

PP 7 PE 4-1

15 April 1964

MEMORANDUM TO: All Members of the Staff
FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
SUBJECT: Historical Memoranda by Staff Members

J.L.R.
It is more than likely that this Commission will be the subject of future historical, legal, and political studies. We have an opportunity, and also an obligation, to help create as complete a record as possible of the work of the Commission. At some time, shortly before your departure from here, will you please prepare an account of your contribution to the work of the Commission. It would be helpful if you would also analyze and evaluate the work of the Staff and the Commission in general. Please be as specific and comprehensive as possible. You may find the check list below of some assistance in preparing your memoranda.

1. How did you become associated with the Commission?
2. How were your functions and area of activity decided?
3. What actions did you take to carry out your assignment?
4. What were the major problems you encountered in carrying out your assignment?
5. What is your evaluation of the work of the Commission from the following standpoints?
 - a. Organization
 - b. Administration
 - c. Planning of work
 - d. Policies
 - e. Investigative support
 - f. Hearings and depositions
 - g. Organization and preparation of reports
 - h. Validity of findings

PC 4-1

April 7, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

RE: Depositions and Testimony before the Commission

1. The members of the Commission have requested that a summary of the deposition of each witness be prepared for their review. The summary should set forth the substance of the most important portions of the testimony, with citation to the relevant pages of the transcript. I would like the summaries prepared promptly after the transcript of the deposition is received by the Commission from Ward and Paul. These summaries should be carefully prepared, since further consideration may be given to their eventual publication. I do not think it is necessary to prepare summaries for witnesses who have appeared before the Commission.
2. Transcripts of all depositions and testimony presented before the Commission should be prepared for the printer as quickly as possible. Editing should be limited to correction of typographical errors, including corrections in the names of persons, places, or technical terms where needed. If the responsible staff members believe that an error affecting meaning should be corrected, the matter should be discussed with Mr. Radlich. The corrected copy of the transcript, initialed by the responsible lawyer on the cover of the transcript, should be given along with one photograph of each exhibit introduced during the testimony to Mr. Eisenberg. Mr. Eisenberg will have responsibility for supervising any further processing of these transcripts and for making the necessary arrangements with the printing office.
3. I expect that the interrogating lawyer will assume responsibility for editing and initialling the testimony of witnesses presented before the Commission or deposed. This results in a somewhat uneven spread of responsibility for reviewing these transcripts.

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I have requested Mr. Stern to assist Messrs. Ball and Belin in Area 2. If lawyers in any of the other areas feel that review of their transcripts imposes too heavy a burden, I would like them to discuss the question of assistance with Mr. Willens.

I regard this entire task of preparing transcripts for the printer as one of extreme importance. It should be done immediately so that we may all turn our attention to drafting the Final Report. As we near the end of our assignment, I ask each of you to contribute that extra measure of effort which is needed to complete this job skillfully and expeditiously.

who drafted?

PC 4-1

Osborne, Th. Lee
by [unclear]

MEMORANDUM

March 17, 1964

TO: All Staff Members
FROM: Leon D. Hubert
Burt T. Griffin
RE: Showing of Video-Tapes on the Subject of Oswald.

1. On November 24, 1963, FBI Agents Lee and Barrett were watching a closed-circuit TV monitor in the office of Wally Barker, Director of Dallas. The Barker furnished this video tape to the FBI and we do not think we have seen it. We understand that it is different from the other films we have viewed.

2. On Saturday, March 22, at 2:00 P.M., there will be a showing of a movie tape and some other video tape and all members of the staff are welcome to see it. We understand the showing will last approximately one-half hour.

Hubert/jv/3-17 64
cc: Hubert chron file
Mr. Rankin

For Files
PC
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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD D. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERIDAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DUKLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

March 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

On Monday, March 16, 1964, the Commission adopted the attached resolution. I call your attention to the fact that before a witness may be questioned in form of deposition or sworn affidavit, the witness must be so designated in writing, by the Commission, a Commissioner, or the General Counsel as a witness to be questioned in this manner. It is important, therefore, that before leaving for Dallas or any other point where testimony is to be taken, the staff member should obtain such written designation.

RESOLUTION COVERING QUESTIONING
OF WITNESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION STAFF

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963,
which authorizes this Commission "to prescribe its own procedures,"
it is therefore

Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the
rules of this Commission for the questioning of witnesses by members
of the Commission staff.

I. Sworn Depositions

- A. Individual members of the staff are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence in the form of sworn depositions on any matter under investigation by the Commission.
- B. Such sworn depositions may be taken only from witnesses designated in writing for questioning in this manner by the Commission, by a member of the Commission, or by the General Counsel of the Commission.
- C. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all sworn depositions. Copies of the witness' testimony shall be available for inspection by the witness or his counsel. When approved by the Commission, said copies may be purchased by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter.
- D. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S. J. 137, 85th Cong., 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the deposition. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and production of evidence for the purpose of sworn depositions by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the deposition.
- E. The period of notice specified in Paragraph D may be waived by a witness.

- F. A witness at a sworn deposition shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the state wherein the deposition shall occur, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.
- G. At the opening of any deposition a member of the Commission's staff shall read into the record a statement setting forth the nature of the Commission's inquiry and the purpose for which the witness has been asked to testify or produce evidence.
- H. Any witness who refuses to answer a question shall state the grounds for so doing. At the conclusion of any deposition in which the witness refuses to answer a question the transcript shall be submitted to the General Counsel for review and consideration whether the witness should be called to testify before the Commission.

II. Sworn Affidavits

- A. Members of the Commission staff are hereby authorized to obtain sworn affidavits from those witnesses who have been designated in writing by the Commission, a member of the Commission, or the General Counsel of the Commission as witnesses whose testimony will be obtained in this manner.
- B. A copy of the affidavit shall be provided the affiant or his counsel.

Who drafted?

IN 15

PC 4-1

March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

RE: Procedures for taking of testimony

In connection with the taking of testimony before the Commission and by deposition, I would like the following procedures observed:

1. The members of the staff are free to interview witnesses informally in the exercise of their best judgment. In view of the extended staff discussion of this matter, I expect that you will exercise care to ensure that the fact of prior interviews as well as the existence of any material inconsistencies will be developed fully on the record during the testimony before the Commission or by deposition.
2. The lawyers taking the testimony are responsible for reviewing the transcript as quickly as possible and for the preparation of any investigative requests prompted by the testimony.
3. The originals of all Commission exhibits are to be kept in the custody of the FBI. The FBI will make three (3) photographs of each exhibit for our use. One set of photographs shall be given to Mrs. Hill for use by the Commissioners, one set should be placed in the files, and the third set should be kept by the person who prepared the exhibits. Attached to this memorandum is a copy of a letter which was sent to the FBI in connection with first 145 exhibits. Attorneys who

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have been responsible for identification of exhibits in any particular deposition should arrange for the exhibits to be picked up by the Bureau and filed with the Commission exhibits, and should address a request in writing to the FBI for photographs of the exhibits in accordance with the procedure set forth in the attached letter. These requests should be channeled through Mr. Willens. Each attorney should also prepare a list of such Commission exhibits with a phrase describing each item which should be placed with Commissioner's set and in the file set.

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like a series of photographs of the Commission exhibits prepared in the same manner as the enclosed photograph, that is, with a title on the bottom showing the Bureau inventory number and the Commission Exhibit Number. We would like three photographs of each exhibit, including photographs of each exhibit which is itself a photograph. Photographs of clothing should be in color, photographs of other items should be in black and white. Except in the case of Commission Exhibit No. 111 (FBI Exhibit No. 324), where an exhibit contains more than one page, a photograph should be taken of each page.

Not all Commission exhibits have been returned to the Bureau. As additional exhibits are returned, photographs should be made in accordance with the above instructions.

Sincerely,

J. Lpp Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WASSON
Chairman
RICHARD S. RUBIN
JOHN HIRSHMAN COOPER
FRANK JOHNS
WILLIAM B. WARD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DALLAS

J. LEE RANKIN
Chief Counsel

March 6, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

FROM: J. Lee Rankin

RE: Proposed Schedule for the Taking of Testimony

On the basis of my review of the memoranda and recommendations submitted by the staff, I have prepared this memorandum for the consideration of the Commission. This memorandum suggests which witnesses should be called before the Commission during the next several weeks and which witnesses should have their depositions taken by members of the staff during this same period. In most instances, a brief indication of the testimony expected from the witnesses is provided. This schedule reflects the wishes of Attorney General Carr and District Attorney Wade that representatives of the Commission not come to Dallas to interview witnesses during the Ruby trial, and that Dallas Police Department personnel not be called to Washington to testify during the trial, which they estimate will last approximately ten trial days. I suggest that this request be honored by the Commission for this period of time, at the very least, and reappraised later in the event the trial takes longer than expected.

I. Schedule of Witnesses before the Commission

The following schedule of witnesses to be called before the Commission has been prepared on the assumption that the Commission wishes to be presented with a full range of important witnesses on all phases of this investigation.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 9	William R. Greer Roy H. Kellerman Clinton J. Hill Rufus J. Youngblood	These four Secret Service agents are the best eyewitnesses from the Presidential motorcade who will testify on the basic facts of the assassination including time, place, number of shots, spontaneous statements of key people, and immediate reaction of the principals. Agents Greer and Kellerman, who were riding in the President's car, heard the spontaneous exclamations of President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, and were in a position to witness the immediate reactions of President Kennedy and Governor Connally. From the President's follow-up car, Agent Hill has crucial information to provide since he was the first to notice President Kennedy's reaction to the shots. Agent Youngblood also has important testimony to provide concerning his observations of and reactions to the assassination.
Tues., March 10	Arnold Louis Rowland Amos Lee Bains James Richard Worrell Robert H. Jackson	The first three of these witnesses stood near the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets when the motorcade passed by. They each observed the presence of a rifle in an upper floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mr. Jackson was located at the time of the assassination in the seventh or eighth car of the motorcade and also is in a position to testify regarding the presence of a rifle in the specified window of the building.
Wed., March 11	Linnie Mae Randle Ruell Wesley Frazier	Mr. Frazier and his sister, Mrs. Randle, can testify regarding Oswald's departure for work on the morning of November 22, 1963, carrying a long package wrapped in brown paper. Mr. Frazier also can supply testimony regarding his association with Oswald during the period of Oswald's employment in the Depository, relevant conversations and Oswald's usual patterns of conduct.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Thurs., March 12	Mary Bledsoe Cecil J. McWatters William Wayne Whaley	Mrs. Bledsoe, a former landlady of Oswald's, and bus driver McWatters can testify regarding their observations of Oswald after the assassination. Mr. Whaley is the taxicab driver who picked up Oswald.
Mon., March 16 Tues., March 17 Wed., March 18	Ruth Paine Michael Paine	Mrs. Paine was one of Marina Oswald's most intimate associates during 1963 and can provide the Commission with considerable testimony of significance. Mrs. Paine is in a position to testify regarding the relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, their trip to New Orleans, Marina Oswald's return from New Orleans, Oswald's activities in the weeks before the assassination after his return from Mexico, and the FBI interviews of her and Marina Oswald prior to the assassination. To a somewhat lesser extent, Michael Paine is also able to supply important testimony before the Commission regarding his association with Oswald.
Thurs., March 19 Fri., March 20	Mr. Daclan P. Ford Mrs. Daclan P. Ford Peter Gregory	Marina Oswald lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ford for approximately a week in November of 1962, and the Fords were the only Russian-speaking friends who remained in contact with Marina following the assassination. Marina Oswald lived with the Fords again after she left the residence of James Martin in February, 1964. Peter Gregory was the first of the Russian-speaking associates to meet Lee Harvey Oswald after his return from the Soviet Union. Moreover, he was called in by the Secret Service immediately after the assassination to serve as an interpreter prior to the arrival of Secret Service Agent Coppage.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 23 Tues., March 24	George deMohrenschildt Jean deMohrenschildt	According to most of the Russian-speaking group in Dallas and Fort Worth, Mr. deMohrenschildt was very close to Lee Harvey Oswald despite his later disavowal of such a relationship. He was aware of the rifle and joked with Oswald about the General Walker incident. Mr. deMohrenschildt may be in a position to provide important insight into the character of both of the Oswalds. Moreover, Jean deMohrenschildt probably shared the close relationship with the Oswalds and may have important observations of her own.

Wed. March 25 Thurs. March 26	Dr. Charles J. Carrico Dr. Malcolm R. Perry Cdr. J. J. Humes	These three doctors should be examined carefully before the Commission regarding the medical treatment and examination of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital and Bethesda Naval Hospital. Every effort must be made to clarify the number and nature of the wounds suffered by President Kennedy. Dr. Carrico was the first physician to see the President, and Dr. Perry joined him shortly after the President arrived. Cdr. Humes acted as prosecutor during the autopsy performed on President Kennedy. Prior to taking the testimony of these witnesses before the Commission all the other doctors involved in the treatment of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital probably will have their depositions taken.
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<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 30 and following days of the week to the extent necessary.	Experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other law enforcement agencies and/or independent scientific laboratories.	After the necessary preliminaries have been completed by the staff, expert witnesses can testify before the Commission with respect to questions of ballistics, handwriting analysis, fingerprint identification and clothing analysis with specific reference to the items of evidence gathered in the course of this investigation. Testimony on scientific examination of the clothes worn by the President at the time of the assassination may supply important clarification regarding the wounds suffered by the President. Analysis of palm prints, fingerprints, handwriting samples and careful exploration of the ballistics identification of the bullets and cartridge cases are essential to any final judgment regarding the identity of the assassin.
Mon., April 6	Edward L. Brennan James Earl Jarman, Jr. Bonnie Ray Williams Harold Norman	Mr. Brennan is one of the most important eyewitnesses in that he observed a man in the window of the sixth floor with a rifle prior to the assassination and also saw this man take deliberate aim and fire one last shot. The other three witnesses are the three employees of the Depository who were on the fifth floor at the time of the shooting. Mr. Norman states that he heard the bolt action of the rifle and the falling of the expended cartridges onto the floor above him. Mr. Williams is the person who ate his lunch on the sixth floor prior to 12:15 P.M. and left certain remains of his lunch there prior to going to the fifth floor of the building. In addition to testimony regarding the location of the shots, these three witnesses can supply valuable testimony regarding the events immediately subsequent to the firing of the shots. These witnesses are delayed until this date in order to permit their interrogation in Deane on the actual scene before their appearance before the Commission.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Thurs., April 7	Roy S. Truly Patrolman Baker Mrs. R. A. Reid Mrs. Darlene Roberts	Mr. Truly, superintendent of the building, can testify regarding Oswald's employment in the Depository and their encounter immediately after the assassination. Patrolman Baker and Mrs. Reid also can testify regarding their encounters with Oswald immediately after the firing of the shots. Mrs. Roberts is the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley St. who observed Oswald returning to his room and his departure immediately thereafter.
Wed., April 8	W. W. Scoggins Helen Markham Jeanette Davis Ed Callaway Patrolman M. N. McDonald	Witnesses Scoggins and Markham were two eyewitnesses who saw Oswald kill Tippit. Witnesses Davis and Callaway will testify that a man they have identified as Oswald left the scene of the Tippit slaying with a pistol in his hands. Patrolman McDonald was one of the officers who apprehended Oswald in the theater.
Thurs., April 9 Fri., April 10	Deputy Sheriff Boone Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney Lt. Carl Day Capt. J. W. Fritz	These four witnesses can testify regarding the investigative effort initiated by the Dallas Police Department after the shots, including the finding of the cartridge shells and the rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository. Capt. Fritz was in charge of the interrogation of Oswald.
Mon., April 13 and following days of the week to the extent necessary.	Ralph Paul George Senator Andrew Armstrong Curtis L. Crawford Karen B. Carlin L. J. McMillie Seth Kantor Patrolman R. E. Vaughn N. J. Daniels	Assuming that the Ruby trial is over by this time, these witnesses can supply information regarding the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Included are selected personnel from the Dallas Police Department, associates of Jack Ruby and others who may be in a position to inform the Commission on this subject. Several of the witnesses have given statements which are conflicting or leave important questions unanswered.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., April 20, and following days of the week to the extent necessary	Representatives of Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, other federal or state agencies and other witnesses with experience in the area of security precautions.	At this point in the work of the Commission, the area of security precautions should be examined with a view toward making recommendations regarding the future protection of the President. The members of the Commission will undoubtedly wish to hear personally from representatives of these agencies and perhaps other experts in the field who may be in a position to advise the Commission as to what improvements can be realisti- cally made in this field.

The above list does not include the following persons whose sworn testimony or deposition should be taken by members of the Commission: Mrs. John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Governor John C. Connally, Mrs. John C. Connally, Senator Hartberough, Kenneth O'Donnell, David Powers and Cliff Carter. Specific questions to be asked of these witnesses are being prepared by the staff for review by the Commission and use at a time convenient to the witness.

II. Program of Depositions to be Taken by Members of the Staff

At this stage in the work of the Commission, it appears that depositions of the following witnesses should be taken. As will be noted, most of these witnesses will supply testimony pertaining to the actual events on the day of the assassination, the medical treatment of President Kennedy and Governor Connally, the identity of the assassin, the background of Lee Harvey Oswald, and the security precautions taken by the Dallas Police Department after Oswald's arrest. No witnesses are included in the following list who can contribute to the Commission's work in the area of Oswald's foreign activities or the area of security precautions. As the investigation continues, of course, it is likely that the depositions of a few witnesses in each of these areas may be recommended. The beginning dates of these depositions are dependent upon the conclusion of the Ruby trial or any alternative arrangements which can be made and are satisfactory to the Texas authorities.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 16 through approxi- mately Fri., March 20	Dr. Charles R. Barber Dr. William Kemp Clark Dr. Frank A. Baskour Dr. Robert M. McClelland Dr. Ronald C. Jones Dr. M. T. Jenkins Dr. A. H. Giesecke, Jr. Dr. Jackie H. Hunt Dr. Gene Aldin Dr. Paul Peters Dr. Don Curtis Dr. Robert Shaw Dr. Charles Gregory Dr. George Thomas Shires Custodian of Records, Parkland Hospital Lt. Col. Finck Cdr. J. Thornton Boswell Janette Standridge Jane Webster R. J. Jimison Darnell C. Tomlinson Henrietta Ross	These witnesses have information to supply regarding the treatment and examination of President Kennedy and Governor Connally, including such matters as the bullet discovered on the stretcher. Depositions of these doctors will be taken prior to the appearance before the Commission on March 25-26 of the three principal doctors involved in the treatment and autopsy of President Kennedy.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 23 through approxi- mately Fri., April 3	Thomas C. Dillard James R. Underwood Malcolm Couch Robert E. Edwards Ronald E. Fischer James R. Crawford Barbara Rowland Dep. Constable Seymour Weitzman Det. R. L. Studebaker Det. Johnny Hicks Det. Pete Barnes Det. Marvin Johnson Det. L. D. Montgomery Det. C. N. Dhority Det. C. W. Brown R. W. Sims E. L. Boyd C. F. Ross R. S. Stovall H. M. Moore J. P. Adamsik O. P. Wright William E. Shelley Frankie Kaiser Robert McNeil Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig Marvin C. Robinson A. C. Johnson Gladys Johnson Virginia Davis Sam Guinyard William Arthur Smith John Brewer Julia Postal C. T. Walker, Dallas PD K. E. Lyon, Dallas PD T. A. Hutson, Dallas PD Cerald L. Hill, Dallas PD Ray Hawkins, Dallas PD Bob K. Carroll, Dallas PD Dr. Liguore	Witnesses Dillard, Underwood, and Couch were in the car with witness Jackson who will be called before the Commission to testify regarding the place from which the shots were fired. Witnesses Edwards, Fischer and Crawford are additional eyewitnesses to the assassination. Witness Barbara Rowland can corroborate certain aspects of the testimony of her husband who will be called before the Commission. Witness Weitzman can supply additional testimony regarding the identification of the assassination weapon. Witnesses Studebaker through Adamsik are Dallas Police Department witnesses whose testimony should be taken regarding various aspects of the criminal investigation conducted by the Police Department after the assassination. Witness Wright is the Security Officer at Parkland Hospital, and can supply testimony regarding the events at Parkland Hospital after the arrival of the President. Witnesses Shelley, Kaiser, and McNeil can supply additional testimony regarding the events in the Depository immediately after the assassination. Witnesses Craig and Robinson have testimony regarding the departure from the Depository of a man in a station wagon they identify as Oswald. Witnesses A. C. Johnson and Gladys Johnson can supply testimony regarding Oswald's taking a room at 1026 North Beckley Street. They may supply additional testimony regarding his entry and departure after the assassination. Witnesses Davis, Guinyard and Smith can supply additional testimony regarding the murder of Patrolman Tippit. Witnesses Brewer, Postal and the named patrolmen from the Dallas Police Department can supply additional evidence regarding the apprehension of Oswald. Witness Liguore is the doctor at Parkland Hospital who can supply medical testimony regarding the wounds suffered by Tippit.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Thurs., April 2 through approxi- mately Fri., April 10	Paul Gregory George Bouhe Elena Hall Mrs. Frank Ray Mr. Teofil Meller Gary Taylor Alexander Kleinlerer Mr. Charles Murrett Mrs. Charles Murrett	These witnesses, supplemented by others which will come to mind as the review of the investigative materials in this area continues, can supply testimony regarding Oswald's background which should be taken in the form of sworn depositions. Paul Gregory is Peter Gregory's son and took Russian lessons from Marina Oswald shortly after the Oswald's return from the Soviet Union. Witness Bouhe saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald fairly often during the fall of 1962 and contacted the various individuals in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas who helped the Oswalds after their return from the Soviet Union. Marina Oswald lived with Elena Hall for most of the month of October 1962, which was the first separation from her husband while they resided in this country and also occurred at a time when we are unable to account for the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald. Marina Oswald stayed in Witness Ray's home briefly in November of 1962. Witness Meller had Marina staying in her house on Elsbeth Street immediately after an important argument with her husband. Witness Taylor is DeMehrenschildt's former son-in-law and appears to be the best source of information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald's whereabouts during the period October 19-November 2, 1962. Witness Kleinlerer dated Witness Hall at the time when Marina was living with Witness Hall and claims to have been present when Lee Harvey Oswald struck Marina Oswald. Mrs. Murrett is Marguerite C. Oswald's sister and Lee Harvey Oswald stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Murrett for a few days before he found an apartment in New Orleans. This couple had more contact with Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife than any other persons in New Orleans.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Monday, April 6 or as soon as possible	Chief J. E. Curry Capt. W. F. Prasier Capt. J. W. Fritz Capt. C. A. Jones Lt. Jack Revill Det. D. R. Archer Det. E. S. Clardy Det. W. T. Harrison Det. T. D. McMillan	These witnesses are the key men in regard to the handling and security of Oswald on November 24, 1963.

The above schedule is necessarily tentative and will be subject to modifications as the investigative work of the staff continues. I believe that a schedule of testimony such as that set forth above, supplemented by the investigative reports supplied and to be supplied by the various agencies, will supply the Commission with a solid and extensive foundation of fact upon which to base its final report.