would you care to speculate on what may have motivated the man?

Hoover — My speculation, Mr. Boggs, is the fact that this man was no doubt a dedicated Communist. He preferred to call himself a Marxist but there you get into the field of semantics. He was a Communist, he sympathized thoroughly with the Communist cause.

I don't believe now, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country. I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship he should have been able right then and there to sign the renunciation. He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect and become a part of a system of government that is entirely foreign to ours. If they have that desire, they have got that right, but if they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once . . .

We had interviewed him I think three times. Of course, our interviews were predicated to find out whether he had been recruited by the Russian intelligence service, because they frequently do that.

No Proof

Boggs—And had he been?

Hoover — He had not been, so he said, and we have no proof that he was. He had been over there long enough but they never gave him citizenship in Russia at all. I think they probably looked upon him more as a kind of a queer sort of individual and they

country or as a potential sin. It is in that area particularly concerned don't become hysterical too far in restricting to of our country from their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact disagrees with you if on communism doesn't should be arrested . . .

But, all in all, I think enforcement of security enforcement of laws with subversion ought handled in the American . . .

We have participated protection of the President the assassination. The Service indicates how agents it needs where agent is traveling some going somewhere in ton, and then I a number of agents to Service. They are no direction. They are direction of the Sec because under law charged with the protection of the President. We done that before, but it was something we the Secret Service de

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Testimony To Warren Probers

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mind when the tragedy occurred in Dallas.

In going back over the record, and I have read each one of the reports dealing with that and the reports of Mr. Hosty (James Hosty, FBI agent in Dallas) who had dealt with the Oswald situation largely in Dal- las, we had the matter that I have previously referred to, the report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak.

How intensive or how exten- sive that interview in Moscow was, I don't know. But, nev- ertheless, it was in a State De- partment document that was furnished to us.

Quizzed Oswald

Now, we interviewed Oswald a few days after he arrived. We did not interview him on arrival at the port of entry because that is always undesirable by reason of the fact it is heavily covered by press, and many relatives generally are there, so we prefer to do it after the man has settled down for two or three days and become all composed. We do it in the pri- vacy of our office or wherever he may be, or in his own home, or apartment. We interviewed him twice, in regard to that angle that we were looking for. We had no indication at this time anything other than his so-called Marxist leanings, Marx- ist beliefs.

We wanted to know whether he had been recruited by the Soviet government as an intel- ligence agent, which is a fre- quent and constant practice. There is not a year goes by but that individuals and groups of individuals, sometimes on those cultural exchanges, go through Russia and recruits are enlisted by the Russian intelligence, usually through blackmail. The individual is threatened that if he doesn't come back to this country and work for them they will expose the fact that he is a homosexual or degenerate or that he is being indiscreet . . .

In Oswald's case we had no suspicion that any pressure like that had been brought to bear on him because he had gone

One Jet, 3 Labels, Senator Charges On Super-Planes

By the Associated Press
Sen. James B. Pearson, R-Kan., says the administration and Defense Department are trying to fool the public by pinning three different labels on the same basic new 2,000 mile an hour aircraft.

Pearson said in a statement yesterday that the plane first was announced as the A-11, or a speedy new attack plane, and later a modified version was unveiled as SR-71, or a strategic-reconnaissance plane.

He said it now has been re- tagged the YF-12A, or a new fighter-interceptor.

The Republican senator said, "We trot out a new designation for the same aircraft every time the Defense Department is asked for material for a political speech."

Pearson added that the initial development of the new aircraft began in 1959, during the ad- ministration of President Dwight

2 OTHER RIFLES REPORTED TAKEN TO DALLAS BUILDING

Another man employed in the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas, Tex., where Lee Harvey Oswald worked, brought two rifles to the building to show acquaintances a few days before the assassination of President Kennedy, it was learned today from testimony before the Warren Commission.

David W. Belin, a staff counsel to the commission, told about the incident in testimony last May 6.

He said an FBI document quotes Roy Truly, Oswald's employer, as saying in an interview on Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the tragedy, that it was possible Oswald saw him with a rifle in his hands "within the past few days."

Truly, according to the document, said Warren Cas- ter, employed by Southwestern Publishing Company, which has an office in the same building, had come to his office with two rifles. One was a .22-caliber rifle that Caster said he had purchased for his son, and the other a larger more high-powered rifle that Caster said he had purchased to go deer hunting.

Truly told the FBI he examined the high-powered rifle, raised it to his shoulder, sighted over it and then returned it to Caster, who then left with both rifles.

Truly stated that he himself does not own a rifle. Belin told the commission.

voluntarily and had obviously wanted to live in Russia, and had married a Russian woman.

After those interviews had been completed, the next in- cident was the difficulty he had at New Orleans.

We were concerned there as to whether he was functioning officially for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was fi- nanced and supported by Castro and Castro's government, and, if he was, where he obtained money and with whom he had dealt.

Kept Track of Him

He apparently had the leaflets printed himself. There was no reason for us, then, to have any suspicion that he had any element of danger in him.

However, we did not ignore or forget the fact that he was still in the country. We kept track of him and when he went from New Orleans to Dallas, and that was one of the reasons why Hosty went to the home of Mrs. Paine. She told us where Os- wald was working, at the Texas book house. Hosty gave her his telephone number and his name so that if there was any infor- mation or any contact she want- ed to make she could phone him at the Dallas office.

Up to that time, there had been no information that would have warranted our reporting him as a potential danger or

estimate that the names we have sent number over 5,000. I would guess there are about another four thousand that will go over in the next month to them.

Frankly, I don't see how they can go out and recheck those names. They will have to call upon the local authorities, un- less the Secret Service force is enlarged considerably so that they can handle it entirely on their own . . .

Many local police depart- ments are capable and efficient, some are not. Many have good judgment and some have not. Whoever you have a police de- partment of 10, 15, 20 thousand men you are bound to find a few who will just barge in and do something which better judg- ment would dictate should not be done as in the incident which occurred out in the Midwest where they placed these people practically under house arrest.

I think it was very bad judg- ment and should not have been done but the Secret Service, of course, turned the names over to the local authorities, and the local authorities do what they think is right.

Now, I guess their attitude with all justice to them is "Well, we will resolve the risk in our favor. If we keep these people under surveillance and keep them in the house until the President gets out of town nothing can happen from them." That is what you would call totalitarian security. I don't think you can have that kind of security in this country without having a great wave of criti- cism against it.

Facilities Limited

Dulles - How many names, Mr. Director, in general, could the Secret Service process? Aren't their facilities limited as to dealing with vast numbers of names because of their limited personnel?

Hoover - I think they are extremely limited. The Secret Service is a very small organi- zation and that is why we are fortifying them, so to speak, or supplementing them by assign- ing agents of our Bureau which is, of course, quite a burden on us.

Now, the Secret Service has a very small group and I would

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Armored Car Would Have Saved Kennedy's Life, Hoover Believes

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover believes President John F. Kennedy would be alive today if he had been riding in a specially armored car with bullet-proof glass in Dallas.

This was disclosed today in Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission in which he listed his recommendations to President Johnson and the Secret Service for future security of the President.

These are Hoover's recommendations:

"First, regarding travel, advise the Secret Service as far in advance as possible of the President's travel plans and proposed itinerary. There have been Presidents who suddenly decide they are going somewhere and the Secret Service does not have the chance always to cover the area and check the neighborhood, hotel or place where it may be.

"Second, avoid publicizing exact routes of travel as long as possible. In Dallas, the route was publicized at least 24 hours before everybody knew where he would be driving.

"Third, use a specially armored car with bullet proof glass and have such cars readily available in locations frequently visited. The President (Kennedy) had no armored car. He (Johnson) has one now which I supplied to Secret Service and they will have one made no doubt in due time for the President's use. But if it had been armored, I believe President Kennedy would be alive today.

"Fourth, avoid setting a specific pattern of travel or other activity, such as visiting the same church at the same time each Sunday.

"Regarding appearances, first use maximum feasible screening of persons in attendance, including use of detection devices sensitive to the amount of metal required in a firearm or grenade.

"Second, use a bullet proof shield in front of the entire rostrum in public appearances such as the swearing-in ceremony at the Capitol on Inaugu-

ration Day, the presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House the same day and on the rear of trains.

"Third, keep to a minimum, within crowds, remain on the rostrum after the public addresses rather than mingling with the audience.

"Fourth, in appearances at public sporting events such as football games, remain in one place rather than changing sides during half-time ceremonies.

"He must never ride in an open car that has been my recommendation.

"Fifth, limit public appearances by use of television whenever possible.

"Sixth, avoid walking in public except when absolutely necessary."

Hoover also recommended that it be made a federal crime to assault the President or Vice President; that the Secret Service receive authority to request assistance and cooperation from other federal agencies in connection with foreign travel; that control of the sale of firearms be improved; and that there be a ban on picketing in the vicinity of the White House.

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FBI Chief Sees Peril of 'Police State'

By JERRY O'LEARY

Star Staff Writer
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FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the Warren Commission against establishment of totalitarian "police state" security measures for presidential protection and disclosed that a State Department document described assassin Lee Oswald as "a thoroughly safe security risk."

Hoover, in his testimony before the commission, said the

Highlights of Hoover's testimony

State Department document furnished to the FBI was based on an interview conducted by the American embassy in Moscow before the slayer of President John F. Kennedy returned to the United States.

The testimony of the FBI director was alluded to but not given in detail in the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination made public last Monday. A transcript of his May 14 testimony, which has not yet been published by the commission, was made available to The Star today.

Hoover told the commission that the FBI received a report from the State Department that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe security risk. He had changed his views. He was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak. He said he did not know how intensive the interview was with Oswald in Moscow but that "nevertheless," it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us.

The FBI has not commented on the commission finding that it took "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." It is reported, however, that the bureau has been stung bitterly by the implication that it should have given more careful cooperation in the Oswald case.

Not Very Happy
Hoover testified that "I am not very happy with the criteria expansion affecting the lists of names of subversives and extremists being furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service as a post-assassination security measure."

He raised the question of "just how far are you going to go for the President's protection (his security) and then continued:

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

Hoover said that in handling the security problem, "Certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. It makes the security problem all the more difficult but you can't bar him from the people."

With the expanded criteria for furnishing a name of a potential risk to the Secret Service, Hoover estimated the names of about 500,000 subversives and extremists will have been submitted by the State Department to the FBI for review.

"Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names?" he continued. They have to call upon the local authorities.

"Just recently in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest."

"Now, don't think there is any place in the country for that kind of thing but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of the government by force or violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

I Want a Balance
Hoover said this gave him "great concern" because in New York City, alone there are 3,000 or 4,000 such individuals in subversive organizations.

"We don't want a Gestapo," he said. "I think we should maintain an even balance."

Hoover said that many of the local police organizations on which the Secret Service would have to depend are capable and efficient but that some are not.

Hoover said he thought the action in the Chicago incident he cited was a "very bad judgment. But he said the local authorities do what they think is right."

"Now, I guess their attitude with all this is, 'Well, we will solve the risk in our favor. If we keep these people under surveillance and keep them in the house until the

President gets out of town, nothing can happen from them," Hoover told the commission.

"That is what you would call totalitarian security. I don't think you can have that kind of security in this country without having a great wave of criticism against it."

36 Known Defectors

The veteran FBI chief testified that there are 36 known defectors to Communist countries now in the United States who have been under investigation. Last December, after the assassination of President Kennedy by defector Oswald, Hoover said the criteria was expanded and all defectors now automatically go on the list furnished to the Secret Service.

There is no doubt that Oswald was a dedicated Communist, Hoover testified.

"I don't believe, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country," Hoover said. "I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship, he should have been able right then and there to sign the renouncement."

"He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect. If they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once."

None of the FBI's contacts with Oswald gave any indication of any tendency to commit violence, Hoover testified. He said many people read the Worker, the Communist Party organ, but cannot be branded as potential assassins or hazards to the security of the country.

Can't Restrict Rights

"It is in that area that I am particularly concerned," he said. "What we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact that a person disagrees with you on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested."

At another point, Hoover declared: "I think the extreme right is just as much a danger to the freedom of this country as the extreme left."

Hoover testified that the first indication of an act of violence by Oswald came after the accused assassin was dead, and his Russian widow, Marina, told the FBI about her husband's attempt on the life of former Gen. Edwin Walker. There was no information after that, the

Dallas tragedy that would have warranted the FBI reporting Oswald as a potential danger to the safety of the President, Hoover said.

Both the FBI and the Secret Service have emphatically denied privately any implication that there has been a lack of close liaison between the two organizations. James H. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, is a former FBI agent and is a close personal friend of Hoover's.

THE EVENING STAR
Oct. 2, 1964

Didn't Call Oswald Safe, State Department Says

Spokesman Denies Existence of Report Referred To by FBI Chief

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

The State Department has denied FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's assertion that a department document described assassin Lee Harvey Oswald as a "thoroughly safe risk."

Press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said last night a thorough search discloses no Department of State report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that states or in any way implies that he was a "thoroughly safe risk." We have been unable to locate any Department of State document apparently referred to by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in his testimony.

Testifying before the Warren Commission last May 14, Hoover had said a State Department document "indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk; he had changed his views; he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak."

Hoover's testimony was referred to in the commission's report made public last Sunday night. It is due to be published by the commission along with other testimony taken during the 10-month-old investigation. The Star, however, gained access to the testimony and published highlights of it yesterday.

McCloskey noted that the report of the Warren Commission made no reference to any State Department document which ruled on Oswald's security.

The State Department had turned over its entire Oswald file to the Warren Commission, and the documents are now being printed as part of the commission's plan to publish all its findings. Reporters were allowed to examine the file in McCloskey's office yesterday.

The file began with Oswald's application for a passport in 1959, his decision to defect to the Soviet Union, his decision to return to the United States, and

papers dealing with the issuance of a visa to his Russian-born wife.

Embassy Report on Oswald

Most likely, the document referred to by Hoover was a two-and-a-half-page summary of an interview between Oswald and Richard H. Snyder, of the American embassy in Moscow in July 9 of 1961. Oswald had gone to the embassy from Minsk seeking the return of his passport, which he had voluntarily given up in 1959, and announcing his decision to return to the United States.

In the dispatch signed by Boris H. Klossen, counselor for political affairs, the embassy reported: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald."

He 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.

"Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the embassy appears to have left him."

Recommendation on Wife

Hoover also said in his testimony that he did not know how intensive the interview was with Oswald in Moscow but that nevertheless, it was in a State

Department document that was furnished to us.

Another document, written by the State Department office of Soviet Union affairs, to the visa office, recommended the issuing of a visa to Mrs. Oswald—a Russian citizen—on the grounds it was in the United States' interest to get the Oswald family home as soon as possible.

"The Office of Soviet Union Affairs believes it is in the interest of the United States to get Lee Harvey Oswald and his family out of the Soviet Union and on their way to this country. An unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable, Oswald may well refuse to leave the USSR or subsequently attempt to return there if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child.

"Such action on our part also would permit the Soviet Government to argue that although it had issued an exit visa to Mrs. Oswald to prevent the separation of a family, the United States Government had imposed a forced separation by refusing to issue her a visa. Obviously, this would weaken our embassy's position in encouraging positive Soviet action in other cases involving Soviet citizen relatives of United States citizens."

Following the Law

The Warren Commission studied the State Department's role in Oswald's return to the United States and determined that it only was following the law. It noted that Oswald never had formally renounced his American citizenship and thus there was no legal bar to his returning to the United States.

The commission criticized both the Secret Service and the FBI but found little fault with the State Department's role.

It urged, however, that in cases of defectors such as Oswald the department should exercise "great care" in processing information on them so as to disseminate information about them to various intelligence agencies.

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Leads Revamping Agency and Operations

Oswald's Act Held Consistent With Make-Up

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—All his life, Lee Harvey Oswald hungered for attention. He never knew the normal paths to fulfillment of that need through meaningful relationships.

He fancied himself a historical figure frustrated by a hostile society. His personal world drove him to dramatic devices, including even a gesture toward self-destruction to win attention.

He failed repeatedly until, reaching for the ultimate in dramatics, he commanded the attention of the whole world.

Oswald died after doing so, but that seemed entirely consistent with his own life; for he had demonstrated a capacity to act decisively and without regard to the consequences when such action would further his aims of the moment.

This is a shortened version of the "Background and Possible Motives" of Oswald as reported today by the President's Commission of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

No Single Motive

The commission pinpointed no motive, it declared.

"Many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination, and the Commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives. It is apparent, however, that Oswald was moved by an overriding hostility to his environment.

"He does not appear to have been able to establish meaningful relationships with other people. He was perpetually discontented with the world around him. Long before the assassination he expressed his hatred for American society and acted in protest against it.

"Oswald's search for what he conceived to be the perfect society was doomed from the start. He sought for himself a place in history as the great man who would be recognized as having been in advance of his times. His commitment to Marxism and Communism appears to have been another important factor in his motivation.

Self-Destruction Noted

Did Oswald, deep in his mind, seek his own end as well as President Kennedy's?

The Commission avoided a conclusion, although mentioning evidence tending to support a theory that he did not expect to escape. But there was evidence, too, tending to contradict that theory.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD, shown in Dallas police headquarters after arrest during afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963.

The Commission also explored the possible influence of anti-Kennedy sentiment in Dallas. It said...

"The Commission has found no evidence that the extreme views expressed toward President Kennedy by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas of any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city of Dallas had any connection with Oswald's actions on Nov. 22, 1963.

There is, of course, no way to judge what the effect of the general political ferment present in that city might have been, even though Oswald was aware of it.

The Commission also rejected suggestions of an Oswald conspiracy with the Jack Ruby...

Oswald was born two months after his father's death. There was not, except for one brief period, any father figure in his life.

One of his mother's sons by an earlier marriage said she had complained considerably about how unfairly she was treated and that she overstated her financial problems.

When the mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, worked during the school year, the Commission reported, Lee had to leave an empty house in the morning, return to it for lunch and then again at night, his mother having trained him to do that rather than to play with other children.

leans, "he refused to play with the other children his own age."

At 13, while living in New York, Oswald was exposed to three weeks of psychiatric observation at Youth House. Contrary to reports that appeared after the assassination, the commission said, the psychiatric examination did not indicate that he was a potential assassin or that he should be institutionalized.

The chief psychiatrist did find, however, that Oswald was "an emotionally quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of reality, existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life, and rejection by a self-involved and conflicted mother." The psychiatrist recommended help and guidance at a clinic. Oswald never accepted that help.

Called himself neglected or so Oswald himself apparently had his awareness then or later that he might have needed therapy. He wrote considerably during his confinement examinations that he had been neglected. This was not a complaint, but an explanation of a trait he called "independence." The psychiatric description of the trait was "with a wish to control Oswald started reading Communist literature in about his 15th year. Later he had been heard to brag about Premier Khrushchev and to say he would like to kill President Dwight D. Eisenhower, because he was exploiting the working class."

Oswald's developing hatred of the society he knew came out first and fully in the Marine Corps. He showed his hatred of authority, baiting his officers by reading up on some foreign affairs problem and testing them on their knowledge of it.

He got out of their Marine Corps Reserve prematurely, by saying his mother needed his support, but almost immediately he went to the Soviet Union and tried to renounce his United States citizenship. He was not yet 20 years old.

The Commission interpreted this as a profound rejection of his early life and a deep disappointment in Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's failure to receive him with open arms "shocked" Oswald, he wrote in his self-styled "Historic Diary." He slashed his wrists. He was discovered and hospitalized for seven days in Moscow.

The Soviet authorities finally permitted Oswald to remain and gave him a job with some spe-

cial pay in a Minsk factory. He soon discovered that the "freedom" he sought could not be found there. He complained of discipline and about those who seemed better off. Oswald decided to get out and opened negotiations with Soviet authorities. Then he met and married Marina Prusakova. Later he wrote in his diary that he had married Marina "to hurt" Ella German, a Minsk factory worker, who had rejected him. He added, however, that "I found myself in love with Marina."

Oswald, not yet 23, returned to the United States bitterly

disappointed. He expressed hostility to Communism as well as capitalism, although he propagated for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

His wife reported that their relationship changed and that trivial things would "drive him into a rage." He had no friends or close associates in Texas and he moved from job to job.

Saw Wife Before Assassination

His wife and two children stayed with Mrs. Ruth Paine and he lived alone. He visited their on weekends. Then came the weekend when Mrs. Oswald phoned her husband and told him not to come because Mrs. Paine's husband was to be there and Marina knew her husband did not like Mr. Paine. That was the weekend before the assassination.

On that occasion Mrs. Oswald learned that her husband had been using an assumed name and she became angry.

Oswald visited his wife the night before the assassination. He stayed the night but, as she testified, "he tried to talk to me but I would not answer him."

The couple's relationship was often stormy. The Commission concluded that the instability "was probably a function of the personalities of both people." Oswald was "overbearing" and apparently attempted to be the "commander" by dictating many of the details of their married life. He struck his wife on occasion and generally treated her with lack of respect in the presence of others.

The difficulties that Oswald's problems would have caused him were probably not reduced by his wife's conduct. The report said, "acquaintances testified that 'right in front of Oswald, Marina Oswald complained about Oswald's inadequacy as a husband'."

Called 'Not a Man'

Mrs. Oswald told another of her friends that Oswald was very cold to her, that they very seldom had sexual relations and that Oswald "was not a man."

The report laid no blame to Mrs. Oswald for her husband's act. It said:

"The Commission does not believe that the relations between Oswald and his wife caused him

to assassinate the President. It is likely that the motivation was that simple. The feelings of hostility and aggression which seem to have played such an important part in Oswald's life were part of his character long before he met his wife and such a favorable opportunity to strike at a figure as great as the President would probably never have come to him again. The Commission explored and rejected the possibilities that Oswald's act resulted from a conspiracy with the Communists or with the so-called right wing.

Oswald had tried to enter Cuba and returned disappointed with his failure. It does not appear the report said that Oswald planned to go to Cuba. He was carrying only \$13.87 at the time of his arrest, although he had left apparently by design, \$170 in a wallet in his wife's room in Irving.

If there was no conspiracy which would help him escape, it is unlikely that a reasoning person would plan to attempt to travel from Dallas, Tex., to Cuba with \$13.87 when considerably greater resources were available to him. The Commission said, "The fact that Oswald left behind the funds which might have enabled him to reach Cuba suggests the absence of any plan to try to flee there and raises serious questions as to whether or not he ever expected to escape."

N. Y. T.
28 Sep 1964
PASCHAL

Summary and C

From the Report of the President's Commission on the Ass

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 11:40 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 5 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 breakfast gathering on Friday.

Planned for later 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 fundraising dinner. From Austin he would proceed to the Texas ranch 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 to his right.

Directly behind the Presidential limousine was an open "followup" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat, two in the rear, and two on each running board. These agents, in accordance with normal Secret Service procedures, 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 others.

The motorcade left Love Field shortly after 11:50 a.m., and proceeded through residential neighborhoods, stopping twice at the President's request to greet well-wishers among the friendly crowds. Each time the President's car halted, Secret Service agents from the "followup" car moved forward to assume a protective stance near the President and Mrs. Kennedy. As the motorcade reached Main Street, a principal east-west artery in downtown Dallas, the welcome became tumultuous. 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 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 left running board of the "followup" car, heard a noise which sounded like a firecracker, and saw the President suddenly lean forward and to the left. He jumped out of the car and fell to the ground. The Vice Presidential "followup" 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 in



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
35th President of the United States
May 29, 1917 - November 22, 1963

arrival by the Dallas Police Department as the result of a radio message from the motorcade after the shooting. The doctors noted a regular breathing movement and a positive heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse beat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound, approximately one-fourth inch in diameter, in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. The tube absorbed im-

Lyndon B. Johnson sworn in as the 36th President of the United States by Federal District Judge Sarah T. Hughes at Andrew Johnson Hall at 5:38 p.m. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was examined by a complete pathology team. The examination disclosed the large wound observed on the head and the smaller wound on the neck had been enlarged by the Dallas Police

Department as the result of a radio message from the motorcade after the shooting. The doctors noted a regular breathing movement and a positive heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse beat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound, approximately one-fourth inch in diameter, in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. The tube absorbed im-

and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday.

Planned for later 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 fundraising 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—Head of State, Chief Executive, party leader, and, in this instance, prospective candidate for reelection.

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 18 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 18 and publicized in the local papers starting on November 19. 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.

By midmorning 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 seat were Governor Connally who was in front of the

range 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 proceed before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was now 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 to the President's left. A Secret Service agent riding in the motorcade radioed the Trade-Mart that the President would arrive in 5 minutes.

Seconds later shots resounded in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck. He appeared to stiffen momentarily and lurch slightly forward in his seat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine. It traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the left lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie. Before the shooting started, Governor Connally had been facing toward the crowd on the right. He started to turn 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.

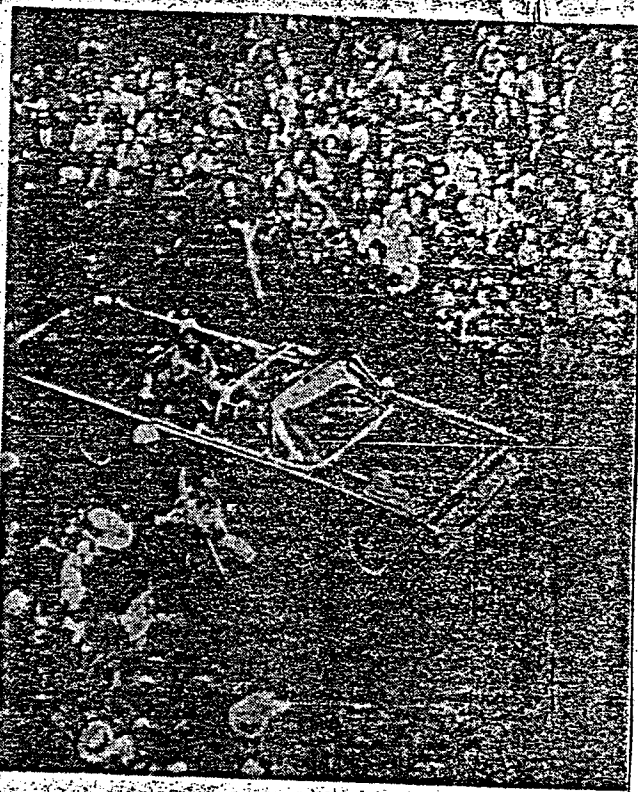
Secret Service Agent Clinton J. Hill, riding on

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 President's car proceeded at high speed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, 4 miles away. At Parkland, the President was immediately treated by a team of physicians who had been alerted for the President's

heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse beat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately one-fourth inch in diameter in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by 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. At 1 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 2:38 p.m. in the central compartment of the plane,

giving at And Mid, at 5:58 p.m. President's body to the National Medical Center, B Md., where it v complete patho amination. Th disclosed, the wound; observed land and the w front of the r had been enlarg Parkland doct they performed otomy. Both wounds were d the autopsy repo "presumably of addition, the a vealed a small entry in the r President's skull other wound of the base of the neck. The auto stated the cause "Gunshot woun and the bullet struck the Pres described as ha fired from a p and somewhat level of the dece At the scen shooting, there v confusion at the concerning the origin of the nesses differed accounts of the



Presidential limousine in Dallas motorcade

and Conclusions

sion on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy



JOHN F. FITZGERALD KENNEDY

President of the United States

January 29, 1917—November 22, 1963

Dallas Police Lyndon B. Johnson was the result of sworn in as the 36th President of the United States by Federal District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes. The plane left immediately for Washington, D.C., arriving at Andrews AFB, Md., at 3:58 p.m. e.s.t. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was given a complete pathological examination. The autopsy disclosed a large head wound observed at Parkland and the wound in the front of the neck which had been enlarged by the Parkland doctors when they performed the trache-

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 distributed 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

fore the motorcade made the turn onto Elm Street. At 12:34 p.m., the Dallas police radio mentioned the Depository Building as a possible source of the shots, and at 12:45 p.m., the police radio broadcast a description of the suspected assassin based primarily on Brennan's observations.

When the shots were fired, a 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 dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes 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 area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunchroom. Gun in hand, he rushed to the door and saw a man about 20 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunchroom. The man was empty-handed. At Baker's command, 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, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded with Truly up the stairs. The man then en-

minutes later, and just 45 minutes after the assassination, another violent shooting occurred in Dallas. The victim was Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police, an officer with a good record during his more than 11 years with the police force. He was shot near the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, about nine-tenths of a mile from Oswald's roominghouse. At the time of the assassination, Tippit was alone in his patrol car, the routine practice for most police patrol cars at this time of day. He had been ordered by radio at 12:45 p.m. to proceed to 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 Brennan at the scene of the assassination—a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 165 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 wanted in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the righthand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door on the left side and started to walk around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man on the sidewalk drew a 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 empty cartridge cases from the gun as he went. Benavides rushed

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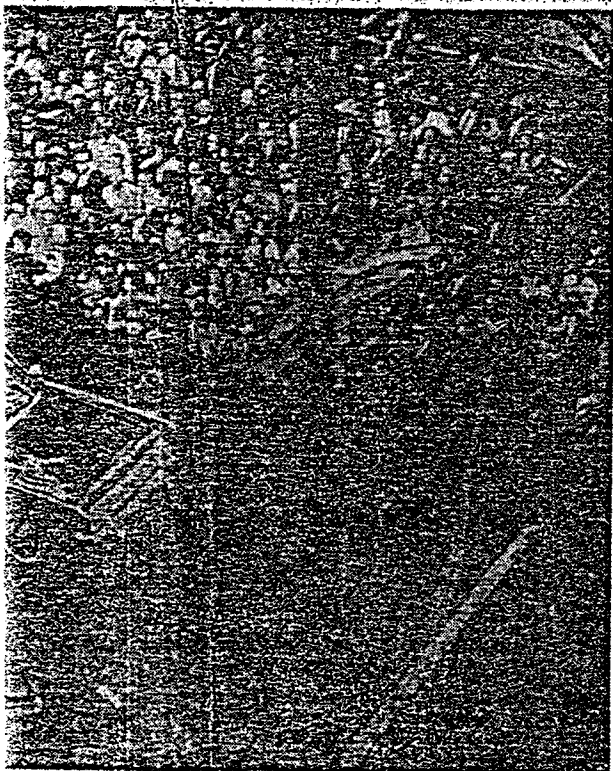
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Washington, D.C., ariving at Andrews AFB, Md., at 5:58 p.m. east. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was given a complete pathological examination. The autopsy disclosed the large head wound observed at Parkland and the wound in the front of the neck which had been enlarged by the Parkland doctors when they performed the tracheotomy. Both of these wounds were described in the autopsy report as being "presumably of exit." 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 the 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 deceased." At the scene of the shooting, there was evident confusion at the outset concerning the point of origin of the shots. Witnesses differed in their accounts of the direction

source of the shots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co., which distributed 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. itself. Several eyewitnesses in front of the building reported that they saw a rifle being fired from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. One eyewitness, Howard L. Brennan, had been watching the parade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite and facing the building. He promptly told a policeman that he had seen a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches, in his early thirties, take deliberate aim from the sixth-floor corner window and fire a rifle in the direction of the President's car. Brennan thought he might be able to identify the man since he had noticed him in the window a few minutes be-

fore the assassination. When 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, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded with Truly up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet—a "loner." His name was Lee Harvey Oswald. Within about one minute after his encounter 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 1026 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 3 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. 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 roominghouse. The trip required 5 or 6 minutes. At about 1 p.m., Oswald arrived at the roominghouse. 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.

command, 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, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded with Truly up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet—a "loner." His name was Lee Harvey Oswald. Within about one minute after his encounter 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 1026 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 3 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. 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 roominghouse. The trip required 5 or 6 minutes. At about 1 p.m., Oswald arrived at the roominghouse. 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. 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 empty cartridge cases 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 in Tippit's car. The message was received shortly after 1:16 p.m. As the gunman left the scene, he walked hurriedly back toward Patton Avenue and turned left, 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 Tippit 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 Jeanette 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 turned 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 cut through the shrubbery on the lawn, Scoggins looked up and saw the man approximately 12 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 passing Scoggins, the gunman crossed to the west side of Patton Avenue and ran south toward Jefferson Boulevard, a main Oak Cliff thoroughfare. On the east side of Patton, between 10th Street and Jefferson Boulevard, Ted Callaway, a used car salesman,



essential limousine in Dallas motorcade.

Approximately 14 min-

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'...A Suspect Just Went

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OSWALDS IN MINSK, U.S.S.R.

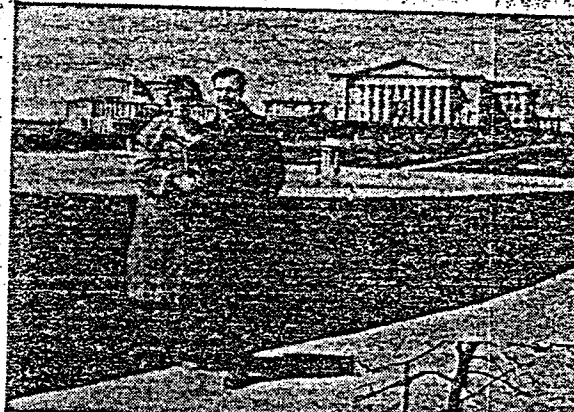
heard the shots and ran to the sidewalk. As the man with the gun rushed past, Callaway shouted "What's going on?" The man merely shrugged, ran on to Jefferson Boulevard and turned right. On the next corner was a gas station with a parking lot in the rear. The assailant ran into the lot, discarded his jacket and then continued his flight west on Jefferson.

In a shoe store a few blocks farther 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 Tippit 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 Tippit shooting and the assassination. At 1:45 p.m., in response to Mrs. Postal's call, the police radio sounded the alarm: "Have information a suspect just went in the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theater was surrounded. The house lights were then turned up. Patrolman M. N. McDonald and several other policemen approached the man, who had been pointed out to them by Brewer.

McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say "Well, it's 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 grabbed 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 shots had been fired from the Depository Building. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department arrived at the scene shortly after hearing the first of these police radio messages at 12:34 p.m. Some of the officers who had been assigned to the area of Elm and Houston Streets for the motorcade were talking to witnesses and watching the



OSWALD AND MARINA ON BRIDGE IN MINSK (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2623)

UNCLE VASILY AKSIONOV AND AUNT LUBOVA AKSIONOVA, WITH THE OSWALDS (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2623)



MARINA WAITING FOR (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2623)

[A page from the Commission's report.]

the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained no prints, he held the rifle by the stock while Captain Fritz ejected a live shell by operating the bolt. Lieutenant Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle itself was the serial number "C2786" as well as the markings "1940," "MADE ITALY" and "CAL. 6.5." The rifle was about 40 inches long, and when disassembled it could fit into a handmade paper sack which, after the assassination, was found in the southeast corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases. As Fritz and Day were completing their examination of this rifle on the sixth floor, Roy Truly, the building superintendent,

attended a military boarding school, Lee lived at home and developed a warm attachment to Ekdahl, occasionally accompanying his mother and stepfather 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 reentered 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 9, his mother was divorced from her third husband as the result of a divorce action instituted by Ekdahl.

disturbed youngster" and recommended psychiatric treatment. In May 1953, after having been at Youth House for 3 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.

of authority by spent much of his reading. He was tialied once for an unregistered owned weapon other occasion, provocative last noncommissioned. He was, however able to comply discipline, even experiences in Corps did not li expectations. Oswald served overseas until 1958, most of During his final Marine Corps stationed for the Santa Ana. Call showed a mark

tion, police cars had turned to the Texas School Book Depository in response to the many radio messages reporting that the shots had been fired from the Depository Building. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer, of the Dallas Police Department, arrived at the scene shortly after hearing the first of these police radio messages at 12:34 p.m. Some of 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 Mooney 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 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 Mooney's attention, effectively screened a person at the window from the view of anyone else on the floor.

Mooney's discovery intensified the search for additional evidence on the sixth floor, and at 1:22 p.m., approximately 10 minutes after the cartridge cases were found, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone turned his flashlight in the direction of two rows of boxes in the northwest corner near the staircase. Stuffed between the two rows was a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight. The rifle was not touched until it could be photographed. When Lt. J. C. Day of the police identification bureau decided that the wooden stock and

itself was the weapon, "C2768" as well as the markings "1940", "MADE ITALY" and "CAL. 6.5." The rifle was about 40 inches long and when disassembled it could fit into a handmade paper sack which, after the assassination, was found in the southeast corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases.

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 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 policeman was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, 2 months after the death of his father. His mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, had two older children. One, John Pic, was a half-brother to Lee from an earlier marriage, 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

started school in Dallas, Tex., but in the fall of 1946, after a separation from Ekdahl, Marguerite Oswald reentered 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 9, 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 5½ 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 for Lee Oswald occurred in August 1952, a few months after he completed the sixth grade. Marguerite Oswald and her 12-year-old son moved to New York City where Marguerite's oldest son, John Pic, was stationed with the Coast Guard. The ensuing year and one-half in New York was marked by Lee's refusals to attend school 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

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 mediocre grades but had no obvious behavior problems. 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 10 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 1956 when Lee and his mother returned to Fort Worth. He reentered high school but again dropped out after a few weeks and enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, 6 days after his 17th birthday. On December 21, 1956, during boot camp in San Diego, Oswald fired a score of 212 for record with the M-1 rifle—2 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.

Most people who knew Oswald in the Marines described him as a "loner" who resented the exercise

noncommissioned. He was, however, able to comply with discipline, even during his experiences. Corps did not have any expectations. Oswald served overseas until 1959, most of it in the Marine Corps stationed for the Santa Ana, showed a dislike for the Soviet Union. Sometimes he would read dogmatic material again and again for re 1959, and to a score of course that point over required to man." According to his fellow was not p uted in h 1959, and not expect usual. During the pressed s for Fidel interest in ban army press tho an intell

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OSWALD AND MARINA ON A
BRIDGE IN MINSK
(COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1392)



MARINA WAITING FOR BUS
(COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1395)

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of authority by others. He spent much of his free time reading. He was court-martialed once for possessing an unregistered privately owned weapon and, on another occasion, for using provocative 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 1953, most of it in Japan. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in San Antonio, Calif. where he

thinking appeared to some 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 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 SS Marion Lykes, which sailed from New Orleans to Le Havre, France, on September 20, 1959. Lee Harvey Oswald had presumably planned this step in his life for quite some time. In March of 1959 he had applied to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland for admission to the spring 1960 term. His letter of application contained many blatant falsehoods concerning his 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 16, 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, 1959, 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 1960 he was given permission to remain

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKEN IN MINSK



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2091



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2092



PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKEN AFTER HIS RETURN FROM THE SOVIET UNION (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2783)

[A page from the Commission's report.]

ried 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 \$435.71 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,

list 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. 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, O-

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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 1958, 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 political radical views with dogmatic conviction. Oswald again fired the M-1 rifle for record on May 6, 1959, and this time he shot a score of 191 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 rifle 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

U.S. citizenship and come 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 1960 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. The following month Oswald met a 19-year-old Russian girl, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, a pharmacist who had been brought up in Leningrad but was then living with an aunt and uncle in Minsk. They were married on April 30, 1961. Throughout the following year he car-

wald'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 \$435.71 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 16 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 26, 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 16, when he displayed a less belligerent attitude and once again agreed to inform the FBI of any attempt to en-

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 10, 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 to look for work. Oswald left for New Orleans on April 24, 1963. Ruth Paine, who knew nothing of the Walker. Continued on Next Page



[This photo issued by the Commission shows Lee Harvey Oswald in the custody of Dallas officers as they emerge from the Texas Theater after the death of President Kennedy and Policeman Tippit.]

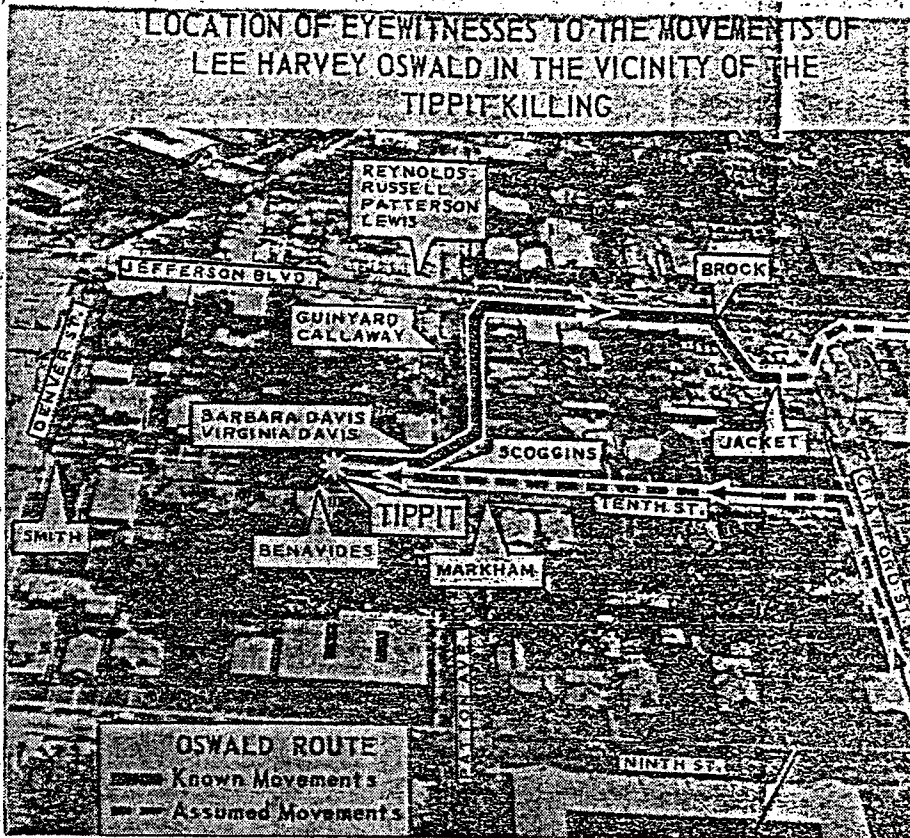
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shooting. Invited Marina Oswald and the baby to stay with her in the Paines' modest home while Oswald sought work in New Orleans. Early in May, upon receiving word from Oswald that he had found a job, Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and the baby to New Orleans to rejoin Oswald.

During the stay in New Orleans, Oswald formed a fictitious 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. Hidell. In reality, Hidell was a completely fictitious person created by Oswald, the organization's only member. Oswald was arrested on August 9 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 23, 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, where he promptly visited the Cuban and Russian Embassies. His stated objective was to obtain official permission to visit Cuba, on his way to the Soviet Union. The Cuban Government would not grant his visa unless 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.

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 1 week, he rented a room from Mrs. Bledsoe, the woman who later saw him on the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 14, 1963, he rented the Beckley Avenue room and



[A page from the Commission's report]

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 curtain rods. 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, but she did not actually see it.

Several witnesses to the Tippit slaying and to the subsequent flight of the gunman had positively identified Oswald in police lineups. While positive fire arm 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 Book Depository to a smaller house in Chicago which had purchased

life had been received by the Dallas office of the FBI and by the office of the county sheriff. Nevertheless, on Sunday morning, television, radio, and newspaper 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 proceed to the transfer vehicle. To the right of the cameras was a "down" ramp from Main Street on the north. To the left was an "up" ramp leading to Commerce 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 an unmarked police car would be preferable for the trip because of its greater speed and maneuverability. At approximately 11:20 a.m., Oswald emerged from the basement jail office, flanked by detectives on either side and at his rear. He took a few steps toward 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 news men had been assembled. The man was carrying a Colt .38 revolver. In his right hand and while millions watched on television, he moved quickly to within a

thorough search is possible.

1. The shots which wounded Governor Connally and President Kennedy were fired from a floor window at the east corner of the School Book Depository Building. This determination was based upon the following:

- (a) Witnesses of the scene of the assassination saw a rifle being removed from the sixth floor window of the Depository Building immediately after the shots were fired.
- (b) The nearly bullet found on Connally's stretcher at the Parkland Memorial Hospital and the two bullet fragments found in the front of the Presidential limousine were fired from a 6.5-millimeter caliber Carcano rifle from the sixth floor Depository Building.
- (c) The three bullet fragments found in the southeast corner of the building were from the same rifle that fired the above-mentioned bullet fragments.
- (d) The winds at the Presidential limousine were blowing from the west at the time of the assassination.

...his visa unless 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.

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 1 week he rented a room from Mrs. Bledsoe, the woman who later saw him on the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 14, 1963, he rented the Beckley 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 Oswald's 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 employee, Buell Wesley Frazier, who lived near the Paines. 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 Monday, November 18, Oswald and his wife quarreled bitterly during a telephone conversation because she learned for the first time that he was living at the roominghouse under an assumed name. On Thursday, November 21, Oswald told Frazier that he would like to drive to Irving to pick up some curtain rods for an apartment in Dallas. His wife and Mrs. Paine were quite surprised to see him since it was a Thursday night. They thought he had returned to make up after Monday's quarrel. He was conciliatory but Marina Oswald was still angry.

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 Oswald's 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

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 5 to 10 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 "Alek J. Hidell."

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 16 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 an at

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 Book Depository to a mailorder house in Chicago which had purchased it from a distributor in New York. Approximately 6 hours later the Chicago firm advised that this rifle had been ordered in March 1963 by an A. Hidell for shipment to post office box 2913, in Dallas, Tex., a box rented by Oswald. Payment for the rifle was remitted by a money order signed by A. Hidell. By 8:45 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 impromptu and confused press conferences in the third-floor corridor. Some of the information divulged was erroneous. Efforts by the news media representatives to reconstruct the crime and promptly report details frequently led to erroneous and often conflicting reports. At the urgings 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 night club operator—Jack Ruby.

On Sunday morning, November 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 informed on Saturday night that the transfer of Oswald would not 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

speed and maneuverability. At approximately 11:20 a.m. Oswald emerged from the basement jail office flanked by detectives on either side and at his rear. He took a few steps toward 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 television, 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, without having regained consciousness, he was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m.

The man who killed Oswald was Jack Ruby. He was instantly 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 conspiracy involving the assassination 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 26, 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 important questions which they raised. The Commission has addressed itself to this task and has reached certain conclusions based on all the available evidence. No limitations have been placed on the Commission's inquiry; it has conducted its own investigation, and all Government agencies have fully discharged their responsibility to cooperate with the Commission in its investigation. These conclusions 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 concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to the extent that a prolonged and

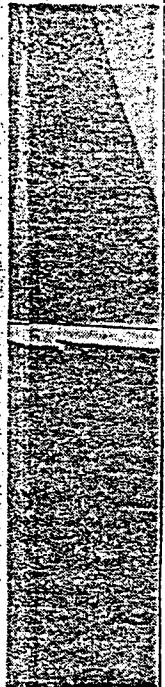
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(c) The three bridge cases found window on the side at the southeast of the building were from the same rifle fired the above-bullet and fragments, the exclusion of weapons.

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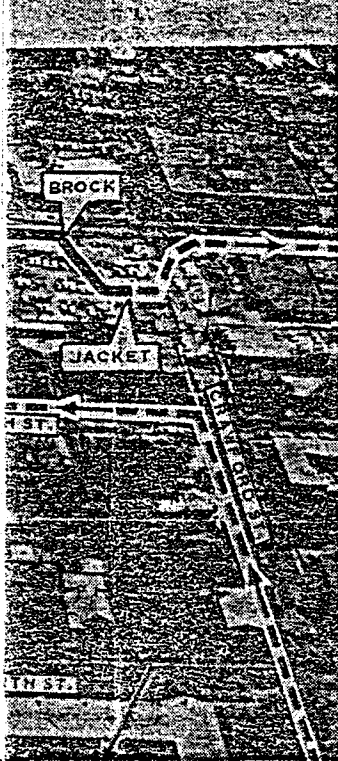
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thorough search makes this possible.

1. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas 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 witnesses saw a rifle in the window immediately after the shots were fired.

(b) The nearly whole bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Memorial 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 at the southeast corner of the building were fired from the same rifle which fired the above-described bullet and fragments, to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(d) The windshield in the Presidential limousine

sarily have been lethal. The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

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

(f) There is no credible evidence that the shots were fired from the Triple Underpass, ahead of the motorcade, or from any other location.

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 Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate 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.

4. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald. This conclusion is based upon the following:

(a) The Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5-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 as-

sisted by any members of the Dallas Police Department in the killing of Oswald.

(d) 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 15, 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.

(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 of 1959 to June of 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 26 to Oc-

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 60 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 any 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.

(b) Newspaper, radio, and television reporters were allowed uninhibited 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

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 (c) The three used cartridge cases found near the window on the sixth floor at the southeast corner of the building were fired from the same rifle which fired the above-described bullet and fragments, 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 penetrated.
 (e) The nature of the bullet wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally and the location of the car at the time of the shots establish that the bullets were fired from above and behind the Presidential limousine, striking the President and the Governor as follows:

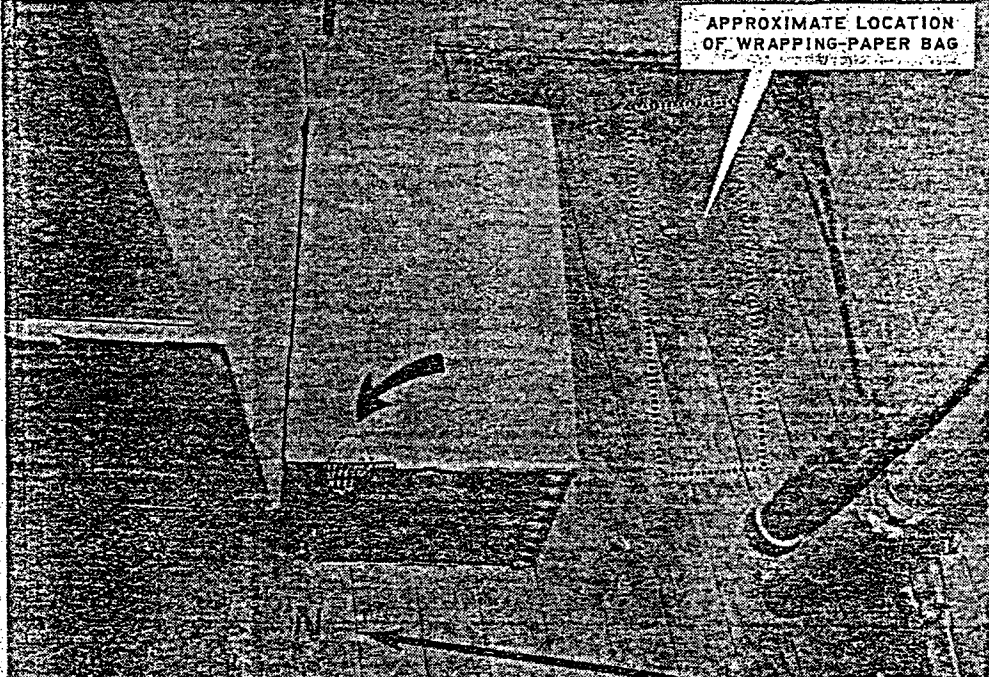
(1) President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not neces-

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 lied 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.
 5. Oswald killed Dallas Police Patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination. This conclusion upholds the finding that Oswald fired the

(c) The numerous statements, some 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 as-

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 of 1959 to June of 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 26 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 Socialist 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

Continued on Next Page



APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF WRAPPING-PAPER BAG AND LOCATION OF PALM PRINT ON CARTON NEAR WINDOW IN SOUTHEAST CORNER. (HAND POSITION SHOWN BY DOTTED LINE ON BOX)

[This is the Warren Commission's photo-diagram showing the place in the Texas School Book Depository where searchers found a paper bag in which Lee Harvey Oswald brought the assassination rifle into the building. Also shown is a packing case on which a palm print of Oswald was found as indicated by the arrow and outline.]

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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 persons in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

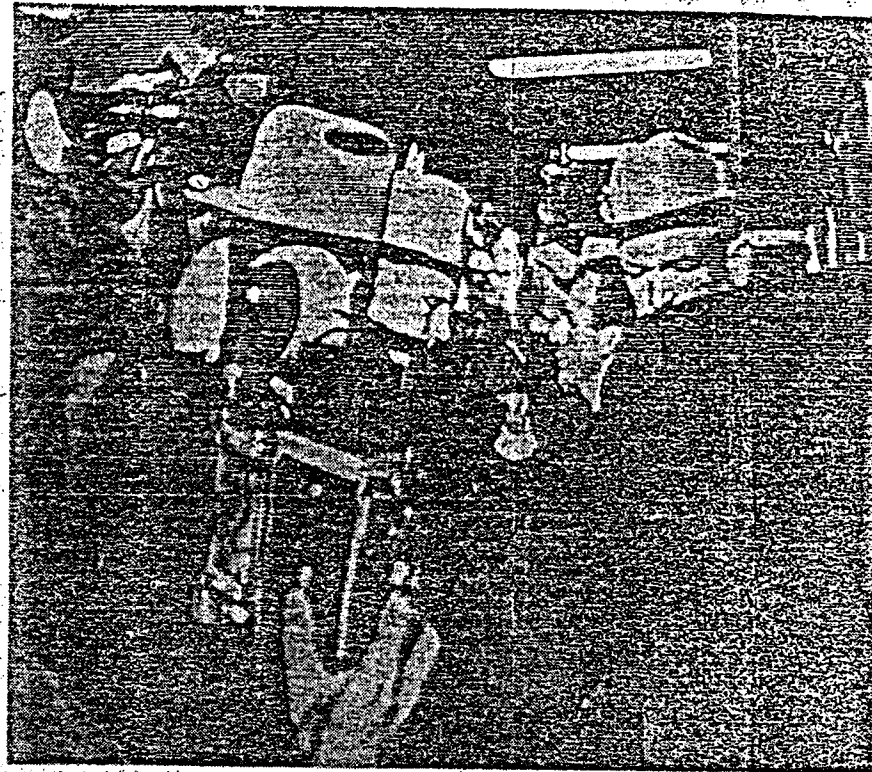
(h) After careful investigation the Commission has found no credible evidence either that Ruby and Officer Tippit, who was killed by Oswald, knew each other or that Oswald and Tippit knew each other.

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 agencies and 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.

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 recollections 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 influ-



Oswald being moved through third-floor corridor [of Dallas Police Headquarters].

enced 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. Although the Secret Service treated the 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

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.

(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 di-

vided 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.

(c) The configuration of the Presidential car and the seating arrangements of the Secret Service agents in the car did not afford the Secret Service agents the opportunity they should have had to be of immediate assistance to the President at the first sign of danger.

(f) Within these limitations, however, the Commission finds that the agents most immediately responsible for the Pres-

ident's safe promptly at shots were Texas School Depository Bu

RECOMMEN

Prompted by the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service initiated a series of studies and critical re-evaluations of its past operations in cooperation with the Commission. The Secret Service has prepared a document dated August 27, 1964, which recommends various changes to improve the Service to improve its performance and resources. The Commission has encouraged the Secret Service to take the steps recommended by the

The Assassination

At 12:30 p.m., c.s.t., as the President's open limousine proceeded at approximately 11 miles per hour along Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass, shots fired from a rifle mortally wounded President Kennedy and seriously injured Governor Connally. One bullet passed through the President's

ately preceding the shot which struck the President in the head. While the car traveled this distance, the Zapruder camera ran 152 frames. Since the camera operates at a speed of 18.3 frames per second, it was calculated that the car required 8.3 seconds to cover the 136 feet. This represents a speed of 11.2 miles per



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 continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings;

(c) His urge to try to find a place in history and despair at times 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 interpretation of them; this was expressed by his 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 com-

assistance needed to fulfill its responsibility.

(2) Prior to the assassination the Secret Service's criteria dealt with direct threats against the President. Although the Secret Service treated the 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 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 unduly 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 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

At 12:30 p.m., c.s.t., as the President's open limousine proceeded at approximately 11 miles per hour along Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass, shots fired from a rifle mortally wounded President Kennedy and seriously injured Governor Connally. One bullet passed through the President's neck; a subsequent bullet, which was lethal, shattered the right side of his skull. Governor Connally sustained bullet wounds in his back, the right side of his chest, right wrist, and left thigh.

The Time

The exact time of the assassination was fixed by the testimony of four witnesses. Special Agent Rufus W. Youngblood observed that the large electric sign clock atop the Texas School Book Depository Building showed the numerals "12:30" as the Vice-Presidential automobile proceeded north on Houston Street, a few seconds before the shots were fired. Just prior to the shooting, David F. Powers, riding in the Secret Service followup car, remarked to Kenneth O'Donnell that it was 12:30 p.m., the time they were due at the Trade Mart. Seconds after the shooting, Roy Kellerman, riding in the front seat of the Presidential limousine, looked at his watch and said "12:30" to the driver, Special Agent Greer. The Dallas police radio-log reflects that Chief of Police Curry reported the shooting of the President and issued his initial orders at 12:30 p.m.

Speed of the Limousine

William Greer, operator of the Presidential limousine, estimated the car's speed at the time of the first shot at 12 to 15 miles per hour. Other witnesses in the motorcade estimated the speed of the President's limousine from 7 to 22 miles per hour. A more precise determination has been made from motion pictures taken on the scene by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder. Based on these films, the speed of the President's automobile is computed at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour. The car maintained this average speed over a distance of approximately 136 feet immedi-

ately preceding the shot which struck the President in the head. While the car traveled this distance, the Zapruder camera ran 152 frames. Since the camera operates at a speed of 18.3 frames per second, it was calculated that the car required 8.3 seconds to cover the 136 feet. This represents a speed of 11.2 miles per hour.

In the Presidential Limousine

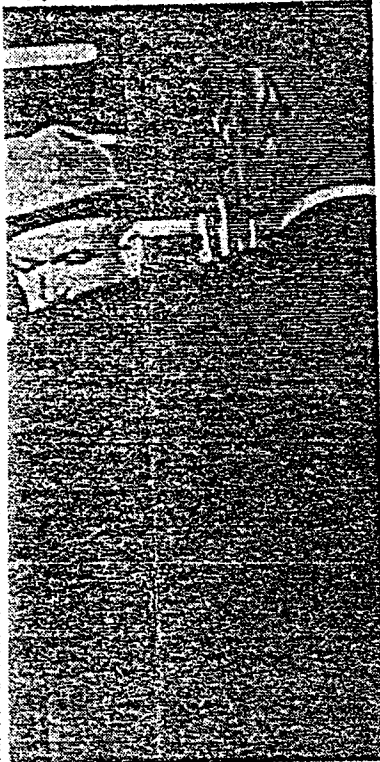
Mrs. John F. Kennedy, on the left of the rear seat of the limousine, looked toward her left and waved to the crowds along the route. Soon after the motorcade turned onto Elm Street, she heard a sound similar to a motor cycle noise and a cry from Governor Connally, which caused her to look to her right. On turning she saw a quizzical look on her husband's face as he raised his left hand to his throat. Mrs. Kennedy then heard a second shot and saw the President's skull torn open under the impact of the bullet. As she cradled her mortally wounded husband, Mrs. Kennedy cried, "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack."

Governor Connally testified that he recognized the first noise as a rifle shot and the thought immediately crossed his mind that it was an assassination attempt. From his position in the right jump seat immediately in front of the President, he instinctively turned to his right because the shot appeared to come from over his right shoulder. Unable to see the President as he turned to the right, the Governor started to look back over his left shoulder, but he never completed the turn because he felt something strike him in the back. In his testimony before the Commission, Governor Connally was certain that he was hit by the second shot which he stated he did not hear.

Mrs. Connally, too, heard a frightening noise from her right shoulder, she saw that the President had both hands at his neck but she observed no blood and heard nothing. She watched as he slumped down with an empty expression on his face. Roy Kellerman, in the right front seat of the limousine, heard a report like a firecracker pop. Turning to his right in the direction of the noise, Kellerman heard the President

say "My God, I saw both hands move to his neck. As he said "Let's get out of here hit," Kellerman's microphone picked up ahead to the hospital immediately. The driver heard a noise to be a back of the motorcade. The President he heard the again; Greer his shoulder a nor; Connally sound of the he realized it was wrong, a down on the Kellerman said here fast." As instructions to the lead car heard a "flin within 5 seconds noise. According man, Mrs. Connally cried out: "What are you doing to you?" from the front man saw Governor in his wife's lap. Agent Clinton across the truck. Mrs. Connally and shot fire her husband's lap. Observing covered chest pulled into himself mortally. He cried out, "No, My God, to kill us all." Connally thought husband had but then she most imperce

'reparations... Were Deficient'



Dallas Police Headquarters

between local personnel stationed on streets to regulate traffic and Secret Service agents riding in motorcade. Based on investigation the Commission has concluded that these arrangements during the Dallas motorcade were not sufficient. The Commission's investigation of the Dallas motorcade configuration of the Presidential motorcade and the Secret Service's arrangements for the motorcade did not provide the opportunity for the Secret Service to provide assistance to the President at the time of the Dallas motorcade. However, the Commission finds that the Dallas motorcade arrangements for the President's safety reacted 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, such a committee would 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 advanced to the Commission for the transfer of all or parts of the Presidential protective responsibilities of the Secret Service to some other department or agency. The Commission believes that if there is to be any determination 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. Meanwhile, 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 effort by the Secret Service to revise and modernize its basic operating procedures.

4. 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 data-processing techniques.

(c) Once the Secret Service has formulated new criteria delineating the information it desires, it should enter into agreements with each Federal agency to insure its receipt of such information.

5. 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 adequate 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.

8. Even with an increase in Secret Service personnel, the protection of the President will continue to require the resources and co-

operation 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.

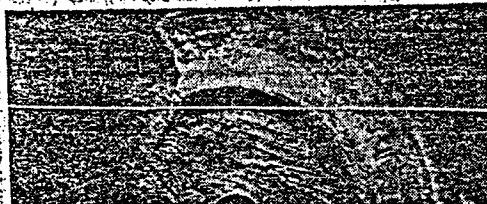
10. The Commission recommends to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the President and Vice President a Federal crime. A state of affairs where U.S. authorities have no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate the assassination of a President is anomalous.

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 intelligence agencies of 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.

assassination

ceding the shot which the President fired. While the car was at a distance, the camera ran 152 feet since the camera was at a speed of 18.5 feet per second, it was that the car was 18.5 feet per second to cover the distance. This represents



Text of Main Section of Chapter Entitled 'The Assassination'

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At the instant that Hill stepped onto the left rear step of the President's automobile and grasped the handhold, the car lurched forward, causing him to lose his footing. He ran three or

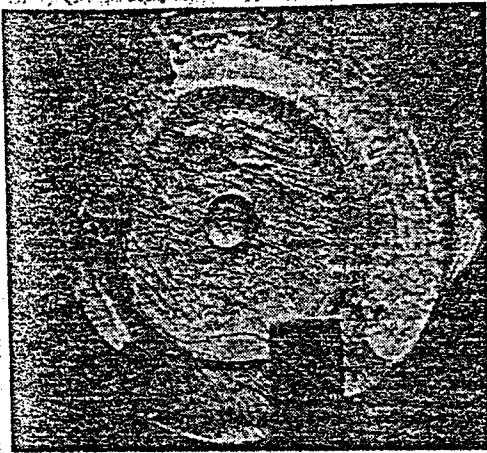
from the right front seat of the Vice-Presidential car, Special Agent Youngblood recalled:

As we were beginning to go down this incline, all of a sudden there was an explosive noise. I quickly observed unnatural movement of crowds, like falling or scattering, and quick movements in the presi-

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Bolt face of the C2766 rifle.

say "My God, I am hit," and saw both the President's hands move up toward his neck. As he told the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit." Kellerman grabbed his microphone and radioed ahead to the lead car. "We are hit. Get us to the hospital immediately." The driver, William Greer, heard a noise which he took to be a backfire from one of the motorcycles flanking the Presidential car. When he heard the same noise again, Greer glanced over his shoulder and saw Governor Connally fall. At the sound of the second shot he realized that something was wrong, and he pressed down on the accelerator as Kellerman said, "Get out of here fast." As he issued his instructions to Greer and to the lead car, Kellerman heard a "furry" of shots within 5 seconds of the first noise. According to Kellerman, Mrs. Kennedy then cried out: "What are they doing to you?" Looking back from the front seat, Kellerman saw Governor Connally in his wife's lap and Special Agent Clinton J. Hill lying across the trunk of the car. Mrs. Connally heard a second shot fired and pulled her husband down into her lap. Observing his blood-covered chest as he was pulled into his wife's lap, Governor Connally believed himself mortally wounded. He cried out, "Oh, no, no, no. My God, they are going to kill us all." At first Mrs. Connally thought that her husband had been killed, but then she noticed an almost imperceptible move-

ment and knew that he was still alive. She said, "It's all right. Be still." The Governor was lying with his head on his wife's lap when he heard a shot hit the President. At that point, both Governor and Mrs. Connally observed brain tissue splattered over the interior of the car. According to Governor and Mrs. Connally, it was after this shot that Kellerman issued his emergency instructions and the car accelerated.

Reaction by Secret Service Agents

From the left front running board of the President's followup car, Special Agent Hill was scanning the few people standing on the south side of Elm Street after the motorcade had turned off Houston Street. He estimated that the motorcade had slowed down to approximately 9 or 10 miles per hour on the turn at the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets and then proceeded at a rate of 12 to 15 miles per hour with the followup car trailing the President's automobile by approximately 5 feet. Hill heard a noise, which seemed to be a firecracker, coming from his right rear. He immediately looked to his right, "and, in so doing, my eyes had to cross the Presidential limousine and I saw President Kennedy grab at himself and lurch forward and to the left." Hill jumped from the followup car and ran to the President's automobile. At about the time he reached the President's

automobile, Hill heard a second shot, approximately 5 seconds after the first, which removed a portion of the President's head.

At the instant that Hill stepped onto the left rear step of the President's automobile and grasped the handhold, the car lurched forward, causing him to lose his footing. He ran three or four steps, regained his position and mounted the car. Between the time he originally seized the handhold and the time he mounted the car, Hill recalled that—

Mrs. Kennedy had jumped up from the seat and was, it appeared to me, reaching for something coming off the right rear bumper of the car, the right rear tail, when she noticed that I was trying to climb on the car. She turned toward me and I grabbed her and put her back in the back seat, crawled up on top of the back seat and lay there.

David Powers, who witnessed the scene from the President's followup car, stated that Mrs. Kennedy would probably have fallen off the rear end of the car and been killed if Hill had not pushed her back into the Presidential automobile. Mrs. Kennedy had no recollection of climbing onto the back of the car.

Special Agent Ready, on the right front running board of the Presidential followup car, heard noises that sounded like firecrackers and ran toward the President's limousine. But he was immediately called back by Special Agent Emory P. Roberts, in charge of the followup car, who did not believe that he could reach the President's car at the speed it was then traveling. Special Agent George W. Hickey, Jr., in the rear seat of the Presidential followup car, picked up and cocked an automatic rifle as he heard the last shot. At this point the cars were speeding through the underpass and had left the scene of the shooting, but Hickey kept the automatic weapon ready as the car raced to the hospital. Most of the other Secret Service agents in the motorcade had drawn their sidearms. Roberts noticed that the Vice President's car was approximately one-half block behind the Presidential followup car at the time of the shooting and signaled for it to move in closer.

Directing the security detail for the Vice President

from the right front seat of the Vice-Presidential car, Special Agent Youngblood recalled:

As we were beginning to go down this incline, all of a sudden there was an explosive noise. I quickly observed unnatural movement of crowds, like ducking or scattering, and quick movements in the Presidential followup car. So I turned around and hit the Vice President on the shoulder and hollered, get down, and then looked around again and saw more of this movement, and so I proceeded to go to the back seat and get on top of him.

Youngblood was not positive that he was in the rear seat before the second shot, but thought it probable because of President Johnson's statement to that effect immediately after the assassination. President Johnson emphasized Youngblood's instantaneous reaction after the first shot:

I was startled by the sharp report or explosion, but I had no time to speculate as to its origin because Agent Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down. I was pushed down by Agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of Agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough.

Clifton C. Carter, riding in the Vice President's followup car a short distance behind, reported that Youngblood was in the rear seat using his body to shield the Vice President before the second and third shots were fired.

Other Secret Service agents assigned to the motorcade remained at their posts during the race to the hospital. None stayed at the scene of the shooting, and none entered the Texas School Book Depository Building at or immediately after the shooting. Secret Service procedure requires that each agent stay with the person being protected and not be diverted unless it is necessary to accomplish the protective assignment. Forrest V. Sorrels, special agent in charge of the Dallas office, was the first Secret Service agent to return to the scene of the assassination, approximately 20 or 25 minutes after the shots were fired.

Speculations and Rumors

Text of Appendix XII in Full

Myths have traditionally surrounded the dramatic assassinations of history. The rumors and theories about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln that are still being publicized were for the most part first bruited within months of his death. Wherever there is any element of mystery in such dramatic events misconceptions often result from sensational speculations.

Lacking the testimony of Lee Harvey Oswald, it has been necessary to reconstruct painstakingly all of the facts that led the Commission to the conclusion that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy, acting alone and without advice or assistance. The Commission has found no credible evidence that he was a member of a foreign or domestic conspiracy of any kind. Nor was there any evidence that he was involved with any criminal or underworld elements or that he had any association with his slayer, Jack Ruby, except as his victim. The evidence on these issues has been set forth in great detail in this report.

In addition the Commission has inquired into the various hypotheses, rumors, and speculations that have arisen from the tragic developments of November 22-24, 1963. It is recognized that the public judgment of these events has been influenced, at least to some extent, by these conjectures.

Many questions have been raised about the facts out of genuine puzzlement or because of misinformation which attended some of the early reporting of the fast-moving events of these 3 days. Most of the speculation and attempted reconstruction of these events by the public centered on these basic questions: Was Lee Harvey Oswald really the assassin of the President; why did he do it; did he have any accomplices; and why did Ruby shoot Oswald? Many of the theories and hypotheses advanced have rested on premises which the Commission feels deserve critical examination.

Many people who witnessed the assassination and the killing of Oswald or were present in the area were a major source of diverse and often contradictory information. As is easily understood under such circumstances, all of the witnesses did not see and hear the same thing or interpret what they saw and heard the same way and many changed their stories as they repeated them. Moreover, they were interviewed at different times after the event by different people and often under circumstances which made accurate reporting extremely difficult.

Even the occupants of the cars in the Presidential motorcade were not entirely

category of speculation and rumor that complicated and broadened the work of the Commission. Numerous people claimed to have seen Oswald or Ruby at various times and places in the United States or abroad. Others insisted that during the days following the assassination, they had detected significant actions on television that were witnessed by no one else. Still others assumed from a widely published picture that Oswald was standing on the steps of the entrance to the Texas School Book Depository at the time the President was shot. Throughout the country people reported overheard remarks, conversations, threats, prophecies, and opinions that seemed to them to have a possible bearing on the assassination. More than a few informants initially told their speculations or professed firsthand information to newspaper and television reporters. Later, many of them changed or retracted their stories in telling them to official investigators.

The U.S. investigative agencies expended much valuable time and effort inquiring into these leads. Investigations of a vast number of rumors and speculations reached into almost every part of the United States and to most of the other continents of the world.

The Commission's work was also handicapped by those witnesses and other persons connected with the investigation who sold for publication evidence pertinent to the investigation. These persons sold pictures and documents and even recollections, sometimes before the Commission had an opportunity to receive their evidence. Some of the evidence thus published was changed from its original form and gave misleading impressions to the public. The piecemeal release of this evidence, sometimes in distorted or exaggerated form, and often out of context, provided the basis for new speculations and rumors or served to reinforce already current ones. The practice was frequently harmful to the work of the Commission and a disservice to the public.

This appendix is intended to clarify the most widespread factual misunderstandings. False or inaccurate speculations concerning the assassination and related events are set forth below together with brief summary statements of what the Commission has found to be the true facts. The citation following each Commission finding is either to that portion of the report in which the subject is discussed more fully, or to the evidence in the record supporting the find-

overpass was left unguarded on November 22.

Commission finding.—On November 22 the railroad overpass was guarded by two Dallas policemen, Patrolmen J. W. Foster and J. C. White, who have testified that they permitted only railroad personnel on the overpass.

Speculation.—There are witnesses who alleged that the shots came from the overpass.

Commission finding.—The Commission does not have knowledge of any witnesses who saw shots fired from the overpass. Statements or depositions from the 2 policemen and 13 railroad employees who were on the overpass all affirm that no shots were fired from the overpass. Most of these witnesses who discussed the source of the shots stated that they came from the direction of Elm and Houston Streets.

Speculation.—A rifle cartridge was recovered on the overpass.

Commission finding.—No cartridge of any kind was found on the overpass nor has any witness come forward to claim having found one.

Speculation.—A witness to the assassination said that she saw a man run behind the concrete wall of the overpass and disappear.

Commission finding.—Mrs. Jean L. Hill, stated that after the firing stopped she saw a white man wearing a brown overcoat and a hat running west away from the Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks. There are no other witnesses who claim to have seen a man running toward the railroad tracks. Examination of all available films of the area following the shooting, re-examination of interviews with individuals in the vicinity of the shooting, and interviews with members of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County sheriff's office failed to corroborate Mrs. Hill's recollection or to reveal the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

Speculation.—Immediately after the shooting a motorcycle policeman was seen racing up the grassy embankment to the right of the shooting scene pursuing a couple seeking to flee from the overpass.

Commission finding.—There are no witnesses who have ever stated this and there is no evidence to support the claim. A motorcycle policeman, Clyde A. Haygood, dismounted in the street and ran up the incline. He stated that he saw no one running from the railroad yards adjacent to the overpass. Subse-

tified. These metal remains indicate that at least two shots were fired. The Commission believes that three shots were fired.

Speculation.—A bullet was found on the stretcher used for President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital.

Commission finding.—No bullet was found on the stretcher used by President Kennedy. An almost whole bullet was found when it rolled off the stretcher used by Governor Connally.

Speculation.—A bullet was found in the grass near the scene of the assassination shortly afterward by a deputy sheriff of Dallas County, E. R. Walters.

Commission finding.—Walters has denied that he found a bullet at any time or that he told anyone that he had found one. With another deputy sheriff he made a diligent search for such a bullet 2 or 3 days after the assassination.

Speculation.—The Presidential car stopped momentarily or almost came to a complete halt after the first shot. This is evidence that the driver had the impression that the first shot came from the front and therefore hesitated to drive closer to the overpass.

Commission finding.—The Presidential car did not stop or almost come to a complete halt after the firing of the first shot or any other shots. The driver, Special Agent William R. Greer, has testified that he accelerated the car after what was probably the second shot. Motion pictures of the scene show that the car slowed down momentarily after the shot that struck the President in the head and then speeded up rapidly.

Speculation.—The Presidential car had a small round bullet hole in the front windshield. This is evidence that a shot or shots were fired at the President from the front of the car.

Commission finding.—The windshield was not penetrated by any bullet. A small residue of lead was found on the inside surface of the windshield; on the outside of the windshield was a very small pattern of cracks immediately in front of the lead residue on the inside. The bullet from which this lead residue came was probably one of those that struck the President and therefore came from overhead and to the rear. Experts established that the abrasion in the windshield came from impact on the inside of the glass.

Speculation.—The throat wound sustained by the President was the result of a shot fired from the front according to 3 doctors at

the throat as proceeding along Street toward School Book. The car then turned on to Elm proceeded for some distance before additional fired at the President.

Commission finding.—Before the autopsy made it clear that there were fired from the first shot fired before the car turned on to Elm. As this report of all of the shots fired by the President from the rear of the period inconsiderable theory that the struck him was coming down Street. Motion pictures at the time the first shot fired after the President turned onto Elm was proceeding the Depository.

The Assassination

Speculations support the Oswald could assassinate Kennedy are wide variety of. Among these comments that C not have been with the motor before he came November 22, well have cars rods rather than brown paper brought with there may have people in the could have fired the shot that Oswald fired the shot available to the was not a marksman to the hits with there were of the luncheon room Depository Building was confronted by a trooper M. J. that there are messes who Oswald as he the window. The speculations below in the testimony are considered a mission.

Speculation.—could not have motorcade route arrived at November 22. The Commission published in papers on November 22 was therefore at least 72 hours before reported November 22.

Speculation.—as shown in took the motorcade the Triple Main Street, from the Depository. There are not any known motorcade directly

easily understood under such circumstances, all of the witnesses did not see and hear the same thing or interpret what they saw and heard the same way and many changed their stories as they repeated them. Moreover, they were interviewed at different times after the event by different people and often under circumstances which made accurate reporting extremely difficult.

Even the occupants of the cars in the Presidential motorcade were not entirely in agreement in their accounts because they, too, saw and heard what happened from different positions. Moreover, those closest to the assassination were subjected to a physical and emotional strain that tended to affect their recollections of what they thought they saw or heard. Consequently, the presentation of the news from Dallas included much misinformation. This, to some extent, was unavoidable, but the widespread and repetitive dissemination of every scrap of information about the President's assassination and its aftermath has helped to build up a large number of erroneous conclusions. The manner in which local authorities released information about the investigation, sometimes before it could be verified in all detail, has further contributed to the fund of ill-founded theories. Typographical mistakes in the press and failure to transcribe sound accurately from tapes resulted in errors, some of which have remained uncorrected in print at the time of the publication of this report.

Much of the speculation that has persisted in one form or another since November 22-24 came from people who usually spoke in good faith. Some of the errors have resulted simply from a lack of complete knowledge at the time of the event. In this category are the statements attributed to doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital who attended the dying President and described his wounds to the press afterward. It remained for the autopsy in Washington, completed early the next morning, to ascertain the full facts concerning the wounds. The correction of earlier assertions of fact on the basis of later and fuller analysis or investigation is a normal part of the process of accumulation of evidence. But it is not often that the process is conducted in such an intense glare of worldwide publicity, and later corrections have difficulty overtaking the original sensational reports.

There is still another

service to the public.

This appendix is intended to clarify the most widespread factual misunderstandings. False or inaccurate speculations concerning the assassination and related events are set forth below together with brief summary statements of what the Commission has found to be the true facts. The citation following each Commission finding is either to that portion of the report in which the subject is discussed more fully, to the evidence in the record supporting the finding, or to both. For complete answers to these speculations, the sources cited in the footnotes should be consulted. The speculations are considered under the following headings:

1. The source of the shots.
2. The identity of the assassin.
3. Oswald's movements between 12:33 and 1:15 p.m. on November 22, 1963.
4. The murder of Patrolman Tippit.
5. Oswald after his arrest.
6. Oswald in the Soviet Union.
7. Oswald's trip to Mexico City.
8. Oswald and U.S. Government agencies.
9. Conspiratorial relationships.
10. Miscellaneous charges.

THE SOURCE OF THE SHOTS

There have been speculations that some or all of the shots aimed at President Kennedy and Governor Connally came from the railroad overpass as the Presidential automobile approached it, or from somewhere other than the Texas School Book Depository Building. Related speculations maintain that the shots came from both the railroad overpass and the Texas School Book Depository Building. These are supported by a number of assertions that have been carefully examined by the Commission in the course of its investigation and rejected as being without foundation. They are set forth below, together with the results of the Commission's investigation.

Speculation.—The shots that killed the President came from the railroad overpass above the triple underpass.

Commission finding.—The shots that entered the neck and head of the President and wounded Governor Connally came from behind and above. There is no evidence that any shots were fired at the President from anywhere other than the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Speculation.—The railroad

seen facing up the grassy embankment to the right of the shooting scene pursuing a couple seeking to flee from the overpass.

Commission finding.—There are no witnesses who have ever stated this and there is no evidence to support the claim. A motorcycle policeman, Clyde A. Haygood, dismounted in the street and ran up the incline. He stated that he saw no one running from the railroad yards adjacent to the overpass. Subsequently, at 12:37 p.m., Haygood reported that the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Speculation.—More than three shots, perhaps as many as five or six, were fired at the President and Governor Connally.

Commission finding.—The weight of the evidence indicates that three shots were fired, of which two struck President Kennedy. There is persuasive evidence from the experts that one of these two bullets also struck Governor Connally. Some witnesses claimed that they heard more than three shots but, as fully described in chapter III, the great majority heard only three shots.

Speculation.—At least four or five bullets have been found.

Commission finding.—After the assassination, metal remains of bullets were recovered. These included an almost whole bullet of 158.6 grains, fragments weighing 44.6 grains and 21.0 grains, and other fragments too small to be identified.

of the lead residue on the inside. The bullet from which this lead residue came was probably one of those that struck the President and therefore came from overhead and to the rear. Experts established that the abrasion in the windshield came from impact on the inside of the glass.

Speculation.—The throat wound sustained by the President was the result of a shot fired from the front, according to doctors at Parkland Hospital.

Commission finding.—Doctors at Parkland Hospital originally believed that the throat wound could have been either an entry or exit wound, but they made no examination to determine entry and exit wounds. Subsequently, when the evidence of the autopsy became available, the doctors at Parkland agreed that it was an exit wound.

Speculation.—It is inconceivable that the doctors at Parkland Hospital did not turn the President over on his face and notice the bullet hole in the back of his neck.

Commission finding.—Doctors at Parkland Hospital have testified that the President remained on his back while he was at Parkland Hospital for treatment and that they did not turn him over at any time; they were busy trying to save his life. Consequently, they were never aware of the hole in the back of his neck until they were notified of it later.

Speculation.—The first shot struck the President in

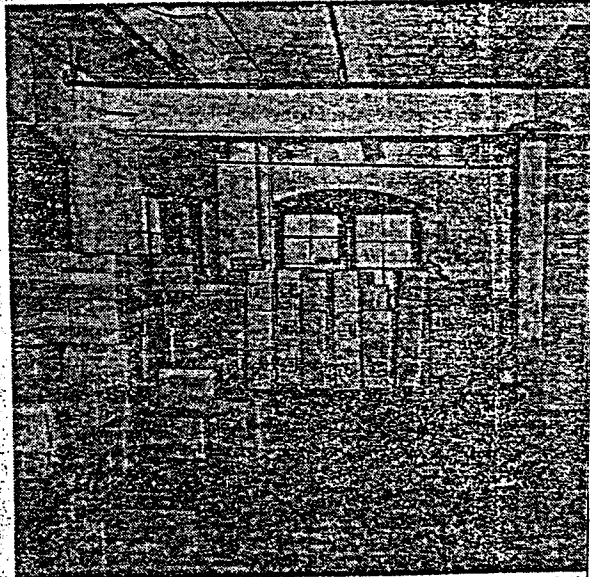
The motorcade published in papers on November 22 was therefore at least 72 hours old reported November 22.

Speculation.—As shown in the motorcade, the Triple U Main Street, from the D. Therefore, C not have known motorcade directly to School Book Building.

Commission finding.—The motorcade published by the motorcade turned Main Street for one block on Elm to the Stem. This route indicated in descriptions of the motorcade and no mention on Main Street Triple Under

Speculation.—The motorcade route on November 22 map had been motorcade via Main Street to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Commission finding.—The motorcade route on November 22 map had been changed in after. The motorcade route on Main Street



Shield of cartons around sixth floor southeast corner

Rumors

II

metal remains at least two fired. The Com- ves that three red.

1. — A bullet a the stretcher ident Kennedy Hospital.

a finding—No found on the d by President almost whole found when it stretcher used Connally.

1. — A bullet the grass near the assassina- afterward by a iff of Dallas, Walthers.

1. finding. — denied that he et at any time id anyone that l one. With any sheriff he gent search for 2 or 3 days at- ination.

1.—The Pres- topped momen- most came to a t after the first- evidence that ad the impres- first shot came ont and there- led to drive e overpass.

a finding. — ntial car did almost come to halt after the first shot or ots. The driver, nt William R. testified that he the car after obably the section pictures of w that the car n momentarily of that struck t in the head ed up rapid-

1.—The Pres- had a small t hole in the held. This is at a shot or ire at the Pres- he front of the

n finding.—The was not pene- ar bullet. A e of lead was : inside surface shield; on the the windshield mall pattern of dately in front residue on the bullet from lead residue robably one of ruck the Pres- herefore came ad and to the ts established rsion in the ame from im- inside of the

n.—The throat- ained by the is the result of om the front o doctors at

the throat as the car was proceeding along Houston Street toward the Texas School Book Depository. The car then made a left turn on to Elm Street and proceeded for some distance before additional shots were fired at the President.

Commission finding.—Before the autopsy findings made it clear that the shots were fired from the rear, there was speculation that the first shot may have been fired before the Presidential car turned on to Elm Street. As this report demonstrates, all of the shots that struck the President were fired from the rear and in a time period inconsistent with the theory that the first shot struck him while his car was coming down Houston Street. Motion pictures taken at the time show that the first shot struck the President after the car had turned onto Elm Street and was proceeding away from the Depository.

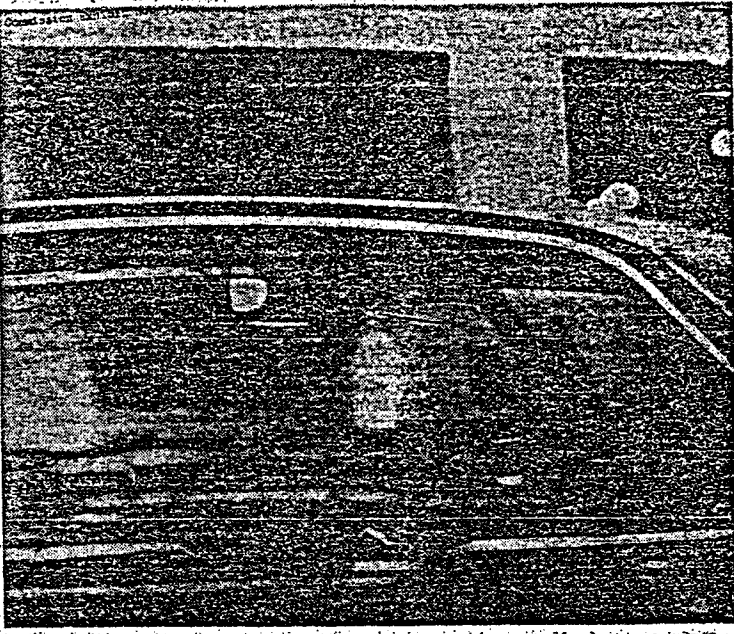
The Assassin

Speculations tending to support the theory that Oswald could not have assassinated President Kennedy are based on a wide variety of assertions. Among these are statements that Oswald could not have been acquainted with the motorcade route before he came to work on November 22, that he may well have carried curtain rods rather than a rifle in a brown paper package he brought with him, that there may have been other people in the building who could have fired the rifle, that Oswald could not have fired the shots in the time available to him, that he was not a good enough marksman to have scored the hits with the rifle, that there were other people in the lunchroom of the Depository Building when he was confronted by Patrolman M. L. Baker, and that there are no eyewitnesses who could identify Oswald as having been in the window. Each of these speculations is dealt with below in the light of the testimony and evidence considered by the Commission.

Speculation.—Oswald could not have known the motorcade route before he arrived at work on November 22.

Commission finding.—The motorcade route was published in both Dallas papers on November 19 and was therefore available at least 72 hours before Oswald reported for work on November 22.

Speculation.—The route as shown in the newspaper took the motorcade through the Triple Underpass via Main Street, a block away from the Depository. Therefore, Oswald could not have known that the motorcade would pass



Windshield of the Presidential limousine after the assassination.

up to Elm, and then turn left on Elm Street.

Speculation.—The normal and logical route would have been straight down Main Street through the Triple Underpass to the Stemmons Freeway. It is possible to drive from Main onto the access road to the Stemmons Freeway from a point beyond the underpass.

Commission finding.—The normal, direct, and only permissible route to the Stemmons Freeway from Main Street is via Houston and Elm Streets. Any attempt to turn onto the access road to the Stemmons Freeway from Main Street beyond the Triple Underpass would have been extremely difficult because of a concrete strip dividing Elm and Main Streets. Such an attempt would have required making an S-turn beyond the strip at a very tight angle, thereby slowing the Presidential car almost to a stop.

Speculation.—Oswald may well have carried curtain rods to work on November 22 in the brown paper package he was observed to bring into the building because he lived in a room where he needed them.

Commission finding.—According to Oswald's landlady at 1026 North Beckley Avenue, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, the room had venetian blinds, curtain rods, and curtains while Oswald was living there. The curtain rods in the Paine garage that belonged to Mrs. Paine were still there after Oswald went to work on November 22. Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald testified that Oswald had not spoken to them about curtain rods. After the assassination the empty package was found near the window from which the

Navy Photographic Interpretation Center to be the shadow from the cartons near the window.

Speculation.—A picture published widely in newspapers and magazines after the assassination showed Lee Harvey Oswald standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository Building shortly before the President's motorcade passed by.

Commission finding.—The man on the front steps of the building, thought or alleged by some to be Lee Harvey Oswald, is actually Billy Lovelady, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who somewhat resembles Oswald. Lovelady has identified himself in the picture, and other employees of the Depository standing with him, as shown in the picture, have verified that he was the man in the picture and that Oswald was not there.

Speculation.—The post office box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of A. Hidell.

Commission finding.—It is not known whether Oswald's application listed the name A. Hidell as one entitled to receive mail at the box. In accordance with U.S. Post Office regulations, the portion of the application listing the names of persons other than the applicant entitled to receive mail was discarded after the box was closed on May 14, 1963. During the summer of 1963, Oswald rented a post office box in New Orleans, listing the name "Hidell" in addition to his own name and that of his wife. Hidell was a favorite alias used by

Oswald on a number of occasions. Diligent search has failed to reveal any

accurate firing. The Commission concluded that Oswald had the capability with a rifle to commit assassination.

Speculation.—The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Therefore, the searchers who found the rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository should have been able to identify it correctly by name.

Commission finding.—An examination of the rifle does not reveal any manufacturer's name. An inscription on the rifle shows that it was made in Italy. The rifle was identified by Captain Fritz and Lieutenant Day, who were the first to actually handle it.

Speculation.—The rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository was identified as a 7.65 Mauser by the man who found it, Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman.

Commission finding.—Weitzman, the original source of the speculation that the rifle was a Mauser, and Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone found the weapon. Weitzman did not handle the rifle and did not examine it at close range. He had little more than a glimpse of it and thought it was a Mauser, a German bolt-type rifle similar in appearance to the Mannlicher-Carcano. Police laboratory technicians subsequently arrived and correctly identified the weapon as a 6.5 Italian rifle.

Speculation.—There is evidence that a second rifle was discovered on the roof of the Texas School Book Depository or on the overpass.

Commission finding.—No second rifle was found either of these places or any other place. The shots

residue on the bullet from lead residue probably one of the President's came and to the established reason in the name from inside of the

The throat was injured by the result of the front doctors at hospital.

Commission finding. — Parkland Hospital believed that wound could either an entry wound, but they determined to debride and exit subsequently, when of the autopsy table, the doctor agreed that wound.

It is inconceivable that the doctors at hospital did not discover on and notice the in the back of

Commission finding. — Doctor Parkland Hospital stated that the President had a wound on his back at Parkland Hospital treatment and did not turn him time; they were to save his life, they were of the hole in his neck until notified of it later.

The first President in

The motorcade route was published in both Dallas papers on November 19 and was therefore available at least 72 hours before Oswald reported for work on November 22.

Speculation. — The route as shown in the newspaper took the motorcade through the Triple Underpass via Main Street, a block away from the Depository. Therefore, Oswald could not have known that the motorcade would pass directly by the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Commission finding. — The motorcade route as published showed the motorcade turning right off Main Street onto Houston for one block and then left on Elm to the access road to the Stemmons Freeway. This route was clearly indicated in published descriptions and maps of the motorcade route. There was no mention of continuing on Main Street through the Triple Underpass.

Speculation. — The motorcade route was changed on November 22 after the map had been printed. The motorcade was shifted from Main Street over to Elm Street to bring it by the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Commission finding. — The motorcade route was decided upon on November 18 and published in the Dallas newspapers on November 19. It was not changed in any way thereafter. The route called for the motorcade to turn off Main Street at Houston, go

Beckley Avenue. Mrs. A. C. Johnson, the room had venetian blinds, curtain rods, and curtains while Oswald was living there. The curtain rods in the Paine garage that belonged to Mrs. Paine were still there after Oswald went to work on November 22. Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald testified that Oswald had not spoken to them about curtain rods. After the assassination the empty package was found near the window from which the shots were fired, but no curtain rods were found.

Speculation. — Oswald spent the morning of November 22 in the company of other workers in the building and remained with them until they went downstairs to watch the President go by, no later probably than 12:15.

Commission finding. — Oswald did not spend the morning in the company of other workers in the building, and before the assassination he was last seen in the building on the sixth floor at about 11:55 a.m. by Charles Givens, another employee.

Speculation. — It is probable that the chicken lunch remains of which were found on the sixth floor, was eaten by an accomplice of Oswald who had hidden on the sixth floor overnight.

Commission finding. — The chicken lunch had been eaten shortly after noon on November 22 by Bonnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired. Oswald did not eat the chicken lunch, nor did he drink from the soft-drink bottle found near the chicken lunch.

Speculation. — Laboratory tests showed remains of the chicken lunch found on the sixth floor were 2 days old.

Commission finding. — The chicken lunch remains had been left there shortly after noon on November 22 by Bonnie Ray Williams.

Speculation. — An amateur 8-millimeter photograph taken at 12:20 p.m., 10 minutes before the assassination of President Kennedy, showed two silhouettes at the sixth-floor window of the Depository.

Commission finding. — A film taken by an amateur photographer, Robert J. E. Hughes, just before the assassination, shows a shadow in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor. This has been determined after examination by the FBI and the U.S.

application listing the names of persons other than the applicant entitled to receive mail was discarded after the box was closed on May 14, 1963. During the summer of 1963, Oswald rented a post office box in New Orleans, listing the name "Hidell" in addition to his own name and that of his wife. Hidell was a favorite alias used by Oswald on a number of occasions. Diligent search has failed to reveal any person in Dallas or New Orleans by that name. It was merely a creation for his own purposes.

Speculation. — The President's car was going at a speed estimated at from 12 to 20 miles per hour, thus presenting a target comparable to the most difficult that a soldier would encounter under battlefield conditions.

Commission finding. — During the period between the time that the first and second shots struck the President, the Presidential car was traveling at an average speed of approximately 11.2 miles per hour. Expert witnesses testified that the target is regarded as a favorable one because the car was going away from the marksman in a straight line.

Speculation. — Oswald could not have fired three shots from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle in 5 1/2 seconds.

Commission finding. — According to expert witnesses, exacting tests conducted for the Commission demonstrated that it was possible to fire three shots from the rifle within 5 1/2 seconds. It should be noted that the first loaded shell was already in the chamber ready for firing; Oswald had only to pull the trigger to fire the first shot and to work the bolt twice in order to fire the second and third shots. They testified that if the second shot missed, Oswald had between 4.8 and 5.6 seconds to fire the three shots. If either the first or third shot missed, Oswald had in excess of 7 seconds to fire the three shots.

Speculation. — Oswald did not have the marksmanship ability demonstrated by the rifleman who fired the shots.

Commission finding. — Oswald qualified as a sharpshooter and a marksman with the M-1 rifle in the Marine Corps. Marina Oswald testified that in New Orleans her husband practiced operating the bolt of the rifle. Moreover, experts stated that the scope was a substantial aid for rapid, ac-

Manlicher-Carcano. Police laboratory technicians subsequently arrived and correctly identified the weapon as a 6.5 Italian rifle.

Speculation. — There is evidence that a second rifle was discovered on the roof of the Texas School Book Depository or on the overpass.

Commission finding. — No second rifle was found in either of these places or in any other place. The shots that struck President Kennedy and Governor Connally came from the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

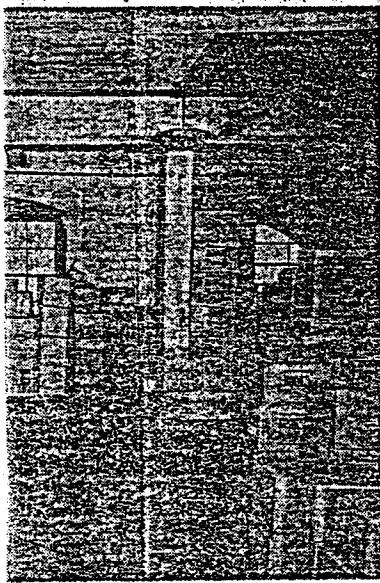
Speculation. — It is possible that there was a second Mannlicher-Carcano rifle involved in the assassination. The Irving Sports Shop mounted a scope on a rifle 3 weeks before the assassination.

Commission finding. — Dial D. Ryder, an employee of the Irving Sports Shop, has stated that he found on his workbench on November 23 an undated work tag with the name "Oswald" on it, indicating that sometime during the first 2 weeks of November three holes had been bored in a rifle and a telescopic sight mounted on it and boresighted. However, Ryder and his employer, Charles W. Greener, had no recollection of Oswald, of his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, of the transaction allegedly represented by the repair tag, or of any person for whom such a repair was supposedly made. The rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository had two holes in it bored for the installation of a scope prior to shipment to Oswald in March 1963. The Commission concluded that it is doubtful whether the tag produced by Ryder was authentic. All the evidence developed proves that Oswald owned only the one rifle — the Mannlicher-Carcano — and that he did not bring it or a second rifle to the Irving Sports Shop.

Speculation. — Ammunition for the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository had not been manufactured since the end of World War II. The ammunition used by Oswald must, therefore, have been at least 20 years old, making it extremely unreliable.

Commission finding. — The ammunition used in the rifle was American ammunition recently made by the Western Cartridge Co., which manufactures such ammunition currently.

Continued on Next Page



th floor southeast corner window.

Continued From
Preceding Pages

'Oswald Resisted Arrest

In tests with the same kind of ammunition, experts fired Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle more than 100 times without any misfires.

Speculation.—The assertion that Oswald's palmprint appeared on the rifle is false. The FBI told newsmen in an off-the-record briefing session that there was no palmprint on the rifle.

Commission finding.—The FBI confirmed that the palmprint lifted by the Dallas police from the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building was Oswald's palmprint. The FBI informed the Commission that no FBI agent made statements of any type to the press concerning the existence or nonexistence of this print.

Speculation.—If Oswald had been gloveless, he would have left fingerprints on the rifle because he would not have had time to wipe the prints off the rifle after he had fired it.

Commission finding.—An FBI fingerprint expert testified that the poor quality of the metal and wooden parts would cause them to absorb moisture from the skin, thereby making a clear print unlikely. There is no evidence that Oswald wore gloves or that he wiped prints off the rifle. Latent fingerprints were found on the rifle but they were too incomplete to be identified.

Speculation.—Gordon Shanklin, the special agent in charge of the Dallas office of the FBI, stated that the paraffin test of Oswald's face and hands was positive and proved that he had fired a rifle.

Commission finding.—The paraffin tests were conducted by members of the Dallas Police Department and the technical examinations by members of the Dallas City-County Criminal Investigation Laboratory. The FBI has notified the Commission that neither Shanklin nor any other representative of the FBI ever made such a statement. The Commission has found no evidence that Special Agent Shanklin ever made this statement publicly.

Speculation.—Marina Oswald stated that she did not know that her husband owned a rifle nor did she know that he owned a pistol.

Commission finding.—There is no evidence that Marina Oswald ever told this to any authorities. On the afternoon of November 22, she told the police that her husband owned a rifle and that he kept it in the garage of the Palmier house in Irving. Later, at Dallas police headquarters, she

Commission finding.—A series of time tests made by investigators and by Roy S. Truly and Patrolman M. L. Baker at the request of the Commission, show that it was possible for Oswald to have placed the rifle behind a box and descended to the lunchroom on the second floor before Patrolman Baker and Truly got up there. Oswald did not have a soft drink bottle in his hand at the time he was confronted by Baker and he was not standing by the soft drink machine. He was just entering the lunchroom; Baker caught a glimpse of him through the glass panel in the door leading to the lunchroom vestibule.

Speculation.—There were other people present in the lunchroom at the time that Baker and Truly saw Oswald there.

Commission finding.—Baker and Truly have both stated that there was no one in the lunchroom other than Oswald at the time that they entered. No other witness to this incident has been found.

Speculation.—Police were sealing off all exits from the building by the time Oswald got to the second floor.

Commission finding.—Police may have begun to take up positions at the exits to the building as early as 12:33, but it is unlikely that they had blocked them off completely until 12:37 p.m. at the earliest. Oswald was seen in an office, walking toward an exit leading to the front stairway, at about 12:33 p.m. Oswald probably had at least 7 minutes in which to get out of the building without being stopped.

Oswald's Movements Between 12:33 and 1:15 p.m.

One of the major theses urged in support of the theory that Oswald did not murder Patrolman Tippit was that his known movements after he left the Texas School Book Depository would not have permitted him to have arrived at 10th Street and Patton Avenue in time to encounter Tippit by 1:15 p.m. Careful reenactments by investigative agencies and by members of the Commission staff of Oswald's movements from the time he left the Texas School Book Depository until he encountered Tippit verified that Oswald could reach his roominghouse at 1025 North Beckley Avenue at approximately 1 p.m. or earlier. The housekeeper at the roominghouse testified that Oswald spent only a few minutes at the house, leaving as hurriedly as the

building and was allowed to proceed after Truly, the Depository superintendent, identified him as an employee there. Police did not seal off the building until at least several minutes after Oswald could have left.

Speculation.—The log of the cabdriver who took Oswald to North Beckley Avenue, William W. Whaley, shows that Oswald entered his cab at 12:30 p.m. Since this occurred at some distance from the point of the President's assassination, Oswald could not have shot the President.

Commission finding.—Whaley's log does show 12:30 p.m., but he has testified that he was not accurate in logging the time that passengers entered his cab; that he usually logged them at 15-minute intervals, and that it was undoubtedly some time later than 12:30 when Oswald entered his cab. Sometimes he did not make entries in his logbook until three or four trips later. The bus transfer in Oswald's possession was issued after 12:36 p.m. The Commission has determined that Oswald probably entered Whaley's cab at about 12:47 or 12:48 p.m.

Speculation.—The distance from the Greyhound terminal in Dallas, where Oswald entered the cab, to North Beckley Avenue, where he probably left the cab, is something over 3 miles—normally a 10-minute cab drive. Given the traffic jam that existed at the time, it is doubtful that Whaley could have made the trip in less than 15 minutes. One estimate has placed the time at 24 minutes from the Greyhound terminal to Oswald's roominghouse.

Commission finding.—The distance from the Greyhound bus terminal at Jackson and Lamar Streets to the 500 block of North Beckley is 2.5 miles. Oswald actually got out in the 700 block of North Beckley. The distance was, therefore, less than 2.5 miles. Whaley has testified to the Commission that the trip took 6 minutes. Test runs made by members of the Commission staff under traffic conditions somewhat similar to those that existed on November 22, took approximately 5 minutes and 30 seconds. To walk from Beckley and Neely, which is the 700 block of Beckley, where Oswald probably left the cab, to 1025 North Beckley, took Commission staff members 5 minutes and 45 seconds.

Speculation.—Oswald was on his way to Jack Ruby's apartment when he was stopped by Patrolman Tippit.

Commission finding.—There is no evidence that Oswald and Ruby knew



Interior of the presidential limo

following the shooting of the President, Tippit was directed to move into and remain in the Central Oak Cliff area available for any emergency.

Speculation.—The police had been withdrawn from the area in which Tippit found Oswald.

Commission finding.—Other police cars were operating in the Oak Cliff area at the same time as Tippit. They participated in the subsequent search for and apprehension of Tippit's slayer.

Speculation.—Tippit violated a procedure governing radio cars when he failed to notify headquarters that he was stopping to question a suspect.

Commission finding.—The Dallas Police Department had no requirement or regulation for police officers to notify headquarters when stopping to question a suspect. Therefore, Tippit did not violate any police radio procedure in failing to notify the radio dispatcher that he was stopping Oswald.

Speculation.—Tippit could not have recognized Oswald from the description sent out over the police radio.

Commission finding.—There is no certain way of knowing whether Tippit recognized Oswald from the description put out by the police radio. The Dallas Police Department radio log shows that the police radio dispatcher at 1:29 p.m. noted a similarity between the broadcast descriptions of the President's assassin and Tippit's slayer. It is conceivable

not feel that he a positive id and never at lineup for the pu

Speculation. Markham said she saw shoot was about 30, bushy hair, and white coat. Sin does not fit this he could not be Commission evaluating Hel ham's testimony mission is aware tions that she de killer of Patrolb as short, stocky bushy hair, wh not be a correct of Oswald. It ha alleged that Mrs identified Oswa lineup because clothing rather appearance. Wh appeared in the which Mrs. Ma present, he was ing the jacket wore at the ti shooting, and M ham has testifie identification w mostly from Moreover, Mrs. has denied that described the killed Tippit stocky, and w hair. The Com viewed the tran telephone conve which Mrs. Ma alleged to have a description transcription Mi ham reaffirmed tive identificati wald and deni described the short, stocky haired. **66** **Speculation.** witness to the

Oswald stated that she did not know that her husband owned a rifle nor did she know that he owned a pistol.

Commission finding. — There is no evidence that Marina Oswald ever told this to any authorities. On the afternoon of November 22, she told the police that her husband owned a rifle and that he kept it in the garage of the Paine house in Irving. Later, at Dallas police headquarters, she said that she could not identify as her husband's the rifle shown her by police men. When Marina Oswald appeared before the Commission she was shown the Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository and identified it as the "fateful rifle of Lee Oswald."

Speculation.—The picture of Oswald taken by his wife in March or April 1963 and showing him with a rifle and a pistol was "doctored" when it appeared in magazines and newspapers in February 1964. The rifle held by Oswald in these pictures is not the same rifle that was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Commission finding. — Life magazine, Newsweek, and the New York Times notified the Commission that they had retouched this picture. In doing so, they inadvertently altered details of the configuration of the rifle. The original prints of this picture have been examined by the Commission and by photographic experts who have identified the rifle as a Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5, the same kind as the one found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. FBI experts testified that the picture was taken with Oswald's camera.

Speculation. — The rifle picture of Oswald was a composite one with Oswald's face pasted on somebody else's body.

Commission finding. — Marina Oswald has testified that she took this picture with a camera owned by her husband and subsequently identified as Oswald's Imperial Reflex camera. She identified the man in the picture as her husband. Experts also state the picture was not a composite.

Speculation.—After firing the shots, Oswald could not have disposed of the rifle and descended the stairs to the lunchroom in time to get a drink from a soft drink machine and be there when Patrolman Baker came in.

by investigative agencies and by members of the Commission staff of Oswald's movements from the time he left the Texas School Book Depository until he encountered Tippit verified that Oswald could reach his roominghouse at 1026 North Beckley Avenue at approximately 1 p.m. or earlier. The housekeeper at the roominghouse testified that Oswald spent only a few minutes at the house, leaving as hurriedly as he had arrived. During police interrogation after his arrest, Oswald admitted to riding both bus and taxi in returning to his roominghouse after the assassination of the President. From 1026 North Beckley Avenue, Oswald could easily have walked the nine tenths of a mile to 10th Street and Patton Avenue where he encountered Tippit.

Speculation. — A detailed and remarkably clear description of Oswald was sent over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963.

Commission finding. — The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of a suspect in the assassination of the President was broadcast before 12:45 p.m. on that day. No reference to Oswald by name was broadcast before he was arrested. The description of the suspect that was broadcast was similar to that of Oswald, but it lacked some important specific details such as color of hair and eyes. The information for the initial broadcasts most probably came from Howard Brennan, who saw Oswald in the window when he was firing the rifle.

Speculation. — Oswald did not have time for all of the movements imputed to him between his departure from the Texas School Book Depository and his encounter with Tippit.

Commission finding. — Time tests of all of Oswald's movements establish that these movements could have been accomplished in the time available to him.

Speculation. — Oswald was stopped by police as he left the building and was permitted to pass after he told them he worked in the building.

Commission finding. — The Commission has found no witness who saw Oswald leave the building. This speculation is probably a misinterpretation of the fact that he was stopped in the lunchroom by Patrolman Baker before he left

from Beckley and Neely, which is the 700 block of Beckley, where Oswald probably left the cab, to 1026 North Beckley, took Commission staff members 5 minutes and 45 seconds.

Speculation. — Oswald was on his way to Jack Ruby's apartment when he was stopped by Patrolman Tippit.

Commission finding. — There is no evidence that Oswald and Ruby knew each other or had any relationship through a third party or parties. There is no evidence that Oswald knew where Ruby lived. Accordingly, there is neither evidence nor reason to believe that Oswald was on his way to Ruby's apartment when he was stopped by Tippit.

MURDER OF TIPPIT

Speculations on the murder of Tippit centered about assertions that he was elsewhere than he was supposed to be when he was shot, that he knew the man who shot him, and that the description of the murderer given by one of the eyewitnesses did not fit Oswald's description.

The Commission found that Tippit was unquestionably patrolling in an area to which he had been directed by police headquarters. There was no evidence to support the speculation that Tippit and Oswald knew each other or had ever seen each other before. The description of the murderer imputed to one of the witnesses was denied by her and had no support from any other eyewitnesses.

Speculation.—Tippit was driving alone in his police car even though standing orders for police in Dallas were that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them.

Commission finding. — Dallas police officials stated that department policy required about 80 per cent of the patrolmen on the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., to work alone. Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone that day.

Speculation.—Tippit was violating an order he had received the day before not to leave the sector to which he had been assigned. This sector was supposed to be in downtown Dallas at the time he stopped Oswald.

Commission finding. — A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the department's radio log revealed that

lice radio.

Commission finding. — There is no certain way of knowing whether Tippit recognized Oswald from the description put out by the police radio. The Dallas Police Department radio log shows that the police radio dispatcher at 1:29 p.m. noted a similarity between the broadcast descriptions of the President's assassin and Tippit's slayer. It is conceivable, even probable, that Tippit stopped Oswald because of the description broadcast by the police radio.

Speculation.—Tippit and his killer knew each other.

Commission finding. — Investigation has revealed no evidence that Oswald and Tippit were acquainted, had ever seen each other, or had any mutual acquaintances. Witnesses to the shooting observed no signs of recognition between the two men.

Speculation.—Mrs. Helen Markham, a witness to the slaying of Tippit, put the time at just after 1:06 p.m. This would have made it impossible for Oswald to have committed the killing since he would not have had time to arrive at the shooting scene by that time.

Commission finding. — The shooting of Tippit has been established at approximately 1:15 or 1:16 p.m. on the basis of a call to police headquarters on Tippit's car radio by another witness to the assassination, Domingo Benavides. In her various statements and in her testimony Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying.

Speculation.—Mrs. Helen Markham is the only witness to the killing of Tippit.

Commission finding. — Other witnesses to the killing of Tippit include Domingo Benavides, who used Tippit's car radio to notify the police dispatcher of the killing at 1:16 p.m., and William Scoggins, a cabdriver parked at the corner of 10th Street and Patton Avenue. Barbara Jeanette Davis and Virginia Davis saw a man with a pistol in his hand walk across their lawn immediately after they heard the sound of the shots that killed Tippit. The man emptied the shells from his pistol and turned the corner from 10th Street onto Patton Avenue. All of these witnesses, except Benavides, subsequently picked Oswald out of a lineup as the slayer. Benavides did

half. The Commission viewed the telephone conversation which Mrs. Markham alleged to have a descriptive transcription of Oswald and described the short, stocky, haired.

Speculation. — It is conceivable, even probable, that Tippit stopped Oswald because of the description broadcast by the police radio.

Commission finding. — The only woman witnesses to the shooting are Helen Markham, a witness to the slaying of Tippit, put the time at just after 1:06 p.m. This would have made it impossible for Oswald to have committed the killing since he would not have had time to arrive at the shooting scene by that time.

Commission finding. — The shooting of Tippit has been established at approximately 1:15 or 1:16 p.m. on the basis of a call to police headquarters on Tippit's car radio by another witness to the assassination, Domingo Benavides. In her various statements and in her testimony Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying.

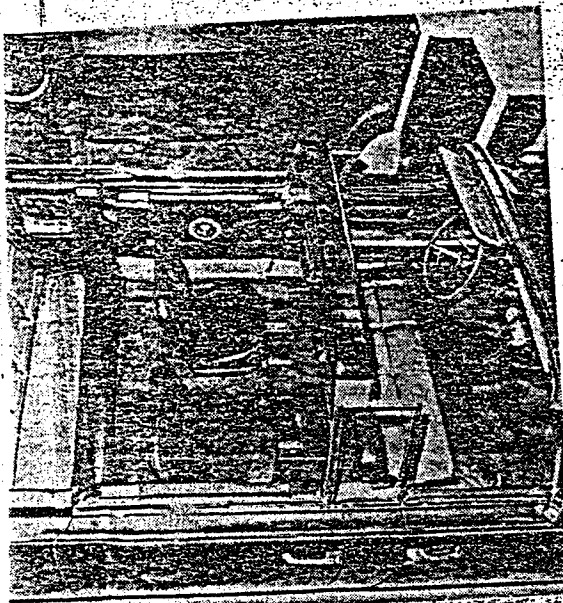
Speculation.—Tippit was driving alone in his police car even though standing orders for police in Dallas were that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them.

Commission finding. — Dallas police officials stated that department policy required about 80 per cent of the patrolmen on the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., to work alone. Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone that day.

Speculation.—Tippit was violating an order he had received the day before not to leave the sector to which he had been assigned. This sector was supposed to be in downtown Dallas at the time he stopped Oswald.

Commission finding. — A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the department's radio log revealed that

Arrest in Texas Theatre



Interior of the presidential limousine used on Nov. 22, 1963.

...ing of pit was into and Oak for any police wn from h Tippii ding. — ars were Oak Cliff time as pated in each for of Tippii vioe govern when he headquar topping to it nding. — lice Deo require on for po o notify hen stop a suspect. it did not lice radio illing to no-dispatcher topping Os Tippii over the po finding. — rtain way of ther Tippit wald from put out by o. The Dallas ment radio t the police er at 1:29 a similarity broadcast de the Pres- and Tippit's conceivable, that Tippit d because of n broadcast dle

not feel that he could make a positive identification and never attended a lineup for the purpose. Speculation. — Mrs. Markham said that the man she saw shooting Tippit was about 30, short, with bushy hair, and wearing a white coat. Since Oswald does not fit this description he could not be the killer. Commission finding. — In evaluating Helen Markham's testimony the Commission is aware of allegations that she described the killer of Patrolman Tippit as short, stocky, and with bushy hair, which would not be a correct description of Oswald. It has also been alleged that Mrs. Markham identified Oswald in the lineup because of his clothing rather than his appearance. When Oswald appeared in the lineup at which Mrs. Markham was present, he was not wearing the jacket which he wore at the time of the shooting, and Mrs. Markham has testified that her identification was based "mostly from his face." Moreover, Mrs. Markham has denied that she ever described the man who shot Tippit as short stocky. The Commission reviewed the transcript of a telephone conversation in which Mrs. Markham was alleged to have made such a description. In the transcription Mrs. Markham reaffirmed her positive identification of Oswald and denied having described the killer as short, stocky, and bushy haired. Speculation. — Another witness to the slaying of Patrolman Tippit, an unidentified woman, was interviewed by the FBI but was never called as a wit-

Boulevard, and then lost sight of him. Both men subsequently identified pictures of Oswald as the man they saw with the gun. Harold Russell also saw a man with a gun running south on Patton Avenue and later identified him from pictures as Oswald. Mrs. Mary Brock saw a man she later identified as Oswald walk at a fast pace into the parking lot behind the service station at the corner of Jefferson and Crawford, where Oswald's jacket was found shortly after. Speculation. — When Oswald left his rooming-house at about 1 p.m. on November 22 he had on a zipper-type tan-plaid jacket. Commission finding. — The jacket that Oswald was wearing at the time of the slaying of Tippit was a light-gray jacket. According to Marina Oswald, her husband owned only two jackets—one blue and the other light gray. The housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Avenue, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was not certain about the color of the jacket Oswald was wearing when he left the house. Speculation. — Oswald wore an olive-brown plain jacket which is visible in all the pictures of him after his arrest. Commission finding. — At the time of his arrest, Oswald was not wearing a jacket. The jacket that was subsequently recovered in a parking lot and identified as Oswald's was a light gray one. There are no witnesses who have stated that Oswald was wearing an olive-brown jacket immediately before or after his arrest. The Commission

spent the night before the assassination. Speculation. — No one saw Oswald enter the Texas Theatre. Commission finding. — A nearby shoe store manager, Johnny C. Brewer, and the theater cashier, Julia Postal, saw Oswald, enter the lobby of the theatre from where he went on into the theatre proper. Speculation. — Not a single one of the people in the Texas Theatre at the time of Oswald's arrest has come forward or been brought forward to give an eyewitness account of the arrest. Commission finding. — Johnny C. Brewer, the shoe store manager, and two patrons of the theatre—John Gibson and George Jefferson Applin, Jr.—were present in the theatre and testified before the Commission on the circumstances of Oswald's arrest at the Texas Theatre. Only 6 or 7 people were seated on the main floor of the theatre.

Speculation. — There is no independent witness aside from the police who testified that Oswald was carrying a gun when arrested by the police. Commission finding. — Johnny Brewer testified before the Commission that he saw Oswald pull a gun and that he saw it taken away from him by a policeman.

OSWALD AFTER HIS ARREST

The Commission found that assertions that the Dallas police treated Oswald brutally and denied him his constitutional rights to legal counsel had no foundation in fact. Insinuations that Dallas police officials and District Attorney Henry M. Wade fabricated or altered evidence to establish the guilt of Oswald were baseless. It is true that police officials and the district attorney made errors in giving evidential information to the press, but these were clearly the result of misapprehensions or ignorance rather than intent, and at the worst represent bad judgement. At least one imputed fabrication of fact, further embellished by repetition, never really occurred. Sinister connotations were evoked by the attribution of the statement that a taxicab driver named Darryl Click drove Oswald from downtown Dallas to the area of his rooming-house in Oak Cliff. It has been correctly ascertained that no such taxicab driver existed in Dallas. On the other hand, the district attorney, who was quoted in a newspaper transcript as making the statement, never made the statement nor did any one else. Audio

speculation of the President. Speculation. — Oswald's attempts to get legal counsel were deliberately thwarted by the police and he was cut off from outside calls that would have permitted him to obtain a lawyer. Commission finding. — On November 23, Oswald was visited by the president of the Dallas Bar Association, H. Louis Nichols, who offered him help in getting a lawyer; Oswald refused the offer. Oswald was told by the police that he could use the telephone when he wished, and he did make telephone calls. He attempted to call attorney John Abt in New York but was unsuccessful in reaching him. Mrs. Paine testified that at Oswald's request she tried without success to reach Abt. Oswald was also visited by his wife, mother, and brother, to any of whom he could have turned for help in getting counsel.

OSWALD IN

THE SOVIET UNION

Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union for more than 2½ years aroused speculation after his arrest that he was an agent of the Soviet Union or in some way affiliated with it. This speculation was supported by assertions that he had received exceptionally favored treatment from the Soviet Government in securing permission to enter and leave the country, especially the latter, because his Russian wife and child were permitted to leave with him. The careful analysis of these speculations in chapter VI of this report led to the Commission's conclusion that there is no credible evidence that Oswald was an agent of the Soviet Government and that he did not receive unusually favorable treatment in entering or leaving the Soviet Union or in returning to the United States. Speculation. — A young private in the Marine Corps in the 1950's could not study Marxism, learn Russian, and read Soviet newspapers without any adverse repercussions in his unit. Commission finding. — Although Oswald's interest in the Soviet Union was well known, his interest in Marxism was apparently known to only a few of his fellow Marines. While stationed in California, he studied Russian. In February 1959, while still in the Marines, he took an official test on his proficiency in Russian and was rated "Poor." In California at about this time, he probably read a Russian-language newspaper. The reactions of his fellow Marines who were aware of his interests in Marxism and the Soviet Union were apparently not antagonistic and did not deter him from pursuing these interests. Speculation. — Oswald

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hair. The Commission re-
viewed the transcript of a
telephone conversation in
which Mrs. Markham was
alleged to have made such
a description. In the
transcription Mrs. Mark-
ham reaffirmed her posi-
tive identification of Os-
wald and denied having
described the killer as
short, stocky, and bushy
haired.
Speculation. — Another
witness to the slaying of
Patrolman Tippit, an
unidentified woman, was
interviewed by the FBI but
was never called as a wit-
ness by the President's
Commission on the Assas-
sination of President
Kennedy. This witness is
alleged to have stated that
she saw two men involved
in the shooting and that
they ran off in opposite
directions afterward.
Commission finding. —
The only woman among the
witnesses to the slaying of
Tippit known to the Com-
mission is Helen Markham.
The FBI never interviewed
any other woman who
claimed to have seen the
shooting and never re-
ceived any information
concerning the existence of
such a witness. Two women,
Barbara Jeanette Da-
vis and Virginia Davis, saw
the killer immediately after
the shooting as he crossed
the lawn at the corner of
Patton Avenue and 10th
Street, but they did not
witness the shooting itself.
They were both inter-
viewed by the FBI and
appeared before the Com-
mission. The Commission
has no evidence that there
was any witness to the
slaying other than those
identified in chapter IV.
Speculation. — No witness
saw Oswald between the
time he was supposed to
have reloaded his gun near
the scene of the slaying
and his appearance at the
shoestore on Jefferson
Boulevard.
Commission finding. — Six
witnesses identified Oswald
as the man they saw in
flight after the murder of
Tippit. The killer was seen,
gun in hand, by Ted Cal-
laway and Sam Guinyard in
the block of Patton Avenue
between 10th Street and
Jefferson Boulevard after
the shooting of Tippit.
They saw him run to Jef-
ferson and turn right. On
the evening of November
22, Callaway and Guinyard
picked Oswald out of a po-
lice lineup as the man they
saw with a gun. Two other
men, Warren Reynolds and
Pat Patterson, saw a man
with a pistol in his hand
running south on Patton
Avenue. They followed him
for a block on Jefferson

house.
Speculation. — Oswald
wore an olive-brown plain
jacket which is visible in
all the pictures of him af-
ter his arrest.
Commission finding. — At
the time of his arrest, Os-
wald was not wearing a
jacket. The jacket that was
subsequently recovered in a
parking lot and identified
as Oswald's was a light-
gray one. There are no
witnesses who have stated
that Oswald was wearing
an olive-brown jacket im-
mediately before or after
his arrest. The Commission
has seen no pictures of
Oswald taken subsequent
to his arrest that show him
in such a jacket. Pictures
taken shortly after his ar-
rest show him in the shirt
that Mrs. Bledsoe described
him as wearing when she
saw him on the bus at ap-
proximately 1:40 p.m.
Speculation. — Oswald's
landlady, Mrs. A. C. John-
son, said that Oswald never
had a gun in the room.
Commission finding. — In
her testimony before the
Commission, Mrs. Johnson
said that he "never brought
that rifle in my house."
He could have had this
pistol, I don't know,
because they found the
scabbard." As shown in
chapter IV, Oswald kept
his rifle in the Paine gar-
age in Irving while he was
living in Dallas during Oc-
tober and November. The pis-
tol was small and easily con-
cealed.
Speculation. — There was
absolutely no place to hide
a gun in Oswald's room at
1026 North Beckley
Avenue.
Commission finding. — In
the search of Oswald's
room after his apprehen-
sion, police found a pistol
holster. Oswald's landlady,
Mrs. A. C. Johnson, stated
that she had not seen the
holster before. There is no
reason to believe that Os-
wald could not have had
both a pistol and the hol-
ster hidden in the room.
Oswald's pistol was a small
one with the barrel cut
down to 2 1/4 inches. It
could have been concealed
in a pocket of his clothes.
Speculation. — Oswald did
not pick up the revolver
from his room at 1 p.m.
Commission finding. —
There is reason to believe
that Oswald did pick up
the revolver from his room,
probably concealing it be-
neath his jacket. This like-
lihood is reinforced by the
finding of the pistol holster
in the room after the as-
sassination, since this in-
dicates that Oswald did not
store the pistol at the home
of Mrs. Paine where he

repetition, never re-arranged.
occurred. Sinister connota-
tions were evoked by the
attribution to the district
attorney of the statement
that a taxicab driver named
Darryl Click drove Oswald
from downtown Dallas to
the area of his rooming-
house in Oak Cliff. It has
been correctly ascertained
that no such taxicab driver
existed in Dallas. On the
other hand, the district at-
torney, who was quoted in
a newspaper transcript as
making the statement, never
made the statement nor
did any one else. Audio-
tapes of the district at-
torney's press conference
make clear that the person
who transcribed the con-
ference rendered a refer-
ence to the "Oak Cliff"
area of Dallas as a person,
"Darryl Click." This error in
transcription is the sole
source for the existence of a
"Darryl Click" as a taxicab
driver.
Speculation. — Oswald
was the victim of police
brutality.
Commission finding. —
Oswald resisted arrest in
the Texas Theatre and
drew a gun. He received a
slight cut over his right eye
and a bruise under his left
eye in the course of his
struggles. During the time
he was in police custody,
he was neither ill-treated
nor abused.
Speculation. — Oswald
was never formally charged
with the assassination of
the President; he was
charged only with the
shooting of Patrolman J. D.
Tippit.
Commission finding. —
Oswald was arraigned for
the murder of President
Kennedy before Justice of
the Peace David Johnston
on the fourth floor of the
Police Department building
at 1:35 a.m., November 23.
Previously, he had been
arraigned before Johnston
for the murder of Tippit at
7:10 p.m., November 22.
Speculation. — The police
questioned Oswald exten-
sively about the Tippit
murder on the first day of
his detention. They did not
question him about the as-
sassination of President
Kennedy.
Commission finding. —
Dallas police officials
stated that they questioned
Oswald repeatedly on
November 22 about the
assassination of President
Kennedy and his relation-
ship to it. At the first in-
terrogation, Captain Fritz
asked Oswald to account
for himself at the time the
President was shot. FBI
agents who were present
also stated that he was
questioned about the as-

to only a few
Marines. While stationed in
California, he studied Rus-
sian. In February 1959, while
still in the Marines, he took
an official test on his pro-
ficiency in Russian and was
rated "Poor." In California
at about this time he prob-
ably read a Russian-lan-
guage newspaper. The re-
actions of his fellow Marines
who were aware of his in-
terests in Marxism and the
Soviet Union were apparent-
ly not antagonistic and did
not deter him from pursuing
these interests.
Speculation. — Oswald
learned Russian during his
service in the Marines as
part of his military training.
Commission finding. — Os-
wald never received any
training from the Marine
Corps in the Russian lan-
guage. His studies of Rus-
sian were entirely on his
time and at his own initia-
tive.
Speculation. — Oswald
could not have saved \$1,600
from his Marine pay for his
trip to Russia in 1959.
Commission finding. — In
November 1959, Oswald told
an American reporter in
Moscow, Aline Mosby, that
he had saved \$1,500 (not
\$1,600) while in the Ma-
rines. It is entirely consist-
ent with Oswald's known
frugality that he could have
saved the money from the
\$3,452.20 in pay he received
while he was in the Ma-
rines. Moreover, despite his
statement to Aline Mosby,
he may not actually have
saved \$1,500, for it was pos-
sible for him to have made
the trip to Russia in 1959 for
considerably less than that
amount.
Speculation. — It is prob-
able that Oswald had prior
contacts with Soviet agents
before he entered Russia in
1959 because his application
for a visa was processed and
approved immediately on
receipt.
Commission finding. —
There is no evidence that
Oswald was in touch with
Soviet agents before his
visit to Russia. The time
that it took for him to re-
ceive his visa in Helsinki
for entrance to the Soviet
Union was shorter than the
average but not beyond the
normal range for the grant-
ing of such visas. Had Os-
wald been recruited as a
Russian agent while he was
still in the Marines, it is
most improbable that he
would have been encour-
aged to defect. He would
have been of greater value
to Russian intelligence as a
Marine radar operator than
as a defector.
Speculation. — Soviet sus-
Continued on Next Page

'The FBI Had Not Regarded Him

picion of Oswald is indicated by the fact that he was sent off to work in a radio plant in Minsk as an unskilled hand at the lowest rate of pay although he qualified as a trained radar and electronics technician.

Commission finding.—The Soviet Government probably was suspicious of Oswald, as it would be of any American who appeared in Moscow and said he wanted to live in the Soviet Union. Under the circumstances it is to be expected that he would be placed in a position that would not involve national security. Moreover, Oswald had been a radar operator, not a technician, in the Marines. His total income in Russia was higher than normal because his pay was supplemented for about a year by payments from the Soviet "Red Cross," an official agency of the Soviet Government. Oswald believed that these payments really came from the MVD. It is a policy of the Soviet Government to subsidize defectors from Western nations who settle in the Soviet Union, in order that their standard of living may not be too much lower than their previous standard in their own country.

Speculation.—Oswald was trained by the Russians in a special school for assassins at Minsk.

Commission finding.—Commission investigations revealed no evidence to support this claim or the existence of such a school in Minsk during the time Oswald was there. Oswald belonged to a hunting club near Minsk, but there is no evidence that this was other than an ordinary hunting club.

Speculation.—Marina Oswald's father was an important part of the Soviet intelligence apparatus.

Commission finding.—Marina Oswald's father died while she was still an infant. This reference is presumably to her uncle, Ilya Prusakov, who was an executive in the lumber industry, which position carried with it the rank of lieutenant colonel or colonel in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). Since 1953 the MVD has not been concerned with internal security or other police functions.

Speculation.—It was most exceptional that Oswald was able to bring his wife and child out of the Soviet Union with him.

Commission finding.—There is no reason to believe that the Oswalds received unusually favorable treatment in being permitted or assisted to leave the Soviet Union together. Other American citizens have brought their Russian wives out of

ment of State in May to return to the United States.

OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO CITY

Oswald's trip to Mexico City in late September and early October, 1963, less than 2 months before he assassinated President Kennedy, has provoked speculation that it was related in some way to a conspiracy to murder the President. Rumors include assertions that he made a clandestine flight from Mexico to Cuba and back and that he received a large sum of money—usually estimated at \$5,000—which he brought back to Dallas with him. The Commission has no credible evidence that Oswald went to Mexico pursuant to a plan to assassinate President Kennedy, that he received any instruction related to such an action while there, or that he received large sums of money from any source in Mexico.

Speculation.—Oswald could not have received an American passport in June, 1963, within 24 hours without special intervention on his behalf.

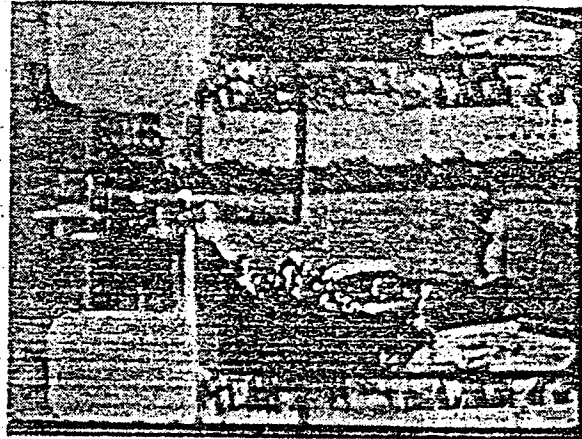
Commission finding.—Oswald's passport application was processed routinely by the Department of State. No person or agency intervened specially on his behalf to speed the issuance of the passport. The passports of 24 other persons on the same list sent to Washington from New Orleans, were authorized at the same time. The Passport Office of the Department of State had no instructions to delay issuance of, or to deny a passport to Oswald.

Speculation.—The Walter-McCarran Act specifically requires anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he should receive a U.S. passport. Therefore, Oswald should have been required to file such an affidavit before receiving his passport in June, 1963.

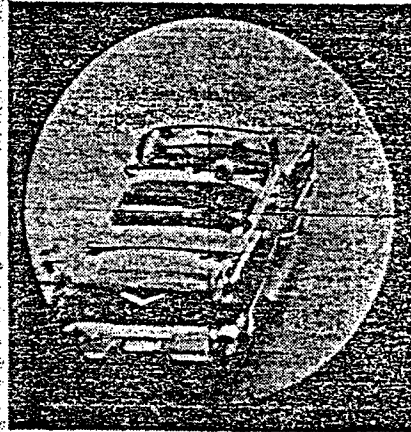
Commission finding.—The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit being required of a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

Speculation.—Oswald did not have money for his trip to Mexico in September, 1963.

Commission finding.—An analysis of Oswald's finances by the Commission indicates that he had sufficient money to make the trip to and from Mexico City. There is no evidence that he received any assistance in financing his trip to Mexico. The total cost of his 7-day trip has



PHOTOGRAPH FROM ZAPRUDER FILM



PHOTOGRAPH THROUGH RIFLE SCOPE

[Commission Exhibit No. 895 shows the 225th upper left, the re-enactment film frame from an amateur's movie camera at at upper right and, at l

wald had made surreptitious visits to Cuba.

OSWALD AND U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Rumors and speculations that Oswald was in some way associated with or used by agencies of the U.S. Government grew out of his Russian period and his investigation by the FBI after his return to the United States. Insinuations were made that Oswald had been a CIA agent or had some relationship with the CIA and that this explained the supposed ease with which he received passports and visas. Speculation that he had some working relationship with the FBI was based on an entry in Oswald's notebook giving the name and telephone number of an agent from the FBI office in Dallas. The Directors of the CIA and the FBI have testified before the Commission that Oswald was never in the employ of their agencies in any capacity. The Commission has concluded on the basis of the

half of the FBI in any capacity. The Commission's investigation corroborates this testimony. An FBI agent, James P. Hosty, Jr., had given his name and telephone number to Mrs. Ruth Paine so that she could call and give him Oswald's address in Dallas when she learned it. Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald have stated that Mrs. Paine gave Oswald a slip of paper with the agent's name and telephone number on it. Marina Oswald had taken down the license number of Hosty's car on one of his visits and given it to her husband.

Speculation.—Dallas police must have known where Oswald was living in the city because Mrs. Paine had given the address of Oswald's room on North Beckley Avenue to the FBI some time before the assassination.

Commission finding.—Mrs. Paine had never given the address of Oswald's roominghouse to the FBI, nor had she known the address prior to the assassination. Therefore, the Dallas police

Commission find that FBI Intelligence Officer Hosty, before his return to New Orleans, took place in New Orleans in August 1963 when he asked FBI agent after by police for his peace, the out distribution of FBI Cuba handbill. Special Agent Hosty other FBI agent talked with Oswald his return to October 3, and 22. Hosty did not Paine at her Oswald on November 5, 1963. He also Oswald briefly at Mrs. Paine's he did not inter

CONSPIRACY RELATIONSHIP

Rumors concerning a conspiracy and Oswald and each other, or including Patrol Tipton, Gen. Edgerly, and the staff of the Texas can. Factfinding

cerned with internal security or other police functions.

Speculation.—It was most exceptional that Oswald was able to bring his wife and child out of the Soviet Union with him.

Commission finding.—There is no reason to believe that the Oswalds received unusually favorable treatment in being permitted or assisted to leave the Soviet Union together. Other American citizens have brought their Russian wives out of the Soviet Union, both before and after Oswald.

Speculation.—Oswald never would have been permitted to return to the United States if Soviet intelligence had not planned to use him in some way against the United States.

Commission finding.—There is no evidence that Oswald had any working relationship with the Soviet Government or Soviet intelligence. The Russians have permitted other American defectors to return to the United States.

Speculation.—Since the exit visa for Marina Oswald was granted so promptly the Soviet authorities must have wanted Marina to accompany her husband.

Commission finding.—Marina Oswald's exit visa application was not acted upon with unusual rapidity. It took at least 5½ months from the time the Oswalds applied until they were notified of permission in December 1961. There have been many instances where visas were granted more quickly to other Soviet wives of American citizens.

Speculation.—Soviet authorities gave Oswald notice a month and a half in advance that they had granted him an exit visa, an unprecedented act for the Soviet Government.

Commission finding.—The Oswalds were notified on December 23, 1961, that their requests for exit visas had been granted by Soviet authorities. Marina Oswald picked up her visa, valid until December 1, 1962, on January 11, 1962, 17 days after receiving notice that it was available. Oswald did not pick up his visa until May 22. The Soviets did not give the Oswalds any advance notice; the visas could have been picked up immediately had the Oswalds so desired. Because his exit visa had a 45-day expiration time after date of issuance, Lee Oswald delayed picking it up until he knew when he was leaving. He could not arrange a departure date until he received permission from the Depart-

tempted to expatriate himself.

Speculation.—Oswald did not have money for his trip to Mexico in September, 1963.

Commission finding.—An analysis of Oswald's finances by the Commission indicates that he had sufficient money to make the trip to and from Mexico City. There is no evidence that he received any assistance in financing his trip to Mexico. The total cost of his 7-day trip has been reliably estimated at less than \$85.

Speculation.—Oswald was accompanied on his trip to Mexico City by a man and two women.

Commission finding.—Investigation has revealed that Oswald traveled alone on the bus. Fellow passengers on the bus between Houston and Mexico City have stated that he appeared to be traveling alone and that they had not previously known him.

Speculation.—While in Mexico, Oswald made a clandestine flight to Havana and back.

Commission finding.—The Commission has found no evidence that Oswald made any flight to Cuba while he was in Mexico. He never received permission from the Cuban Government to enter Cuba nor from the Mexican Government to leave Mexico bound for Cuba. A confidential check of the Cuban airline in Mexico City indicates that Oswald never appeared at its office there.

Speculation.—Oswald came back from Mexico City with \$5,000.

Commission finding.—No evidence has ever been supplied or obtained to support this allegation: Oswald's actions in Mexico City and after his return to Dallas lend no support to this speculation.

Speculation.—On November 27, 1963, in a speech at the University of Havana, Fidel Castro, under the influence of liquor, said "The first time that Oswald was in Cuba... Castro therefore had knowledge that Oswald had made surreptitious visits to Cuba.

Commission finding.—Castro's speeches are monitored directly by the U.S. Information Agency as he delivers them. A tape of this speech reveals that it did not contain the alleged slip of the tongue. Castro did refer to Oswald's visit to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico which he immediately corrected to "Cuban consulate." The Commission has found no evidence that Os-

posed ease with which he received passports and visas.

Speculation.—He had some working relationship with the FBI based on an entry in Oswald's notebook giving the name and telephone number of an agent from the FBI office in Dallas. The Directors of the CIA and the FBI have testified before the Commission that Oswald was never in the employ of their agencies in any capacity. The Commission has concluded on the basis of its own investigations of the files of Federal agencies that Oswald was not and had never been an agent of any agency of the U.S. Government (aside from his service in the Marines) and was not and had never been used by any U.S. Government agency for any purpose. The FBI was interested in him as a former defector and it maintained a file on him.

Speculation.—Oswald was an informant of either the FBI or the CIA. He was recruited by an agency of the U.S. Government and sent to Russia in 1959.

Commission finding.—Mrs. Marguerite Oswald frequently expressed the opinion that her son was such an agent, but she stated before the Commission that "I cannot prove Lee is an agent." The Directors of the CIA and of the FBI testified before the Commission that Oswald was never employed by either agency or used by either agency in any capacity. Investigation by the Commission has revealed no evidence that Oswald was ever employed by either the FBI or CIA in any capacity.

Speculation.—Oswald told Pauline Bates, a public stenographer in Fort Worth, Tex., in June 1962, that he had become a "secret agent" of the U.S. Government and that he was soon going back to Russia "for Washington."

Commission finding.—Miss Bates denied a newspaper story reporting that Oswald had told her that he was working for the U.S. Department of State. She stated that she had assumed incorrectly that he was working with the Department of State when he told her that the State Department had told him in 1959 that he would be on his own while in the Soviet Union.

Speculation.—The FBI tried to recruit Oswald. An FBI agent's name, telephone number, and automobile license number were found among Oswald's papers.

Commission finding.—FBI officials have testified that they had never tried to recruit Oswald to act on be-

Speculation.—Dallas police must have known where Oswald was living in the city because Mrs. Paine had given the address of Oswald's room on North Beckley Avenue to the FBI sometime before the assassination.

Commission finding.—Mrs. Paine had never given the address of Oswald's roominghouse to the FBI, nor had she known the address prior to the assassination. Therefore, the Dallas police could not have learned the address from the FBI which did not know the address before the assassination. The Dallas Police did not know that Oswald was in the city before the assassination.

Speculation.—It has been FBI policy for 20 years to inform employers of Communists or suspected Communists employed by them. It is a mystery, therefore, how Oswald retained his job at the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission finding.—The FBI advised the Commission that it has never been its policy to inform employers that they have Communists or suspected Communists working for them and that the FBI does not disseminate internal security information to anyone outside the executive branch of the U.S. Government. FBI agents had no contacts with Texas School Book Depository officials until after the assassination.

Speculation.—Municipal and Federal police had observed Oswald closely for some time but had not regarded him as a potential killer.

Commission finding.—The Dallas police had not been aware of Oswald's presence in the city before the assassination. The FBI knew that Oswald was in Dallas from an interview with Mrs. Paine, but no FBI agents had interviewed him there before the assassination. The FBI had not regarded him as a potential killer.

Speculation.—The FBI probably knew that Oswald had the rifle before the President's murder because it was most unlikely that it could have traced the ownership of the rifle within 1 day if it had not already had information on the rifle.

Commission finding.—The FBI successfully traced the purchase of the rifle by Oswald within 24 hours of the assassination. It had had no previous information about the rifle.

Speculation.—The FBI interviewed Oswald 10 days before the assassination.

at Mrs. Paine's. She did not inter-

CONSPIRACY RELATIONS

Rumors concerning complices and Oswald and each other, or including Patro Tippet, Gen. Edger, and Bernard of the nonexclusively can Factfinding in a conspirator ship. The Commission intensive inquiry backgrounds at ships of Oswald to determine who knew each other involved in a kind with each other. It was find any credit to support the ing: Oswald an rectly or thro The Commission that they were in a conspirator tionship with ea with any third pa

Speculation.—Oswald, Jack R. Trotman, J. D. within a few bl other.

Commission finding.—Oswald's room miles from Ru ment and Tip miles away from pit's residence miles from Osw

Speculation.—Oswald did not have to repay the had received fr partment of St part of the exp return from Rus have received some other so lent Oswald me back the loan a small amounts thereafter.

Commission finding.—The Commission has evidence that ceived any m Ruby or anyone pay his State loan, nor that small amounts from Ruby at a exhaustive anal wald's income a tures, made fo mission by an I enue Service ex that Oswald ha funds to make t partment repay his earnings.

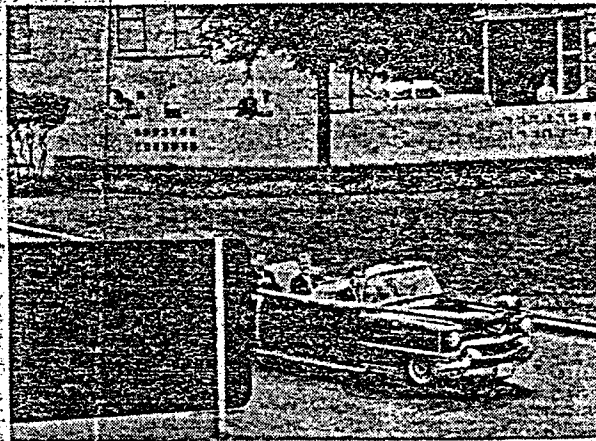
Speculation.—Oswald was sh he looked direc in apparent re him.

Commission finding.—The Commission has able to establish any kind of rela

rded Him as a Potential Killer?



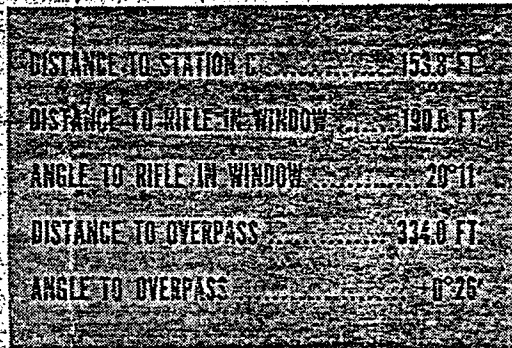
UNDER FILM



PHOTOGRAPH FROM RE-ENACTMENT



RIFLE SCOPE



FRAME 225

25th upper left, the re-enactment car at the same spot through an investigator's rifle scope used during a at upper right, and, at lower left, the scene the re-enactment]

BI in any capae... mission's inves... borates this... An FBI agent... ty, Jr., had giv... and telephone... Mrs. Ruth Paine... could call and... swald's address... en she learned... ne and Marina... e stated that... gave Oswald a... per with the... and telephone... it Marina Os... cen down the li... ber of Hosty's... of his visits and... er husband...

n. — Dallas po... ver known where... living in the... Mrs. Paine had... address of Os... on North Beck... o the FBI some... the assassina...

n finding. Mrs... ever given the... Oswald's room... the FBI, nor... wn the address... assassination... Dallas...

Commission finding.—The last FBI interview with Oswald, before the assassination, took place in New Orleans in August 1963, when he asked to see an FBI agent after his arrest by police for disturbing the peace, the outcome of his distribution of Fair Play for Cuba handbills. Neither Special Agent Hosty nor any other FBI agent saw or talked with Oswald between his return to Dallas, on October 3, and November 22. Hosty did interview Mrs. Paine at her home about Oswald on November 1 and 5, 1963. He also saw Marina Oswald briefly on November 3 at Mrs. Paine's house, but he did not interview her.

CONSPIRATORIAL RELATIONSHIP

Rumors concerning accomplices and plots linked Oswald and Ruby with each other, or with others, including Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and Bernard Weissman of the nonexistent American Factfinding Committee.

between Ruby and Oswald other than that Oswald was Ruby's victim. The Commission has examined television tapes and motion picture films of the shooting and has been unable to discern any facial expression that could be interpreted to signify recognition of Ruby or anyone else in the basement of the building.

Speculation.—The Dallas police suspected Oswald and Ruby of being involved in an attack on General Walker and planned to arrest the two when the FBI intervened, at the request of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and asked the police not to do so for reasons of state.

Commission finding.—This allegation appeared in the November 29, 1963, issue (actually printed on November 25 or 26) of a German weekly newspaper, Deutsche National Zeitung and Soldaten Zeitung, published in Munich. The allegation later appeared in the National Enquirer of May 17, 1964. The Commission has been re-

reau of the department, not the Tippit, who was killed.

Speculation.—Jack Ruby was one of the most notorious of Dallas gangsters.

Commission finding.—There is no credible evidence that Jack Ruby was active in the criminal underworld. Investigation disclosed no one in either Chicago or Dallas who had any knowledge that Ruby was associated with organized criminal activity.

Speculation.—The shooting in Dallas on January 23, 1964, of Warren A. Reynolds, who witnessed the flight of Patrolman Tippit's slayer on November 22 and followed him for a short distance, may have been connected in some way with the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying of Patrolman Tippit. A man arrested for the attempt on Reynolds, Darrell Wayne Garner, was released as a result, in part, of testimony by Betty (Nancy Jane Mooney) MacDonald, who had allegedly worked at one time as a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club.

time of Schrand's death; (2) on October 27, 1957, while stationed in Japan; Oswald accidentally shot himself in the left elbow with a .22 derringer that he owned. The Commission has found no evidence that Oswald had any connection with the fatal shooting of Private Schrand.

Speculation.—The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city of Dallas, and Oswald was therefore a municipal employee. Accordingly, he could have secured his job at the Depository only if someone in an official capacity vouched for him.

Commission finding.—The Texas School Book Depository is a private corporation unconnected with the city of Dallas. Oswald therefore was not a municipal employee. He obtained his position at the Depository with the assistance of Mrs. Ruth Paine, who learned of a possible opening from a neighbor and arranged an interview for him with Superintendent Roy S. Truay at the Depository.

Speculation.—Prior to the assassination Dallas police searched other buildings in the area of the Texas School Book Depository, but not the School Book Depository itself.

Commission finding.—The Dallas police and the Secret Service both notified the Commission that, other than the Trade Mart, they had searched no buildings along the route of the President's motorcade, or elsewhere in Dallas in connection with the President's visit. It was not Secret Service practice to search buildings along the routes of motorcades.

Speculation.—Sheriff E. J. Decker of Dallas County came on the police radio at 12:25 p.m. with orders to calm trouble at the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission finding.—The final edition of the Dallas Times-Herald of November 22 (p. 1, col. 1) reported that "Sheriff Decker came on the air at 12:25 p.m." and stated: "I don't know what's happened. Take every available man from the jail and the office and go to the railroad yards off Elm near the triple underpass." The article in the Times-Herald did not mention the time that the President was shot. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that Sheriff Decker came on the air at 40 seconds after 12:30 p.m. and stated: "Stand by me. All units and officers vicinity of station report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm. Report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm." The radio log does not show any messages by Sheriff Decker between 12:20 p.m. and 40 seconds after 12:30 p.m.

Speculation.—Police pre-

Dallas police known where living in the Mrs. Paine had address of Oswald in North Beck the FBI some the assassina finding.—Mrs. ver given the swald's room: the FBI, nor n the address assassination. Dallas police e learned the FBI which v the address assassination. Police did not swald was in s the assassina —It has been r 20 years to yers of Com- spected Com- oyed by them. ry, therefore, retained his Texas School ry. finding.—The e Commis- as never been nform employ- have Commu- cted Commu- for them and does not dis- emal security to anyone out- tive branch of ument. FBI s contacts with Book Deposi- until after the — Municipal police had ob- ld closely, for it had not re- as a potential finding.—The had not been ald's presence fore the assas- FBI knew that in Dallas from v with Mrs. o FBI agents ved him there assassination. The regarded him al killer. — The FBI w that Oswald le before the nder because unlikely that it rced the own- rifle within 1 d not already on the rifle. t finding.—The lly traced the the rifle by n 24 hours of ion. It had had information e. —The FBI in- swald 10 days assassination.

at Mrs. Paine's house, but he did not interview her.

CONSPIRATORIAL RELATIONSHIP

Rumors concerning accomplices and plots linked Oswald and Ruby with each other, or with others, including Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and Bernard Weissman of the nonexistent American Factfinding Committee, in a conspiratorial relationship. The Commission made intensive inquiry into the backgrounds and relationships of Oswald and Ruby to determine whether they knew each other or were involved in a plot of any kind with each other or others. It was unable to find any credible evidence to support the rumors linking Oswald and Ruby directly or through others. The Commission concluded that they were not involved in a conspiratorial relationship with each other or with any third parties.

Speculation.—Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, and Patrolman J. D. Tippit lived within a few blocks of each other.

Commission finding.—Oswald's room was 13 miles from Ruby's apartment and Tippit lived 7 miles away from Ruby. Tippit's residence was about 7 miles from Oswald's room.

Speculation.—Since Oswald did not have the money to repay the \$435.61 he had received from the Department of State to cover part of the expenses of his return from Russia, he must have received help from some other source. Ruby lent Oswald money to pay back the loan and lent him small amounts of money thereafter.

Commission finding.—The Commission has no credible evidence that Oswald received any money from Ruby or anyone else to repay his State Department loan, nor that he received small amounts of money from Ruby at any time. An exhaustive analysis of Oswald's income and expenditures, made for the Commission by an Internal Revenue Service expert, reveals that Oswald had sufficient funds to make the State Department repayments from his earnings.

Speculation.—Just before Oswald was shot by Ruby, he looked directly at Ruby in apparent recognition of him.

Commission finding.—The Commission has been unable to establish as a fact any kind of relationship be-

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and asked the police not to do so for reasons of state.

Commission finding.—This allegation appeared in the November 29, 1963, issue (actually printed on November 25 or 26) of a German weekly newspaper, Deutsche National Zeitung, and Soldaten Zeitung, published in Munich. The allegation later appeared in the National Enquirer of May 17, 1964. The Commission has been reliably informed that the statement was fabricated by an editor of the newspaper. No evidence in support of this statement has ever been advanced or uncovered. In their investigation of the attack on General Walker, the Dallas police uncovered no suspects and planned no arrests. The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald was responsible for the attack until Marina Oswald revealed the information on December 3, 1963.

Speculation.—Ruby and Oswald were seen together at the Carousel Club.

Commission finding.—All assertions that Oswald was seen in the company of Ruby or of anyone else at the Carousel Club have been investigated. None of them merits any credence.

Speculation.—Oswald and General Walker were probably acquainted with each other, since Oswald's notebook contained Walker's name and telephone number.

Commission finding.—Although Oswald's notebook contained Walker's name and telephone number, there was no evidence that the two knew each other. It is probable that this information was inserted at the time that Oswald was planning his attack on Walker. General Walker stated that he did not know of Oswald before the assassination.

Speculation.—Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Bernard Weissman, and Jack Ruby met by prearrangement on November 14, 1963, at the Carousel Club.

Commission finding.—Investigation has revealed no evidence to support this assertion. Nor is there credible evidence that any of the three men knew each other.

Speculation.—Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, said that Ruby and Tippit were "like two brothers."

Commission finding.—Mrs. Grant has denied ever making this statement or any statement like it, saying it was untrue and without foundation. Ruby was acquainted with another Dallas policeman named Tippit, but this was G. M. Tippit of the special services bu-

slayer on November 22 and followed him for a short distance, may have been connected in some way with the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying of Patrolman Tippit. A man arrested for the attempt on Reynolds, Darrell Wayne Garner, was released as a result, in part, of testimony by Betty (Nancy Jane Mooney) MacDonald, who had allegedly worked at one time as a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club.

Commission finding.—This rumor, originally publicized by a newspaper columnist on February 23, 1964, was apparently based on the alleged connection between Betty McDonald and the Carousel Club. Investigation revealed no evidence that she had ever worked at the Carousel Club. Employees of the club had no recollection that she had ever worked there. Betty McDonald was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace on February 13, 1964. After being placed in a cell at the Dallas city jail, she hanged herself. The Commission has found no evidence that the shooting of Warren Reynolds was in any way related to the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Patrolman Tippit.

OTHER RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS

Many rumors and speculations difficult to place in the categories treated above also required consideration or investigation by the Commission. In some way or other much of this miscellany was related to theories of conspiracy involving Oswald. The rest pertained to peripheral aspects that were of sufficient import to merit attention. The Commission's findings are set forth below.

Speculation.—Oswald was responsible in some way for the death of Marine Pvt. Martin D. Schrand.

Commission finding.—This rumor was mentioned by at least one of Oswald's fellow Marines. Private Schrand was fatally wounded by a discharge from a riot-type shotgun while he was on guard duty on January 5, 1958, near the carrier pier, U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines. The official Marine investigation in 1958 found that Schrand's death was the result of an accidental discharge of his gun and that no other person or persons were involved in the incident. The rumor that Oswald was involved in Schrand's death in some way may have had its origin in two circumstances: (1) Oswald was stationed at Cubi Point at the

that Sheriff Decker came on the air at 40 seconds after 12:30 p.m. and stated: "Stand by me. All units and officers vicinity of station report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm." Report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm." The radio log does not show any messages by Sheriff Decker between 12:20 p.m. and 40 seconds after 12:30 p.m.

Speculation.—Police precautions in Dallas on November 22 included surveillance of many people, among them some who did no more than speak in favor of school integration.

Commission finding.—The Dallas Police Department notified the Commission that on November 22 it had no one under surveillance as a precaution in connection with President Kennedy's visit except at the Trade Mart. The Commission received no evidence that the Dallas police had under surveillance people who spoke in favor of school integration.

Speculation.—Oswald was seen at shooting ranges in the Dallas area practicing firing with a rifle.

Commission finding.—Marina Oswald stated that on one occasion in March or April 1963, her husband told her that he was going to practice firing with the rifle. Witnesses have testified that they saw Oswald at shooting ranges in the Dallas area during October and November 1963. Investigation has failed to confirm that the man seen by these witnesses was Oswald.

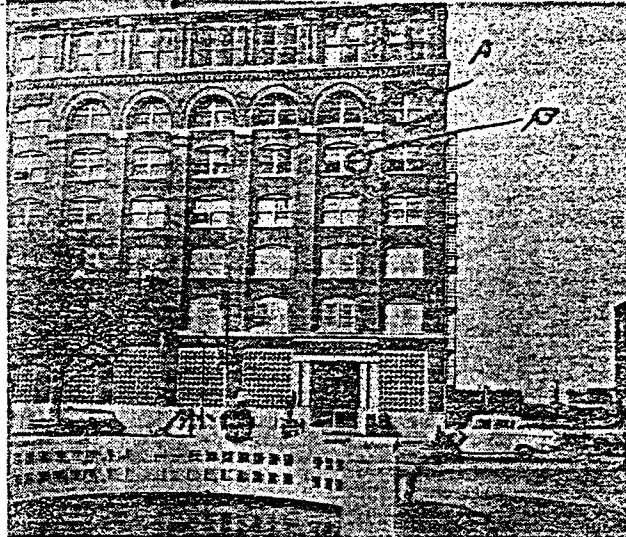
Speculation.—Oswald could drive a car and was seen in cars at various places.

Commission finding.—Oswald did not have a driver's license. Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine have testified that he could not drive a car, and there is no confirmed evidence to establish his presence at any location as the driver of a car. Mrs. Paine did give Oswald some driving lessons and he did drive short distances on these occasions.

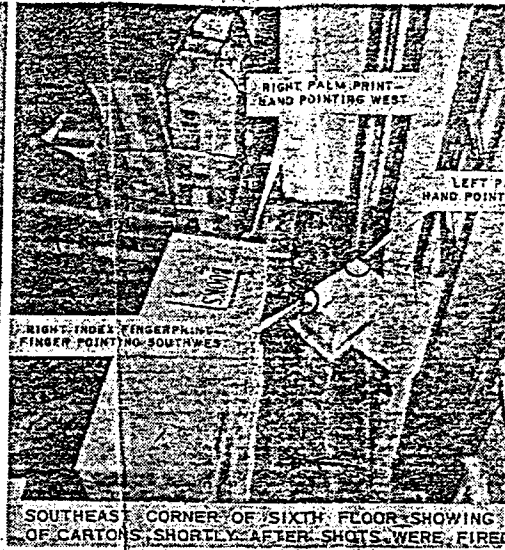
Speculation.—Oswald received money by Western Union telegraph from time to time for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Commission finding.—An employee in the Western Union main office in Dallas, C. A. Hamblen, made statements that he remembered seeing Oswald there on some occasions collecting

Continued on Next Page



Position of Howard L. Brennan on Nov. 22, 1963. (Photograph taken on March 20, 1964, and marked by Brennan during his testimony to show the window (A) in which he saw a man with a rifle, and the window (B) on the fifth floor in which he saw people watching the motorcade.)



SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTH FLOOR SHOWING SHORTLY AFTER SHOTS WERE FIRED

Commission Exhibit No. 1301

Continued From Preceding Page

money that had been telegraphed to him. In his testimony before the Commission, Hamblen was unable to state whether or not the person he had seen was Lee Harvey Oswald. Western Union officials searched their records in Dallas and other cities for the period from June through November 1963 but found no money orders payable to Lee Oswald or to any of his known aliases. A Western Union official concluded that the allegation was "a figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination." The Commission has found no evidence to contradict this conclusion.

Speculation.—On his way back from Mexico City in October, 1963, Oswald stopped in Alice, Tex., to apply for a job at the local radio station.

Commission findings.—This rumor apparently originated with the manager of radio station KOPY, Alice, who stated that Oswald visited his office on the afternoon of October 4 for about 25 minutes. According to the manager, Oswald was driving a battered 1953 model car and had his wife and a small child in the car with

him. Oswald traveled from Mexico City to Dallas by bus, arriving in Dallas on the afternoon of October 3. The bus did not pass through Alice. On October 4, Oswald applied for two jobs in Dallas and then spent the afternoon and night with his wife and child at the Paine residence in Irving. Investigation has revealed that Oswald did not own a car and there is no convincing evidence that he could drive a car. Accordingly, Oswald could not have been in Alice on October 4. There is no evidence that he stopped in Alice to look for a job on any occasion.

Speculation.—Oswald or accomplices had made arrangements for his getaway by airplane from an airfield in the Dallas area.

Commission finding.—Investigation of such claims revealed that they had not the slightest substance. The Commission found no evidence that Oswald had any prearranged plan for escape after the assassination.

Speculation.—One hundred and fifty dollars was found in the dresser of Oswald's room at 1026 North

Beckley Avenue after the assassination.

Commission finding.—No money was found in Oswald's room after the assassination. Oswald left \$170 in the room occupied by his wife at the Paine residence in Irving. At the time of his arrest Oswald had \$13.87 on his person.

Speculation.—After Oswald's arrest, the police found in his room seven metal file boxes filled with the names of Castro sympathizers.

Commission finding.—The Dallas police inventories of Oswald's property taken from his room at 1026 North Beckley Avenue do not include any file boxes. A number of small file boxes listed in the inventory as having been taken from the Paine residence in Irving contained letters, pictures, books and literature, most of which belong to Ruth Paine, not to Oswald. No lists of names of Castro sympathizers were found among these effects.

Speculation.—Oswald's letters vary so greatly in quality (spelling, grammar, sentence structure) that he

must have had help in preparing the better constructed letters or someone else wrote them for him.

Commission finding.—There is no evidence that anyone in the United States helped Oswald with his better written letters or that anyone else wrote his letters for him. His wife stated that he would write many drafts of his more important letters. His mother indicated that he would work hard over the drafts of some of his letters. It is clear that he did take greater pains with some of his letters than with others and that the contrasts in quality were accordingly substantial. It is also clear that even his better written letters contained some distinctive elements of spelling, grammar, and punctuation that were common to his poorer efforts. Oswald wrote in his diary that he received help from his Intourist Guide, Rim Shirokova, in the preparation of his letter of October 16, 1959, to the Supreme Soviet.

Speculation.—A Negro janitor who was a witness to the shooting and was sus-

posed to be ab- held in prote- by the Dallas he could appea President's Co- the Assassinati- dent Kennedy.

Commission investigation re- this story had- tion in fact. No- was kept in pu- today by the I- for appearance- Commission. T- its origin in- account based.

Speculation- Service incarce- Oswald immed- the assassinati-

Commission- rina Oswald w- tection by the- ice for a perio- ter the assass- had freedom- cate with other- she desired, t- she pleased, or- the protection.

Speculation. guerite Oswald a photograph o-

'Found No... Prearran





Richard Brevard Russell, Democrat, of Winder, Ga. That is all the bachelor Senator allows to be said about himself in the Congressional Directory. A former governor of Georgia, he has served continuously in the Senate for almost 32 years and is highly influential and respected. Now 66, he is chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a member of the Appropriations, Space and Aeronautical Sciences and the Joint Atomic Energy Committees.



John Sherman Cooper, 63, has been a Republican Senator from Kentucky continuously since 1956. He filled unexpired Senate terms from 1946 to 1949 and from 1952 to 1953. He was ambassador to India and Nepal in 1955-56, headed a reorganization of the German judicial system in Bavaria and was a United States delegate in the United Nations. Cooper was a county judge in Kentucky for seven years and a state circuit judge for one.



Hale Boggs, 50, of New Orleans, was the youngest Democrat in the House of Representatives when he was elected in 1940. He served in World War II and was returned to Congress in 1947, and has served ever since. He was Deputy Democratic Whip for five years and has been the Majority Whip and the third-ranking Democrat in the House for two years. For the past decade he has been Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.



Earl Warren, 73, is the 14th Chief Justice of the United States and Chairman of the Assassination Commission. The son of a railroad worker, he was a prosecutor for 20 years in Alameda County, Calif.—first as deputy district attorney, then as chief deputy and then (1925-39) district attorney. He was Attorney General of California 1939-43 and Governor 1943-53. A Republican with enormous appeal to Democrats, he was the GOP vice presidential candidate in 1948. In 1953 he was named to the Supreme Court.

Warren Commission Combined Men o

By Morton Mintz
Staff Reporter

President Johnson created the Warren Commission Nov. 29, 1963, seven days after the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas and five days after the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been charged with the President's murder.

The purposes of the Commission, Mr. Johnson said in his Executive order, "are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ

such assistants as it deems necessary. All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services and cooperation as it may request from time to time.

At first, Mr. Johnson is said to have regarded the appointment of a Commission as unnecessary: the evidence pointing to Oswald was massive and the killing of Oswald before the television cameras had been the most public slaying of all time.

But other considerations rapidly came to assume decisive importance. The report of the Warren Commission deals with them as follows:

"After Lee Harvey Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby, it was no longer possible to arrive at the complete story of the assassination through normal judicial procedures during a trial of the alleged assassin. Alternative means for instituting a complete investigation were widely discussed.

A Lincoln Precedent

Federal and state officials conferred on the possibility of

initiating a court of inquiry before a state magistrate in Texas. An investigation by the grand jury of Dallas County also was considered. As speculation about the existence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy became widespread, committees in both Houses of Congress weighed the desirability of congressional hearings to discover all the facts relating to the assassination.

By his order of Nov. 29 establishing the Commission, President Johnson sought to avoid parallel investigations.

The United States has no continuing equivalent of the impartial, prestigious royal commissions commonly convened in Britain and other Commonwealth countries, but in appointing the Commission, Mr. Johnson evoked American precedents for such high-level inquiries.

After the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, Congress established a commission of inquiry whose members included five Supreme Court Justices, five Senators and five Representatives.

After the Pearl Harbor disaster, President Roosevelt appointed an investigatory tribunal headed by then Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. The four members were military officers.

A Reluctant Chairman

Once President Johnson made the decision to appoint a commission the immediate question was its membership. Certain qualifications were so obvious as to go almost without saying.

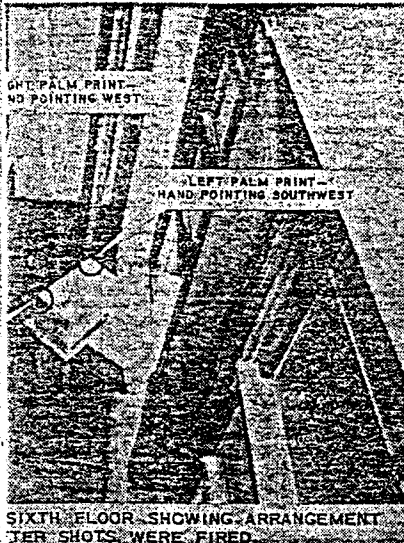
The Commission as a whole had to be one that would have the confidence of the Nation and Congress, even if one member or another lacked the support of one or another group in the population and in Congress. Every member had to be a man of outstanding accomplishment, reputation and stature.

Among them there had to be a large pool of legal and investigative experience. The Commission had to be of such impressiveness that it would be accorded an overwhelming

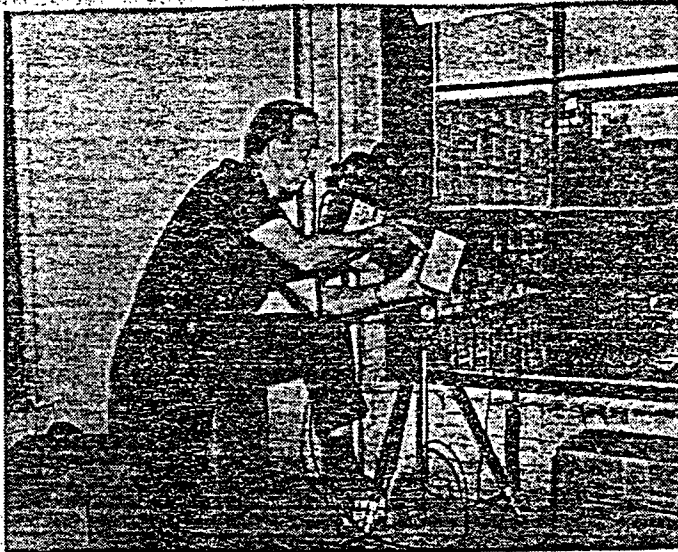
presumption of competence and independence. In Chief Justice Warren, the President chose a chairman who had spent years as State attorney and ten as chief justice of the California Supreme Court by profession.

On the bench the respect accorded liberals and alienated and vitriol right-wing group is perhaps the of living American.

In Warren, Mr. encountered the most resistance the job, and because it would onerous burden ready great respect Chief Justice. Back in Uniform When the in was made by of the President torney General Katzenbach and



SIXTH FLOOR SHOWING ARRANGEMENT WHERE SHOTS WERE FIRED



Photograph taken during re-enactment showing C2766 rifle with camera attached.

Exhibition Exhibit No. 1301

rearranged Plan for 'Escape'

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as a witness
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posed to be able to identify
Oswald as the killer was
held in protective custody
by the Dallas police until
he could appear before the
President's Commission on
the Assassination of Presi-
dent Kennedy.
Commission finding.—In-
vestigation revealed that
this story had no founda-
tion in fact. No such witness
was kept in protective cus-
tody by the Dallas police
for appearance before the
Commission. The story had
its origin in a newspaper
account based on hearsay.
Speculation.—The Secret
Service incarcerated Marina
Oswald immediately after
the assassination.
Commission finding.—Mar-
ina Oswald was given pro-
tection by the Secret Ser-
vice for a period of time af-
ter the assassination. She
had freedom to communi-
cate with others at any time
she desired, to go where
she pleased, or to terminate
the protection at any time.
Speculation.—Mrs. Mar-
guerite Oswald was shown
a photograph of Jack Ruby

by an FBI agent the night
before Ruby killed her son.
Commission finding.—On
the night of November 23,
1963, Special Agent Bard-
well D. Odum of the FBI
showed Mrs. Marguerite Os-
wald a picture of a man to
determine whether the man
was known to her. Mrs. Os-
wald stated subsequently
that the picture was of
Jack Ruby. The Commis-
sion has examined a copy
of the photograph and de-
termined that it was not a
picture of Jack Ruby.
Speculation.—The son of
the Tippit slaying was arrested
after talking to some pri-
vate investigators and soon
plunged to his death from
an unbarred jail window.
Commission finding.—Ac-
cording to Mrs. Helen Mark-
ham, one of the witnesses
to the Tippit slaying, Mrs.
Marguerite Oswald and two
men who claimed to be re-
porters from Philadelphia
sought to interview her on
June 27, 1964. Mrs. Mark-
ham did not wish to be
interviewed and put them
off. Afterward, Mrs. Mark-

ham's son, William Edward
Markham, talked with Mrs.
Oswald and the men about
the Oswald matter and the
shooting of Patrolman Tip-
pitt. William Edward Mark-
ham had been in Norfolk,
Va., at the time of the assas-
sination and had not returned
to Dallas until May 7, 1964.
He had no personal knowl-
edge of the shooting of Pa-
trolman Tippit. On June 30,
1964, another of Mrs. Mark-
ham's sons, James Alfred
Markham, was arrested at
Mrs. Markham's apartment
by Dallas Police on a charge
of burglary. While trying to
escape, he fell from the
bathroom of the apartment
to a concrete driveway
about 20 feet below. He was
taken to Parkland Memorial
Hospital, treated for in-
juries, and after 6½ hours
was taken to jail. As of July
31, 1964, he was in Dallas
County Jail awaiting trial.
There was also a warrant
outstanding against him for
parole violation.
Speculation.—The head-
quarters detachment of the
U.S. Army, under orders
from [Secretary of Defense
Robert S.] McNamara's of-

fice, began to rehearse for
the funeral more than a
week before the assassina-
tion.
Commission finding.—
This assertion is based on
an interview with U.S. Army
Capt. Richard C. Cloy that
appeared in the Jackson,
Miss., Clarion-Ledger of
February 21, 1964. The
newspaper quotes Captain
Cloy, who was a member of
the Army unit charged with
conducting funeral cere-
monials in honor of de-
ceased Chiefs of State, as
having said that, "we were
in a state of readiness and
had just finished a funeral
rehearsal because there was
grave concern for President
Hoover's health. But we never
expected that our prac-
tice was preparing us for
President Kennedy."
Speculation.—The ship in
which Oswald went to Eu-
rope in 1959 stopped in Ha-
vana on the way.
Commission finding.—Os-
wald boarded the SS Marion
Lykes in New Orleans and
it sailed on September 20,
1959. It docked in Le Havre,
France, on October 8 with
only one previous stop—at
another French port, La Pal-
lice.





Earl Warren, 73, is the 14th Chief Justice of the United States and Chairman of the Assassination Commission. The son of a railroad worker, he was a prosecutor for 20 years in Alameda County, Calif.—first as deputy district attorney, then as chief deputy and then (1925-39) district attorney. He was Attorney General of California 1939-43 and Governor 1943-53. A Republican with enormous appeal to Democrats, he was the GOP vice presidential candidate in 1948. In 1953 he was named to the Supreme Court.



Gerald R. Ford, 51, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been a Republican Congressman since 1948. The American Political Science Association has cited him as one of the most effective members of the House where, less than two years ago, he was elected chairman of the Republican Party Conference. In that election he had the backing of younger GOP members. In 1949 he won one of the 10 Distinguished Service Awards conferred by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.



Allen Welsh Dulles, 71, resigned in 1961 as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, a post he had held for eight years. His career in public life began in 1916, when he entered the diplomatic service. In World War II he performed highly sensitive and secret missions for the Office of Strategic Services. The author of four books ("The Craft of Intelligence," 1963, is the latest), he is the brother of the late Republican Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.



John Jay McCloy is a former president of the World Bank (1947-49), a former Military Governor and High Commissioner for Germany (1949-52) and a former Assistant Secretary of War (1941-45). He was coordinator of United States disarmament activities in 1961-63. Two years ago, when he was 67, he headed a special presidential team that negotiated with the Russians in the Cuban missile crisis. A Republican and a New Yorker, he is a former chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

ried Men of Diverse Talents and Views

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presumption of balance, com-
petence and integrity.
In Chief Justice Earl War-
ren, the President found a
chairman who was at the pin-
nacle of the judicial branch,
who had spent 20 years as a
California prosecutor, four
years as State Attorney Gen-
eral and ten as Governor be-
fore being appointed to the
Court by President Eisen-
hower.
On the bench, he had won
the respect and affection of
liberals and almost incredible
hatred and vituperation from
right-wing groups. Abroad, he
is perhaps the most beloved
of living Americans.
In Warren, Mr. Johnson also
encountered the most adam-
ant resistance to taking on
the job, and not merely be-
cause it would superimpose
onerous burdens onto his al-
ready great responsibilities as
Chief Justice.
Back in Uniform
When the initial approach
was made by two emissaries
of the President—Deputy At-
torney General Nicholas B.
Katzenbach and Solicitor Gen-

eral Archibald Cox—Warren
refused appointment. He
cited the always strong feel-
ings, going back to the origins
of the Court, against outside
activities by a member. Fur-
ther, there was no apparent
precedent for the participa-
tion of a Chief Justice on a
commission.
"Less than an hour later,"
Marquis Childs reported, "the
President was on the phone
and shortly after that the
Chief Justice sat across from
Mr. Johnson in the office to
which the new President was
still unaccustomed. Chief Jus-
tice Warren went again over
the reasons why he could not
and should not head the com-
mission of inquiry.
"You've worn the uniform
of your country, haven't you?"
the President asked. "If I were
to ask you to put it on again,
you would do it, wouldn't
you? That's what I'm asking
you to do now."
With this the 73-year-old
Chief Justice accepted. That
he had done so out of a sense
of duty did not shield him,

Childs wrote, from "new at-
tacks from the rabid right and
even from certain mass cir-
culation newspapers."
Protective Coloring
But many of those who
attacked Warren held in high
regard the man whose name
appeared second in the Presi-
dent's Executive Order: Sen.
Richard B. Russell of Georgia.
A conservative Democrat,
Russell has been in the Sen-
ate for 31 years and is its
second senior member. His
evenhanded investigation of
the removal of Gen. Douglas
MacArthur as commander of
American forces in the Far
East won widespread acclaim.
As long as Russell served on
the Commission, that body as
a whole was insulated against
attacks that might have been
launched against it because of
the dislike of the Chief Jus-
tice by some Southerners and
conservatives.
Each of the other three
members of Congress selected
for the Commission brought to
it unusual talent. In addition

their diverse political views
helped insulate the Commis-
sion against attacks from oth-
er sources. Republican Sen.
John Sherman Cooper of Ken-
tucky is widely respected by
the liberals in Congress. Rep.
Hale Boggs is a moderate Dem-
ocrat from the South. Rep.
Gerald R. Ford of Michigan
is a leader of conservative
Republicans in the House.
The two nongovernmental
members brought to the Com-
mission their wide experience
in the intelligence and mili-
tary fields. Allen W. Dulles,
former director of the Central
Intelligence Agency, had been
in intelligence work on and
off for many years. John J.
McCloy was an assistant Sec-
retary of War in World War II
and the military governor of
Germany after the war.
The Warren Commission's
chief counsel was J. Lee
Rankin, who in the Eisen-
hower Administration was
Solicitor General—the Gov-
ernment's lawyer before the
Supreme Court. Rankin, 57,
had 14 assistant counsels and
12 top-level aides from Gov-
ernment departments.

ONI ROUTING SLIP

OPNAV FORM 5210-14B (4-55)

GG 145008 #1

BJC

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(when filled in)

ORIGINATOR

FBI

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER

105-82555

DATE OF LETTER

21 Aug. '64

DATE REC'D ONI

16 Sept. '64

ONI FILE NUMBER

ADDRESSED TO

DNI

VIA ADDRESSEE

Reg. No. 715299

ENCLOSURES

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921Dx	J/c		11-24				
921D1		JRB	18-7-64				

FILED
 OCT 5 1964
 NCISC-5

* Timely action as required in accordance with ONI Internal Instruction 5216.16 or revisions thereof.

COMMENT Precede each comment with an office designation.

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29 SEP 1964

BJC

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78

991D
WUCS

Lee Harvey
OSWALD

PARALLELS FOUND TO OSWALD CASE

Prisoners Who Threatened 3 Presidents Studied

By EDNA HARRISON

A number of Federal prisoners jailed for threatening the lives of Presidents have mental characteristics and backgrounds very similar to those of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

A psychiatrist who has studied these cases said that if Oswald had threatened President Kennedy by letter he might well have been imprisoned, as were the 10 men he studied.

Paradoxically, threatening the life of a President is a Federal offense, whereas actually killing him is not, observed the psychiatrist, Dr. David A. Rothstein of the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

Most of the 10 men showed "severe rage against women" and exhibited "suicidal tendencies," Dr. Rothstein wrote in the

September Archives of General Psychiatry.

All were diagnosed as schizophrenic and more than half had been in military service and had difficulties there. Four had, as Oswald, been bitter about military discharges and had sent threats to the President related to their grievances.

Oswald, who had been bitter over the circumstances of his military discharge, had written letters to Gov. John Connally of Texas, then Secretary of the Navy.

Diagnosed at 13

The threats made by the 10 men ranged from threatening remarks to others, to letters and telegrams actually sent to Presidents, Kennedy, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman.

Analyzing the similarities between these men and Oswald from what was known of his background, Dr. Rothstein recalled that Oswald reportedly was diagnosed as having "schizophrenic tendencies" at the age of 13.

The severe rage against women found in all the cases seemed to stem from poor maternal relationships.

In the case of Oswald, Dr. Rothstein said, his mother had reportedly been too wrapped up in her own problems to meet his emotional needs. She had also

apparently been unable to face the early psychiatric diagnosis of her son's problems and had failed to cooperate when he was offered psychiatric help.

Several of the patients, like Oswald, had joined the military service early, perhaps to meet developmental needs denied them by their families, Dr. Rothstein said. Joining the service might be expected to provide them the strong controls and a masculine figure, generally missing in their families, he said.

Also, the need to belong to some group also led to a frequent interest in Russia, Communism or Socialism, and represents a "desperate need to identify with at least any group, even a 'bad' group," Dr. Rothstein said.

Yugoslav Appointed by U.N.

Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 12—Alfred L. Jaeger, Yugoslav chemical and management expert, was named this week as chief of the operations bureau of the United Nations Special Fund's training division. He succeeds Horst W. Quenau of West Germany, who resigned.

an entire and dispirited piano.

FF
9-10-64
ul

Op-9212/rss
Ser 13778292

31 AUG 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subj: Request for Permission to Publish Navy Classified Material on Lee Harvey OSWALD

1. Attached as Tab (A) is a proposed reply for your signature in response to a letter from Mr. RANKIN, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, requesting Department of the Navy permission for the release and subsequent publication in the Commission's Report of certain Navy originated classified material concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD (Tab (B)).
2. The material that the Commission is inquiring about has been reviewed in the Office of Naval Intelligence, the originating office concerned, and has been found to be suitable for declassification and release. All of the material involved concerns essentially administrative matters only, none of it is classified higher than Confidential, and appropriate inquiries have disclosed that deletion of the "date-time group" on the Naval Messages concerned will adequately safeguard communications security. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised that there is no objection on their part to the release of any of the Marine Corps correspondence involved in this request. The sole exception, Tab (C) involves an Office of Special Investigations, U. S. Air Force, report which was an enclosure to an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum to the Department of State. In this respect, the Air Force office concerned has requested that we suggest to the Commission that they contact the Office of Special Investigations directly on this matter.
3. It is recommended that you sign Tab (A).

Very respectfully,

RUFUS L. TAYLOR
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SIGN

02

023

022H

021

021B

021E

by phone

MC (COL NIVELLE, Discipline Br.)

Originated by: D. R. PASCHAL

NCISC-32/Ext: 42247

Typed by Becky Smith

27 August 1964

UNSENAV CONTROL #

C-43123 21 33 10 1964

80

28 AUG 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subj: Request for Permission to Publish Navy Classified Material on Lee Harvey OSWALD

1. Attached as Tab (A) is a proposed reply for your signature in response to a letter from Mr. RANKIN, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, requesting Department of the Navy permission for the release and subsequent publication in the Commission's Report of certain Navy originated classified material concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD (Tab (B)).

2. The material that the Commission is inquiring about has been reviewed in the Office of Naval Intelligence, the originating office concerned, and has been found to be suitable for declassification and release. All of the material involved concerns essentially administrative matters only, none of it is classified higher than Confidential, and appropriate inquiries have disclosed that deletion of the "date-time group" on the Naval Messages concerned will adequately safeguard communications security. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised that there is no objection on their part to the release of any of the Marine Corps correspondence involved in this request. The sole exception, Tab-(G), involves an Office of Special Investigations, U. S. Air Force, report which was an enclosure to an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum to the Department of State. In this respect, the Air Force office concerned has requested that we suggest to the Commission that they contact the Office of Special Investigations directly on this matter.

3. It is recommended that you sign Tab (A).

Very respectfully,

RUFUS L. TAYLOR
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

FILED

AUG 31 1964

NCISC - 5

SIGN

92

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By phone

CMC (COL NIVELLE, Discipline Br.)

Originated by: D. R. PASCHAL
NCISC-32/Ext: 42247
Typed by Becky Smith
27 August 1964

81

ON I ROUTING SLIP

OPNAV FORM 3210-148 (4-55)

GG 144141#1

jkr

(when filled in)

ORIGINATOR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SUBJECT

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; FORWARDING OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE FILE ON

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER

DATE OF LETTER

21 Aug '64

DATE REC'D ONI

25 Aug '64

ON I FILE NUMBER

ADDRESSED TO

HON. PAUL NITZE
SECNAV

VIA ADDRESSEE

1 ORIGINAL

ENCLOSURES

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4				9			
5				ON I ADMINISTRATIVE FILES			

* Timely action as required in accordance with ONI Internal Instruction 5216.16 or revisions thereof.

COMMENT

Precede each comment with an office designation.

921E: Ans. by Secnav (DET) etc per

1377 9P92.

FILED

SEP 3 1964

NCISC-5

(when filled in)

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

TVP

82

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

AUG 21 1964

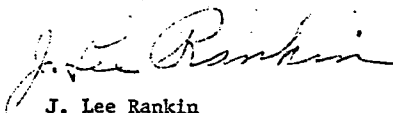
Hon. Paul Nitze
Secretary of the Navy
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Department of State has furnished to the Commission its file on Lee Harvey Oswald. The Commission has asked the Department of State for permission to publish in its Report that entire file. The Department has informed the Commission that portions of its file on Lee Harvey Oswald is made up of documents received from the Department of the Navy and that as to such documents, it is not authorized to grant to the Commission permission to publish.

Enclosed as Attachment A to this letter is a list of the documents originating in the Department of the Navy which bears some security classification. Also enclosed as an aid in further identifying such documents, are one copy of each of them. The Commission would like to publish each of these documents as part of its final Report and would appreciate receiving your permission to do so at your earliest convenience. If any particular document or any portion of any particular document presents a problem in this respect will you please so state in your reply.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

83

11-7896

ATTACHMENT A

<u>State Department File No.</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Date</u>
II-28(2)	Confidential Navy message	March 3, 1962
II-43	Confidential Navy message	Nov. 4, 1959
IV-52	Duplicate of II-43	
IV-55	Confidential Navy message	Nov. 3, 1959
X-8(3)	Navy memorandum	No date indicated
X-12(2)	Duplicate of II-28(2)	
X-75	Duplicate of IV-55	
XI-9(3), p. 2	Department of Navy memorandum	April 26, 1962
XI-10(5), p.2	Department of Navy memorandum	March 23, 1962
XI-24(2)	Department of Navy message	Nov. 5, 1959

84

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

(When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 8/20/64

PREPARED BY: NOISC-31/wcv

SUBJECT:

Lee Harvey/USM&LD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: Article from an East German newspaper concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD, is an account of the few years of his life preceding the assassination of President Kennedy. It is presented factually and in a straightforward manner, without any editorializing. The treatment is very similar to that given in U.S. newspapers and periodicals.

(per m-2 (Trans Sec))

ORIGIN OF REPORT: DIO-1ND

SERIAL NUMBER: 1228

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Correspondence from East Berlin

DATE OF REPORT: 6/30/64

CLASSIFICATION: FOUO

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO. —

EVENTUAL FILING: East - West Exchange Program

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

011000

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

(When filled in)

85

U. S. NAVAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER
Fairmont Building
4420 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203

NCISC-31/rsa
Ser 351
15 July 1964

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, ex-PFC, USMC, 1653230; xerox files of

1. During the evening of 23 November 1963, RIVERS, YNC xeroxed three copies of OSWALD's Case History File.
2. Under Mr. D. C. CORHAM's directions two copies of the file has been placed into NAVCINTSUPPCEN-3 files, one copy was sent to NCISC-5 to replace OSWALD's Case History File (which is still charged out to RADM TAYLOR), this date.

ALFRED E. GABRIEL
YNC, USN

ORIG: GABRIEL, YNC/NCISC-31/Ext: 41885
TYPED BY: Becky Smith - 15 July 1964

86
JUL 1 2 1964

14 July 1964

Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD

1. Received request from Mr Morrissey, FBI, 175-752, to ascertain if following information can be substantiated in ONI records:

June 1963, New Orleans,

Oswald distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to sailors on street; aircraft carrier was in port. Oswald apparently impressed with number of officers in Navy who appeared sympathetic to his leaflets.

2. He desired any confirmation or otherwise of above in ONI files; DIO 6ND being separately contacted by FBI.
3. He will be in at 1400 hours tomorrow for review of information or files, if any.

DCG

87

Lee Harvey OSWALD

unshakable security for the future of the Cypriot Turks."

Within hours, Lemnitzer was huddling anxiously with Turkey's top soldiers, urging moderation. Nervous at the possibility of a war that would set NATO allies Greece and Turkey to fighting, Johnson hurriedly sent a personal message to Inönü urging that the Turkish leader exercise moderation and come to the U.S. to discuss the whole Cyprus mess. Inönü declined because of "the pressure of current affairs," but a Turkish spokesman made it known that the invasion threat was over "for the time being."

Something in the Fiat. On Cyprus, the invasion scare only briefly distracted the Greek Cypriots from another source of tension last week: a bitter squabble with the British that led Makarios' men to demand that London withdraw its 2,000 troops from the 7,000-man U.N. peace-keeping force on the island. Anger was triggered by the arrest a fortnight ago of R.A.F. Senior Aircraftman Keith Marley, his wife and one-year-old baby near the town of Morphou, in northern Cyprus. The following day, Greek Cypriot Interior Minister Polykarpos Georghadjis announced that Marley had been carrying in his Fiat two mortars and two frogmen suits. Claiming this to be evidence of British collusion with the hated Turks, Georghadjis declared that "the British can no longer form a constructive element in the international peace-keeping force in

Proclaiming every Briton to be a potential gunrunner to the enemy, the Greeks last week began searching every British car they found on the roads. Soon the word got around: in the north-coast port of Kyrenia, a mob stoned the British-owned Harbour Club. In Nicosia, 3,000 Greek schoolchildren marched through town shouting "British go home!"

Britain was of a mind to do just that. In London, British Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys was cheered when he rose in the House of Commons to insist that "while they are performing this thankless task, we feel that our troops and their families have a right to be treated with courtesy by those who so readily accepted our offer to come to their aid." On June 27, Britain's present commitment to the U.N. force will end. Whether it will be renewed, Sandys hinted, is open to question.

EUROPE

J.F.K.: The Murder & the Myths

The most myth-filled aftermath of John F. Kennedy's assassination is the stubborn refusal of many Europeans to accept the belief that the U.S. President could have been killed by a lunatic loner. Headline after headline and book after book roll off the presses with a bewildering array of theories suggesting a deep, dark plot.

Loudest skeptics are Europe's leftists

who will not be dissuaded from their original conviction that Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald was the unwitting tool or the scapegoat of some well-oiled, darker rightist conspiracy, and then was silenced by Jack Ruby. This impression was fed by the bad assumptions made by many reporters and commentators in the first minutes after the assassination in conservative Dallas, and it has never been fully erased. "The American press," declared Italy's left-wing magazine *Vie Nuove* in a recent issue, "has forgotten its glorious tradition of truth and democracy, playing along with the FBI and Dallas police to incriminate Oswald . . . who has no chance to defend himself." In Brit-

Lane, who has been stumping the Continent with denials that Oswald was the assassin. Both Buchanan and Lane have received smash play in the Eastern European press, whose line has always been that Kennedy was the victim of a three-way conspiracy among Southern racists, Pentagon generals, and the nasty CIA. Two months ago, Lane, addressing the Communist-front International Association of Democratic Jurists in Budapest, declared that the killer or killers, whom he has described as "motivated by diseased minds," are "still running loose."

It sells. Europe's anti-leftists have their own theories about a plot. They find support in another book, *The Red*



ain, that sometime philosopher, Bertrand Russell, has already set up a "Who Killed Kennedy?" committee to look into the situation.

Mr. X? The doubters abroad find ammunition in the arguments of two like-minded Americans. One is Baltimore-born Thomas G. Buchanan, 44, a onetime reporter fired by the Washington Star in 1948 after he admitted membership in the Communist Party. He now lives in Paris and is the author of a widely discussed tome, *Who Killed Kennedy?* Buchanan suggests 1) "that the author of this crime is a millionaire of Texas, called Mr. X"; 2) that Oswald was an accomplice; but 3) that the shooting was done not by Oswald but by two triggermen, one from the Texas School Book Depository building and one stationed on an overpass ahead. Buchanan's book is being published in eight European countries, already is a bestseller.

Rivaling Buchanan for attention is Oswald's posthumous defender, windmill-tilting Manhattan Attorney Mark

Roses of Dallas,* published in France by a correspondent for European publications, Nerin Gun, who covered the assassination. Newsman Gun hints strongly that it is possible that Oswald killed Kennedy out of admiration for Castro—a theory that still lingers in the minds of some U.S. Government officials who cannot fully shake off the suspicion that Oswald was acting for Castro.

The average European by no means swallows every far-out theory, but their own intrigue-steeped national histories make it easy for millions to doubt that Oswald did it alone. In Italy, where Julius Caesar got his and where Machiavelli elevated plotting to respectability, the only question is when the conspirators will be unmasked. Among Frenchmen, who have long had a pen-

* Named for the bouquet Jackie Kennedy carried in the fatal Dallas parade.

Handwritten scribbles and signatures at the bottom left of the page.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 3 1964

OP-921 D4/mag
SER 20316P92

BY HAND

MAY 27 1964

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE 9 OCT 1964
TO: Commandant of the Marine Corps (AO-2A)
Attn: MAJ H. R. MARSHALL, USMC From: CMC (DK)
Room 2128A, Arlington Annex To: DNI

SUBJ: OSWALD, Lee Harvey (Deceased) 1. Returned, contents noted.

REF: (a)

ENCL: (1) ONI 119 of 26 May 1964, subj. same, w/encl

Paul W. Montgomery
PAUL W. MONTGOMERY
By direction

Note: JAG (Code 33) is being made cognizant of enclosure (1).

W. R. Montgomery
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TRANSMITTAL
OP-921
OCT 19 1964

15 OCT 64 10 04
NCISC

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

H. V. Schultz
H. V. SCHULTZ
By direction BY HAND 89

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OP-921 D4/mag
SER 20316P92

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MAY 27 1964

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
TO: Commandant of the Marine Corps (AO-2A)
Attn: MAJ H. R. MARSHALL, USMC
Room 2128A, Arlington Annex
SUBJ: OSWALD, Lee Harvey (Deceased)
REF: (a)
ENCL: (1) ONI 119 of 26 May 1964, subj. same, w/encl

MAY 27 1964

CLEARED FOR FINISH FILE
OP-921D *47709*

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

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OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

H. V. SCHULTZ
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INVESTIGATION REPORT
U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
OP NAV FORM 5520-119 (REV. 3-59)

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

DATE 26 MAY 1964

SUBJECT
 CSWALD, Lee Harvey (DECEASED)

REPORT MADE BY Special Agent W. C. KUEHL	CRS	REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.
ORIGIN OF THE CASE JAG req of 30 Apr 64 w/CMC First Endorsement of 7 May 64	AGENTS PARTICIPATING Special Agent Robert D. GILL	

REFERENCES
 (a) ONI 152 of 13 May 64, s/s, w/encl.

ENCLOSURES (1) Copy of undated statement of Maj. H. A. GOMISKEY, Sr.	COPY TO (ONI 12)	PERIOD COVERED 14 May 64 - 21 May 64
CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION SPECIAL INVESTIGATION - Special Inquiry	ONI FILE NO. ONI-2852-7(b)	STATUS CLOSED

SYNOPSIS

Upon receipt of information to the effect that Subject may have been involved in the death of Pvt. M. D. SCHRAND, USMC in the Republic of the Phillipines in 1958, the Warren Commission requested the assistance of the Navy Department in interviewing the former Security Officer of the activity involved and in conducting a series of tests on a weapon identical to that responsible for SCHRAND's death.

Interview of LCDR Clark B. WALBRIDGE, USN-RET, former Security Officer of MAS, Cubi Point, R.P., disclosed that he continued to be of the opinion that SCHRAND's death was accidental and the result of a malfunction in the receiver section of his weapon caused by an impact on the butt of the piece incurred in the course of conducting Manual of Arms evolutions. He also clearly recalled interviews with three of SCHRAND's close associates who related that SCHRAND was a "bug" for drill and spent considerable time practicing the Manual of Arms. In this respect, LCDR WALBRIDGE pointed out an error in his statement of 9 January 1958 which incorrectly indicated that SCHRAND was not prone to exercise his weapon as a drill piece. He could provide no additional information pertinent to this inquiry. A series of tests (Encl (1)) conducted on three weapons identical to that in SCHRAND's possession at the time of his death disclosed that in nine of a total of thirty drop tests the weapon(s) would have discharged had they been loaded.

Files of ONI contain no additional information pertinent to this investigation not previously reported or referred to herein.

MAY 27 1964 CLEARED FOR FINISH FILE
 OP-921D mag

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

None

ROBERT P. JACKSON, JR., CAPT, USNR

THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF Five (5) PAGE(S)

APPROVED

J. M. BARRON
 By direction

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Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey (DECEASED)

NCISC-23/crs

ONI-2852-7(b)

1. This investigation was predicated upon the request of the Judge Advocate General of 30 April 1964, with Commandant of the Marine Corps First Endorsement of 7 May 1964.

2. Enclosure (1) to reference (a) reflects that two former marines, Richard CALL and Donald CARNARATA, provided information to the Warren Commission tending to suggest that Subject may have been implicated in the death of Private Martin D. SCHRAND, 1639694, USMC, on 5 January 1958 at Cubi Point in the Republic of the Philippines. As a result thereof the Commission requested the assistance of the Department of the Navy in locating and interviewing CALL and CARNARATA. The Commission further requested that LCDR Clark B. WALBRIDGE, USN-RET, former Security Officer of NAS, Cubi Point, R.P., be interviewed concerning his knowledge of SCHRAND's death in light of the above information and that a series of tests be conducted on a Winchester Model 12 Riot Type shotgun, the same model in SCHRAND's possession at the time of his death, in an attempt to determine if it is possible to discharge the weapon by a jar or drop on the receiver section with the safety in an "off safe" position.

3. On 15 May 1964, Mr. John ELY, Attorney, Warren Commission, VFW Building, Washington, D.C., was interviewed to obtain complete identifying data concerning CALL and CARNARATA, supra. At that time Mr. Ely advised that it was no longer necessary for either man to be interviewed and that he would initiate correspondence cancelling that portion of the Commission's request for investigative assistance. He explained that he had personally spoken with both CALL and CARNARATA and that neither could provide any information pertinent to the Commission's inquiry. He thereupon provided the following identifying data from the Commission's files:

Richard Dennis CALL

Res:

Mil. Ser: U.S.M.C., September 1956 to December 1959

Ser. No:

Donald Peter CARNARATA

Res:

Mil. Ser: U.S.M.C., Discharged September 1959

Ser. No: Unknown

4. Subsequently on 18 May 1964, Mr. Ely telephonically confirmed the fact that CALL and CARNARATA need not be interviewed and advised that Mr. J. Lee RANKIN, Counsel for the Commission would so advise Capt. Mack K. GREENBERG of the Office of the Navy Judge Advocate General.

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Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey (DECEASED)

NCISC-23/crs

ONI-2852-7(b)

5. On 18 May 1964, LCDR Clark B. WALBRIDGE, 351009, USN-RET, residing at _____ was interviewed at ONI. At the onset of the interview LCDR WALBRIDGE was advised of the nature of the inquiry and provided with a copy of the SCHRAND investigation for examination. He thereupon advised that it was his opinion at the time and continued to be his opinion that SCHRAND's death was the result of an accidental discharge of his riot gun in the course of his conducting Manual of Arms evolutions with the weapon. He explained that it was also his opinion at the time that the actual discharge was caused by a blow on the butt plate of the riot gun which in turn caused a malfunction in the receiver section resulting in the weapon's discharge. He further pointed out an error in paragraph 6 of his written statement of 9 January 1958 which states in part as follows: "Statements of the victim's friends indicated to the investigator that the victim was not prone to exercise his weapon as a drill piece." He stated that the sentence should read that the victim WAS prone to exercise his weapon as a drill piece. He indicated that interviews with three of SCHRAND's close associates elicited information to the effect that he (SCHRAND) was unusually impressed with the USMC, that he loved weapons of all types and that he was a "bug" for drill and spent considerable time practicing the Manual of Arms. Witness opined that the above noted error was a typographical proofreading one as the interviews with SCHRAND's three associates stood out clearly in his mind.

6. LCDR WALBRIDGE continued that his opinion that the discharge of the weapon took place within eight inches of the left armpit was based upon the presence of powder burns on the left side of SCHRAND's rib cage and the inside of his left bicept. He stated that he measured these powder burns as beginning eight inches from the left armpit. However, he went on to point out that to the best of his knowledge powder burning did not begin until a point approximately six inches beyond the muzzle of any weapon because of the lack of oxygen in the immediate proximity of the muzzle flame. In view of this he opined that the muzzle of the riot gun could have been as much as fourteen inches away from the left armpit at the time of discharge.

7. LCDR WALBRIDGE explained that there were many factors entering into his opinion as to the cause of SCHRAND's death which included all of the following facts and circumstances.

- (a) He personally had the duty on the night in question and arrived at the scene within minutes of the accident. He immediately called in three other vehicle patrols and approximately ten additional men who sealed off the general area and commenced a search for any persons in the vicinity. That search as well as a second one the following day met with negative results. He further pointed out that an indigenous guard in a radio controlled boat patrol approximately three quarters of a mile off shore, who heard the shot in question, reported no activity in the vicinity of the waterfront.

(3)

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Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey (DECEASED)

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ONI-2852-7(b)

-
- (b) The riot gun in question had been issued to SCHRAND for purposes of his watch. Upon arriving at the scene he (Witness) found an expended shell in the chamber of that weapon and determined by smell and taste that the weapon had been recently fired. To the best of his knowledge SCHRAND's patrol was a single as opposed to a multiple one which precluded another shotgun even being in the general area; all of which led him to believe that SCHRAND was killed with his own weapon notwithstanding the fact that this could not be positively ascertained by ballistics tests as shotguns are not susceptible to such tests.
 - (c) Investigation disclosed that all of the wounds on SCHRAND's body were parallel to the vertical axis of his body. Also, the position of the powder burns supra indicated that SCHRAND's left arm was in a lowered attitude with the weapon between it and the left side of his body. As a result, it was deduced that for anyone to have shot SCHRAND would have necessitated his lying flat on the concrete parking area.
 - (d) The location of the wound with reference to the length of the weapon and the complete absence of anything in the immediate vicinity that could have been used to extend SCHRAND's arm reached tended to rule out the possibility of his having committed suicide.

8. LCDR WALBRIDGE went on that all of the above factors led him to the conclusion that SCHRAND's death was accidental and was the result of a malfunction in the receiver section of his weapon caused by an impact on the butt of the riot gun sustained in the course of conducting Manual of Arms evolutions. He further pointed out that his opinion had been formed at the time of the accident when all of the facts were fresh in his mind and that nothing had ever come to his attention which would cause him to change his opinion at this time. He concluded that the above was the extent of his knowledge concerning SCHRAND's death as it pertained to this inquiry.

9. On 15 May 1964, a "drop test" was conducted at Ordnance School, MCS, Quantico, Va., using three Winchester model 12 riot type shotguns. The guns were dropped in a vertical position (muzzle up), cocked and with the safety off, from a height of 24 inches to a concrete deck. Each weapon was dropped 10 times. Two weapons fired twice out of the 10 drops and the third fired five times. Technical details of the test are contained in enclosure (1). The shotguns used in the test were practically new. It should be noted that the Model 12 shotgun has no sear disconnecter. With the safety "off", only the sear engagement, (under spring tension) prevents the hammer from falling. A blow on the butt of the weapon causes the hammer to move to the rear, disengaging the sear. Sharpness of the blow and strength of the sear spring determine whether the hammer

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ONI-2852-7(b)

will re-engage with the sear or fall, firing the weapon. Older worn shotguns are more susceptible to accidental discharge by a blow on the butt than new ones. Dropping the shotgun on the receiver section was not considered valid inasmuch as the weapon's position would be parallel with the ground, and the wound on SCHRAND's body indicates the weapon must have been in the vertical position.

10. Files of ONI contain no additional information pertinent to this investigation not previously reported or referred to herein.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

At request of Charles R. MARTIN (Special Agent ONI) a "drop test" was conducted at Ordnance School, NCS, Quantico, Va. on 15 May 64.

Prior to conducting the test the weapons were checked by SSgt T. J. WILLIAMS of the Ordnance School to determine condition. Weapons were found to be within tolerances and no defects in the firing mechanisms were found.

The test consisted of dropping 3 model 12 Winchester Shotguns (riot type) in a vertical position (muzzle up), cocked, safety off, from a height of 24 inches to a concrete deck. Each weapon was dropped 10 times with the below results:

<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>HAMMER FALL</u>
965135	2 out of 10 drops
961984	5 out of 10 drops
973160	2 out of 10 drops

After the test was completed the weapons were checked by Cpl W. W. STEELE, of the Ordnance School. No discrepancies were found in the firing mechanism.

The test was witnessed by Special Agents Charles R. MARTIN and Robert D. GILL of ONI and Sgt J. E. McCALL of Ordnance School.

H. A. COMMISKEY, SR.
Major 050332, USMC

Enclosure (1) to ONI 119
of 26 MAY 1964
Case No. ONI-2852-7(1)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : 921D *can*

DATE: 14 May 1964

FROM : 921E/1

SUBJECT: Anonymous Phone Call to AlusNa, Canberra, Nov 1963

Item in "OSWALD" file

1. You may recall our previous conversation with respect to CIA/DDP desiring clearance for passage of AlusNa, Canberra message of Nov 24 1963. (Details are in attached.)
2. Attached received thru 921E yesterday; LCDR T. J. Saunders agreed to passage of attached information. Concurrence phoned to Mrs Jane Roman, CIA/DDP, ext 6587 this date.
3. Perhaps the material should be kept with other Lee Harvey OSWALD material.

VR, *AC* Cornham

TO : 92LD

DATE: 14 May 1964

FROM : 92BE/1

SUBJECT: Anonymous Phone Call to Aluska, Canberra, Nov 1963

1. I may recall our previous conversations with respect to CIA/DDP desiring clearance for passage of Aluska, Canberra message of Nov 24 1963. (Details are in attached.)
2. Attached received thru 92HLE yesterday; LCDR T. J. Saunders agreed to passage of attached information. Concurrence phoned to Mrs Jane Roman, CIA/DDP, ext 5587 this date.
3. Perhaps the material should be kept with other Lee Harvey OSWALD material.

VR, *Don Gorham*

SPECIAL DELIVERY: Mr. Don Gorham - 921. *ML*

Don, per our conversation. Concurrence to forward to Warren Commission is requested.

Jane Roman

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INVESTIGATION REQUEST
U.S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
OPNAV FORM 3520-132 (REV. 10-54)

SUBJECT
OSWALD, Lee Harvey
(Deceased)

DATE
13 May 1964

ADDRESS

IN REPLY, REFER TO CASE
NO. CNI-2852-7(b)

ORIGINATING DISTRICT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE Cp-921Dh7/dle

ORIGIN OF REQUEST
JAG:33:pm Bnd. #5919-58 of 30 Apr 1964, Subj: Death of President John F. Kennedy w/CMC First Endorsement DK-atv of 7 May 1964

REFERENCES
Ncbe

ENCLOSURES
(1) JAG ltr JAG:33:pm Bnd. #5919-58 of 30 Apr 1964, Subj: Death of President John F. Kennedy w/CMC First Endorsement DK-atv of 7 May 1964

DETAILS OF REQUEST OR SPECIAL COMMENT
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION - SPECIAL INQUIRY

Addressees are requested to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the contents of enclosure (1) and conduct the following inquiries:

Cp-921D3: According to enclosure (1), the Marine Corps is unable to identify the Richard CALL and Donald CARWARATA, former members of the USMC mentioned therein. (1) Conduct appropriate inquiries at Navy JAG (CAPT KRAUS - Litigation and Claims Division) and/or the Warren Commission in an attempt to obtain identifying data on these two individuals so that they may be located and interviewed. (2) Interview LCDR Clark Bertrand WALBRIDGE, USN (Retired), along the lines suggested in sub-paragraph (c), paragraph 3 of enclosure (1).

Cp-921Dh: (S/A R. D. GILL) Comply with the request set forth in sub-paragraph (b), paragraph 3 of enclosure (1). It is suggested that you first establish liaison with the appropriate USMC activity, which could be of assistance in this matter, for the purpose of obtaining a weapon identical to the one mentioned herein. It is requested that you make the necessary arrangements for the Marine Corps to conduct the desired test. If the Marine Corps is unable to conduct the test, furnish the weapon to the FBI with an appropriate request for the required examination.

Richard CALL and Donald CARWARATA could not be identified in the files of CNI at this time due to the limited identifying data contained in enclosure (1).

HIGHEST PRIORITY HANDLING OF THIS INQUIRY IS REQUESTED.

Approved: *H. V. Schultz*
H. V. SCHULTZ

MAY 13 1964

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