

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 Boons 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 stocks and

itself was the serial number "C2766" 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 School Book Depository 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 1948, 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 3 1/2 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 of 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 15, 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 complete discipline, experiences. Corps did not have expectations. Oswald served overseas until 1953, most of which was spent in the Marine Corps. He was stationed for 1 year in Santa Ana, Calif., and in the Soviet Union. He was sometimes called a "dogmatic" and would again rifle for records in 1959, and a score of 212 for a score that point over required to "man." After his fellow was not posted in his absence, and not expected usual. During the pressed for Fidel interest in ban army press through an intel-

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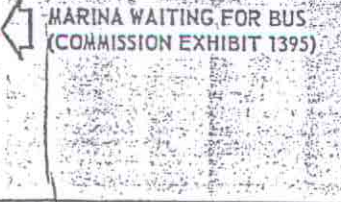
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IE OSWALDS S.R.

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



MARINA WAITING FOR BUS (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1395)



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



PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKEN AFTER HIS RETURN FROM THE SOVIET UNION (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 278B)

[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's

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, 1962, Oswald

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of authority by others. He spent much of his free time reading. He was court-marshaled 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 1958, most of it in Japan. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in

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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 politically 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 be- 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.]

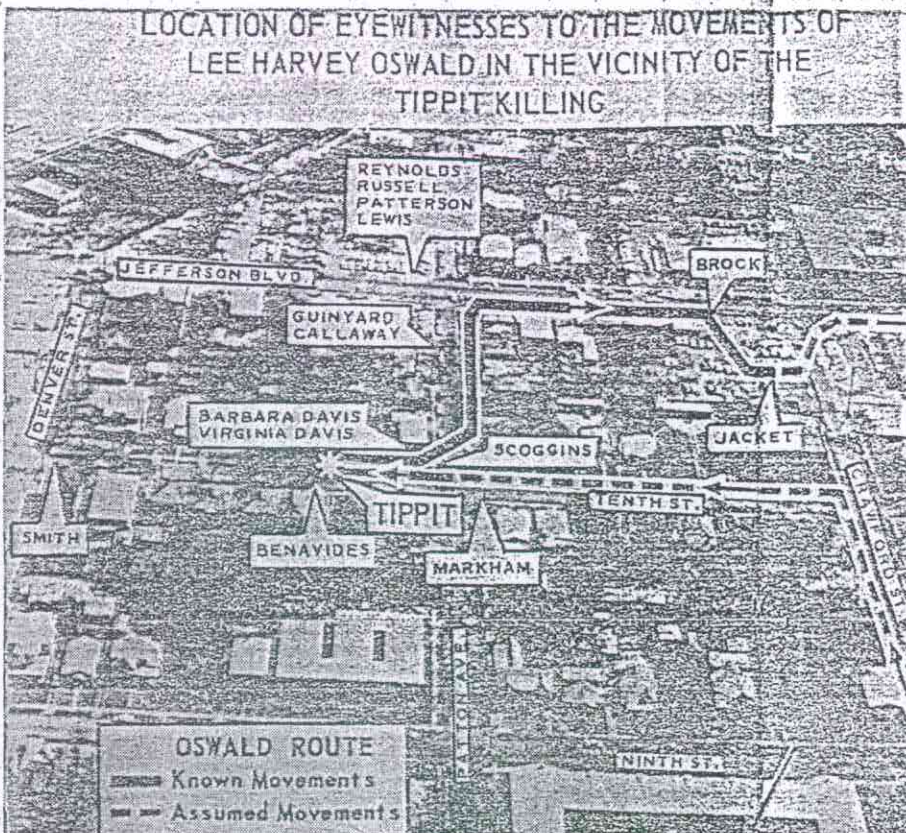
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shooting, invited Marina Oswald and the baby to stay with her in the Paines' modest home while Oswald sought work in New Orleans. Early in May, upon receiving word from Oswald that he had found a job, Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and the baby to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

though she did not actually see it. She had purchased the rifle which had never 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 in to 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

few feet of 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 mail-order house in Chicago which had purchased

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thorough search in possible.

1. The shots which wounded Governor were fired from a floor window at the east corner of the School Book Depository Building upon the following:

(a) Witnesses saw a rifle being fired from the sixth floor window of the Depository Building, and witnesses saw a rifle window immediately after the shots were fired.

(b) The nearly bullet found on Connally's street Parkland Memorial and the two bullet wounds found in the front of the Presidential limousine were fired from the 6.5-millimeterlicher-Carcano rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. Exclusion of a weapons.

(c) The three cartridge cases found window on the southeast of the building were from the same rifle fired the above bullet and fragment the exclusion of weapons.

(d) The winds of the Presidential was struck by a

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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 in the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 4, 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 Oswalds' second daughter was born. During October, and November, Oswald established a general pattern of weekend visits to Irving, arriving on Friday after 10 p.m. 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 Oswalds' 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's 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's 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 2915, in Dallas, Tex., a box rented by Oswald. Payment for the rifle was remitted by a money order signed by A. Hidell. By 6:45 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 urging 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

me of millimeter Michner-Carcano rifle on the sixth floor Depository Building. Exclusion of a weapons.

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

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(e) The nature bullet wounds su President Kenn Governor. Conn the location of t the time of t establish that th were fired from behind the Pr limousine, stri President and th nor as follows:

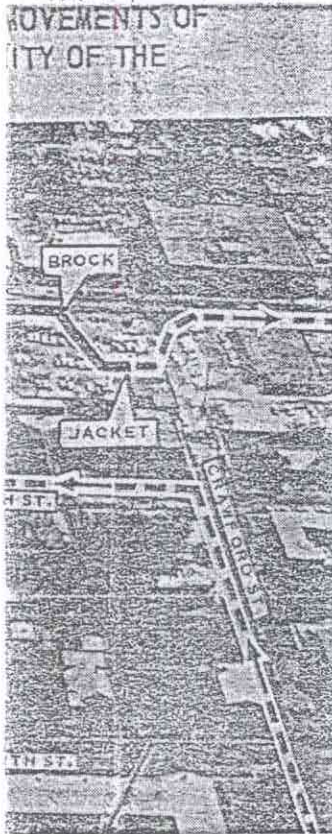
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The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository. This determination is based upon the following:

(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-

shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally and is supported by the following:

(a) Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippit 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 80 minutes of the assassination and 35 minutes of the Tippit 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

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-

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the 7.65-millimeter Mann-licher-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 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.

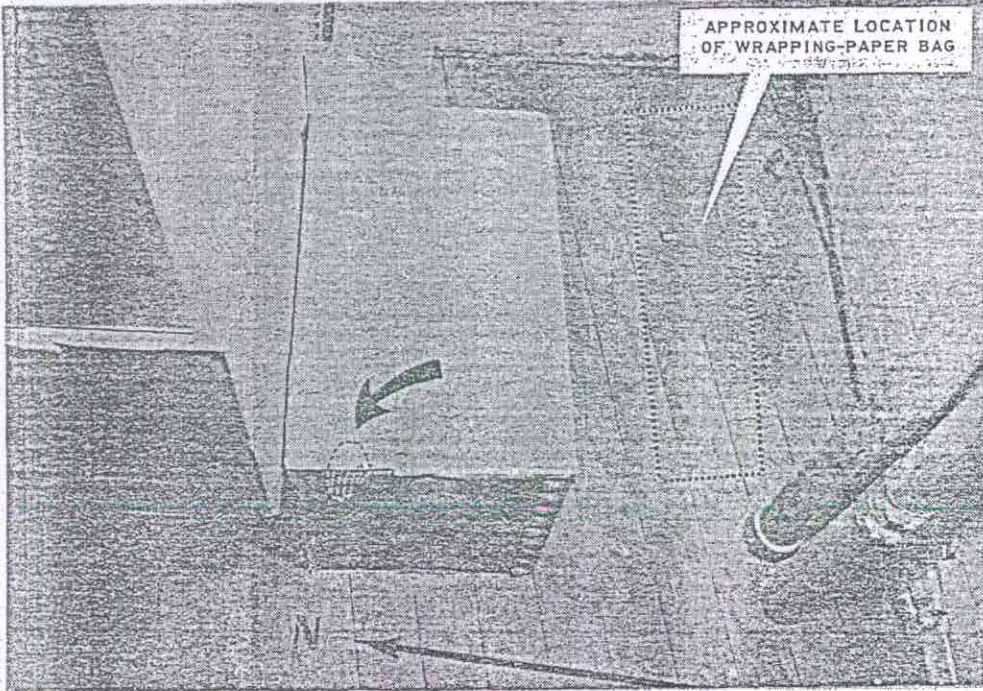
(c) There is no evidence to support the rumor that Ruby may have been as-

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.]

Continued From Preceding Page

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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.

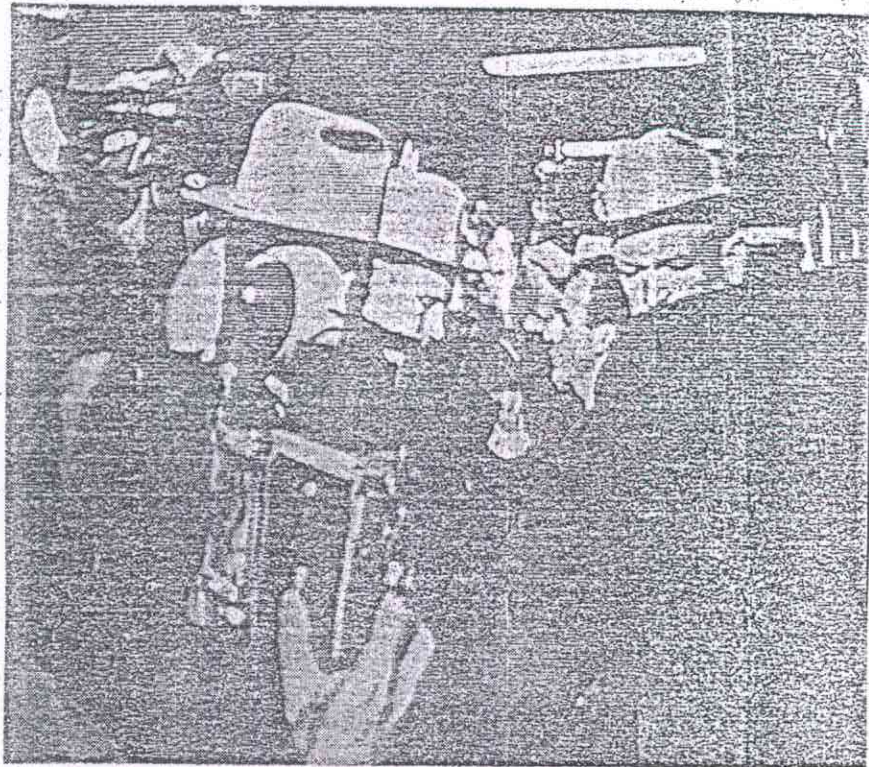
(h) After careful investigation the Commission has found no credible evidence either that Ruby and Officer Tippit, who was killed by Oswald, knew each other or that Oswald and Tippit knew each other.

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.

(e) 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 Presi-

dent's safety promptly at shots were Texas School Depository Bu

RECOMME

Prompted by the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service initiated a study and critical re-evaluation of its operations of studies conducted in the past several years in cooperation with the Commission. The Commission has prepared a report, dated August 27, 1964, which contains various recommendations considered necessary for the Secret Service to improve its techniques and resources. The Commission encouraged the Secret Service to take 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 neck, a subsequent bullet

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-

pliments 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 13 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."

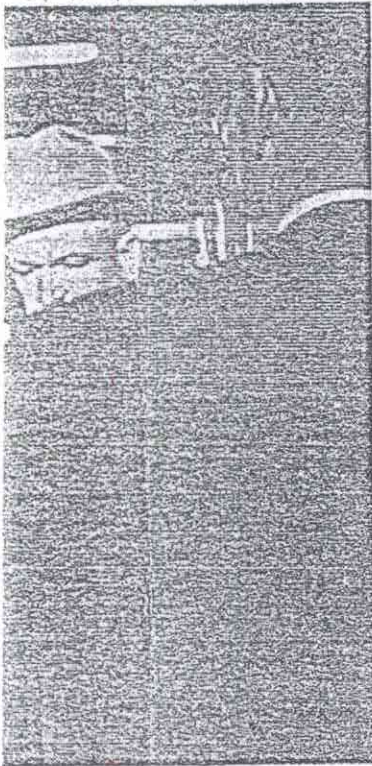
Governor Connally testified that he recognized the first noise as a rifle shot and the thought immediately crossed his mind that it was an assassination attempt. From his position in the right jump seat immediately in front of the President, he instinctively turned to his right because the shot appeared 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. Looking over 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 popping. Turning to his right in the direction of the noise, Kellerman heard the President

say "My God, I saw both hands move to my neck. As he turned, he said, "Let's get out of here. We are hit," Kellerman said into his microphone, "The President is ahead to the right. We are hit. Get out of here immediately."

The driver, Special Agent Greer, heard a noise to be a back of the motorcade. The President heard the noise again. Greer's shoulder a nor. Connally heard the sound of the motorcade. He realized that he was wrong, at least for the moment. Kellerman said, "Let's get out of here fast." As instructions to the lead car were given, he heard a "flap" within 5 seconds of the noise. According to Kellerman, Mrs. Kennedy cried out, "What are you doing to me?" from the front of the limousine. Mrs. Connally saw Governor Kennedy in his wife's lap. Agent Clinton Greer said across the trunk of the limousine. Mrs. Connally shot fire over her husband's lap. Observing covered chest pulled into his lap. Governor Connally himself mortally wounded. He cried out, "No, My God, they are trying to kill us all." Connally thought his husband had been hit, but then she realized that most imperce-

'reparations... Were Deficient'



(Dallas Police Headquarters)

between local personnel stationed on streets and Secret agents riding in motorcade. Based on investigation the Commission has concluded that these arrangements were not sufficient. The Secret Service did not have had to provide assistance to the President at the time of the assassination. The Commission finds that the Secret Service should have had to provide assistance to the President at the time of the assassination. The Commission finds that the Secret Service should have had to provide assistance to the President at the time of the assassination.

dent'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

ceeding the shot which the President fired. While the car was at a distance, the camera ran 152 inches the camera at a speed of 18.3 per second, it was that the car required seconds to cover it. This represents



Text of Main Section of Chapter Entitled 'The Assassination'

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

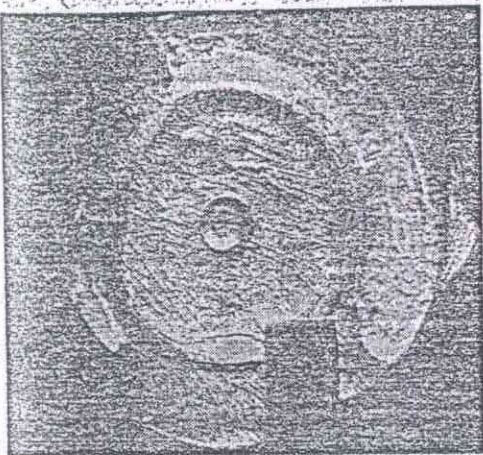
from the right front seat of the Vice-Presidential car, Special Agent Youngblood recalled:

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

ing the shot the President While the car distance, the era ran 152 the camera speed of 18.3 cond, it was t the car re- onds to cover his represents 1.2 miles per

residential usine

Kennedy, on e rear seat of looked toward waved to the the route. Soon corcade turned eet, she heard ar to a motor- nd a cry from onnally, which o look to her ning she saw a k on her hus- is raised his us throat. Mrs. n heard a sec- saw the Pres- ora open under f the bullet. As her mortally band, Mrs. Ken- "Oh, my God, ot my husband, ack." Connally testi- recognized the as a rifle shot ight immediate- ls mind that it ssassination "at his position in ump seat imme- out of the Pres- stinctively turn- ight because the d to come from at shoulder. Un- the President as o the right, the arted to look is left shoulder, r completed the e he felt some- him in the back. nomy before the, Governor Con- certain that he the second shot, ated he did not nally, too, heard g noise from her ng over her right he saw that the had both hands but she observed d heard nothing, d as he slumped an empty expres- face. Roy Keller- : right front seat usine, heard a re- firecracker pop. his right in the f the noise, Kel- rd the President



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 "flurry 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 Rumor

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 and 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, to the evidence in the record supporting the find-

ing, or to the evidence in the record supporting the find-

ing. 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. Walther.

Commission finding.—Walther 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 doctors at

the throat as proceeding also Street toward School Book. The car then turned on to Elm proceeded for some before additional fired at the Pre

Commission finding.—The Commission for the auto made it clear that were fired from there was spec the first shot m fired before the car turned on to

As this report of all of the shots the President from the rear a period inconsis theory that the struck him w was coming do Street. Motion en at the tim the first shot President after turned onto El was proceeding the Depository.

The Assass

Speculations support the Oswald could assassinated Kennedy are wide variety of Among these ments that C not have bee with the mot before he cam November 22, well have ca rods rather tha brown paper brought with there may hav people in the could have fir that Oswald c fired the shot available to I was not a marksmen to the hits with there were ot the lunchroom pository Build was confron trolman M. L that there ar nesses who c Oswald as ha the window. I speculations below in the testimony a considered b mission.

Speculation. could not ha motorcade ro arrived a November 22. The motorca published in papers on Nov was therefore least 72 hou wald reported November 22.

Speculation as shown in took the mot the Triple Main Street, from the I Therefore, not how kn in motorca directly

Speculation according to doctors at

according to doctors at

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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 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. 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

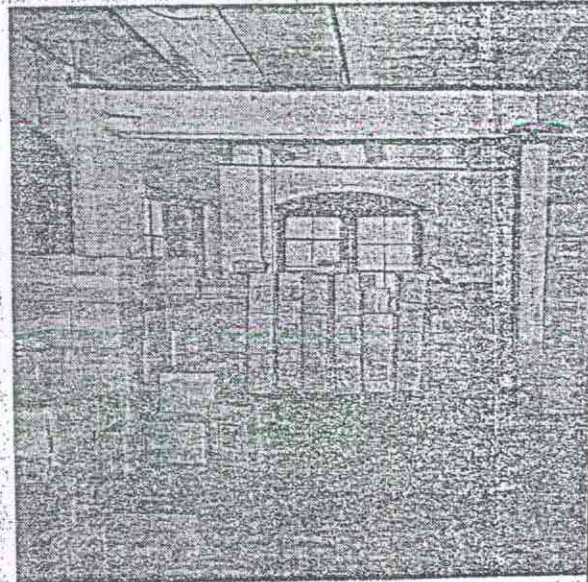
The motorcade published in papers on November 22 was therefore at least 72 hours reported November 22.

Speculation.—as shown in the motorcade took the Triple U Main Street, from the D. Therefore, it not have known motorcade directly to School Book Building.

Commission finding.—The motorcade turned Main Street for one block on Elm to the Stem. This route indicated in descriptions of motorcade route no mention on Main Street Triple Under

Speculation.—The motorcade route on November 22 map had been motorcade on Main Street to Texas School Book Depository Building.

Commission finding.—The motorcade decided upon 18 and passed Dallas near November changed in after. The fine motorcade Main Street



Shield of cartons around sixth floor southeast corner

Rumors

metal remains at least two feet. The Com was that three red.

1. — A bullet in the stretcher beside 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 ld anyone that l one. With any sheriff he sent search for 2 or 3 days after ination.

1. — The Pres- topped momen- ost came to a t after the first -vidence that ad the impres- first shot came ont and there- led to drive : overpass.

a finding. — ntial car did almost come to halt after the : first shot or ots. The driver, nt William R. stified that he the car after obably the sec- tion pictures of w that the car n momentarily ot that struck t in the head ed up rapid-

1. — The Pres- had a small t hole in the hield. This is at a shot or ire at the Pres- he front of the

a finding.—The was not pene- any bullet. A e of lead was : inside surface shield; on the the windshield mall pattern of diately in front residue on the bullet from lead residue robably one of ruck the Pres- herefore came ad and to the ts established rasion in the ame from im- inside of the

a. — The throat- ained by the is the result of from 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.

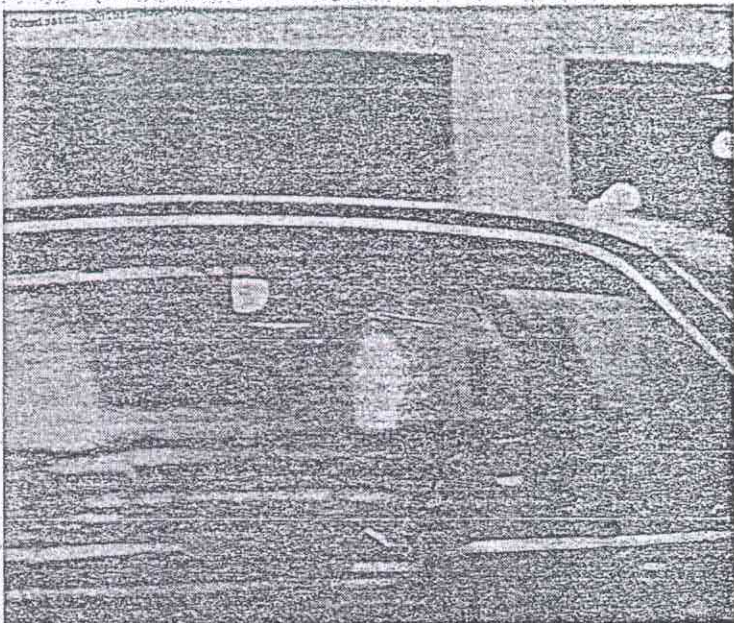
The Assassin

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 blowing 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 other place. The shots

curate 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 at either of these places or in any other place. The shots

residue on the bullet from lead residue probably one of the President's came and to the established position in the time from inside of the

—The throat wound by the result of from the front doctors at hospital

—finding. — Parkland Hospital believed that wound could either an entry wound, but they mination to delay and exit frequently, when of the autopsy table, the doctors agreed that wound.

—It is inconceivable that the doctors at hospital did not notice over on the back of the President in the back of

—finding. — Doc- kland Hospital i that the Pres- id on his back, is at Parkland treatment and d not turn him time; they were to save his life, they were of the hole in his neck, until fied of it later.

—The first he 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 5½ 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 5½ 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-

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. — 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.

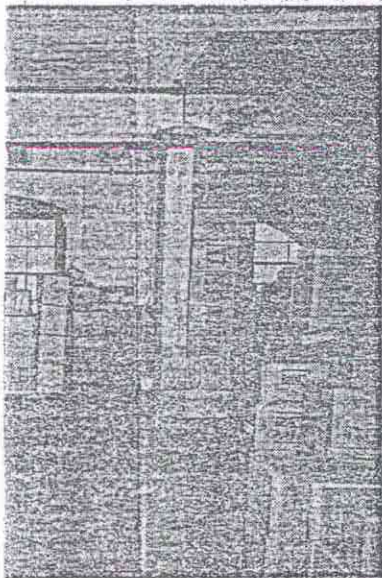
Speculation. — It is possible that there was a second Mannlicher-Carcano rifle involved in the assassination. The Irving Sports Shop mounted a scope on a rifle 3 weeks before the assassination.

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 bored sighted. 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 Page

'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 23, she told the police that her husband owned a rifle and that he kept it in the garage of the Palme 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 1028 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

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.

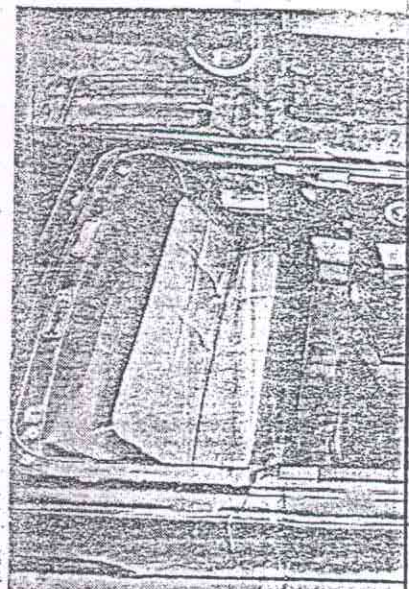
Commission finding.—Whaley's log does show 12:30 p.m., but he has testified that he was not accurate in logging the time that passengers entered his cab, that he usually logged them at 15-minute intervals, and that it was undoubtedly some time later than 12:30 when Oswald entered his cab. Sometimes he did not make entries in his logbook until three or four trips later. The bus transfer in Oswald's possession was issued after 12:38 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 23, 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 1028 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 limousine.

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 att lineup for the pu

Speculation. Markham said th she saw shoot was about 30, bushy hair, and white coat. Sin does not fit this he could not be

Commission finding.—evaluating Hel ham's testimony mission is aware tions that she de killer of Patrol

as short, stocky bushy hair, wh not be a correct of Oswald. It ha

identified Oswa lineup because clothing rather appearance. Wh appeared in the which Mrs. Mar present, he was ing the jacket wore at the ti shooting, and 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. Mar alleged to have a descriptio transcription M: ham reaffirmed tive identification wald and deni described the short, stocky, haired.

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 policemen. 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 12:43 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

himself, but 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, 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 1:08 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

hair. The Commission viewed the transcript of the telephone conversation which Mrs. Markham alleged to have a descriptive transcription of Oswald and described the short, stocky, haired.

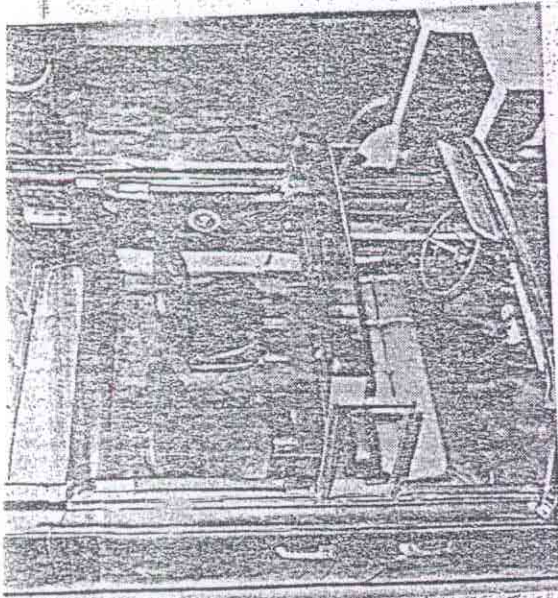
Speculation. — witness to the Patrolman unidentified who interviewed by was never called by the Commission on the slaying of P. Kennedy. This alleged to have she saw two men in the shooting, they ran off in directions after the Commission.

The only woman witness to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never claimed to have interviewed any other witness to the shooting and received any information concerning the slaying of Tippit, such as a witness, Mrs. Barbara Jeanette Davis and Virginia Davis, the killer immediately after the shooting as the lawn at the Patton Avenue Street, but the witness the shooting. They were both interviewed by the FBI before the assassination. The Commission has no evidence as to whether any other witness to the slaying of Tippit was identified in the Commission's investigation.

Speculation. — saw Oswald before the scene of the shooting and his appearance on the shooting scene.

Commission finding. — witnesses identified as the man who fled after the slaying of Tippit. The killer was in hand, by law and Sam of the block of Patton Avenue between 10th and Jefferson Boulevards. They saw him immediately after the shooting of Tippit. Callaway and Oswald were in a line up as the slayer. Warren Reppert and Pat Patterson, both with a pistol in their hands, were running south on Patton Avenue. They fo

Arrest in Texas Theatre'



Interior of the presidential limousine used on Nov. 22, 1963.

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...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 Mark-
...ham's testimony the Com-
...mission is aware of allega-
...tions 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 wear-
...ing the jacket which he
...wore at the time of the
...shooting, and Mrs. Mark-
...ham has testified that her
...identification was based
...mostly from his face.
...Moreover, Mrs. Markham
...has denied that she ever
...described the man who
...was described as short,
...stocky, and with bushy
...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-

...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 jack-
...et.
...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. Ear-
...lene Roberts, was not cer-
...tain about the color of the
...jacket that 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 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

...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 Post-
...al, saw Oswald enter the
...lobby of the theatre from
...where he went on into the
...theatre proper.
...Speculation. — Not a sin-
...gle 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 Com-
...mission on the circum-
...stances 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 testi-
...fied that Oswald was car-
...rying 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 po-
...liceman.

OSWALD AFTER HIS ARREST

...The Commission found
...that assertions that the
...Dallas police treated Os-
...wald brutally and denied
...him his constitutional
...rights to legal counsel had
...no foundation in fact. In-
...sinnuations that Dallas po-
...lice officials and District
...Attorney Henry M. Wade
...fabricated or altered
...evidence to establish the
...guilt of Oswald were base-
...less. It is true that police
...officials and the district
...attorney made errors in
...giving evidential informa-
...tion to the press, but these
...were clearly the result of
...misapprehensions or ig-
...norance 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 connota-
...tions 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 at-
...torney, who was quoted in
...a newspaper transcript as
...making the statement, never
...made the statement
...nor did any one else. — Audio

...speculation of the Pres-
...ident.
...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 per-
...mitted 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 of-
...fered 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 attempt-
...ed to call attorney John Abt
...in New York but was un-
...successful in reaching him. Mrs.
...Paine testified that at Os-
...wald's request she tried with-
...out success to reach Abt. Os-
...wald 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 specula-
...tion after his arrest that he
...was an agent of the Soviet
...Union or in some way affil-
...iated with it. This specula-
...tion was supported by asser-
...tions that he had received
...exceptionally favored treat-
...ment from the Soviet Gov-
...ernment in securing permis-
...sion to enter and leave the
...country, especially the lat-
...ter, because his Russian wife
...and child were permitted to
...leave with him. The careful
...analysis of these specula-
...tions in chapter VI of this
...report led to the Commis-
...sion'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 en-
...tering or leaving the Soviet
...Union or in returning to the
...United States.
...Speculation. — A young pri-
...vate in the Marine Corps in
...the 1950's could not study
...Marxism, learn Russian, and
...read Soviet newspapers
...without any adverse reper-
...cussions in his unit.
...Commission finding. — Al-
...though Oswald's interest in
...the Soviet Union was well
...known, his interest in Marx-
...ism was apparently known
...to only a few of his fellow
...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 pursu-
...ing these interests.
...Speculation. — Oswald

68

ver the po-
finding. —
tain way of
ber Tippit
vald from
put out by
The Dallas
nent radio
the police
er at 1:29
a similarity
roadcast de-
the Pres-
and Tippit's
conceivable,
that Tippit
because of
broadcast
idio.
Tippit and
each other.
finding. —
as revealed
that Oswald
re acquaint-
seen each
any mutual
Witnesses to
observed no
ognition be-
men.
Mrs. Helen
itness to the
pit, put the
ter 1:06 p.m.
ve made it
Oswald to
d the killing
ld not have
arrive at the
ne by that
finding. —
if Tippit has
shed at ap-
:15 or 1:16
sis of a call
quarters on
adio by an-
to the assas-
ingo Ben-
r various
l. In her tes-
arkham was
inconsistent
ction of the
the slaying.
Mrs. Helen
only wit-
illing of Tip-
finding. —
sses to the
ppit include
avidess, who
car radio to
ce dispatcher
at 1:16 p.m.,
Scoggins, a
ked at the
1 Street and
ue. Barbara
and Virginia
man with a
hand walk
awn immedi-
ey heard the
shots that
it. The man
tells from his
ned the cor-
Street onto
. All of these
ept Ben-
sentedly picked
f a lineup as
enavidess did

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 wom-
en, Barbara Jeanette Dav-
is 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 1/2 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 clearly
occurred. Sinister connota-
tions 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 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 attorney's
press conference make clear
that the person who trans-
cribed the conference ren-
dered a reference 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-lang-
uage newspaper. The reac-
tions of his fellow Marines
who were aware of his in-
terests in Marxism and the
Soviet Union were appar-
ently 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 Mar-
ines. 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 Mar-
ines. 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.

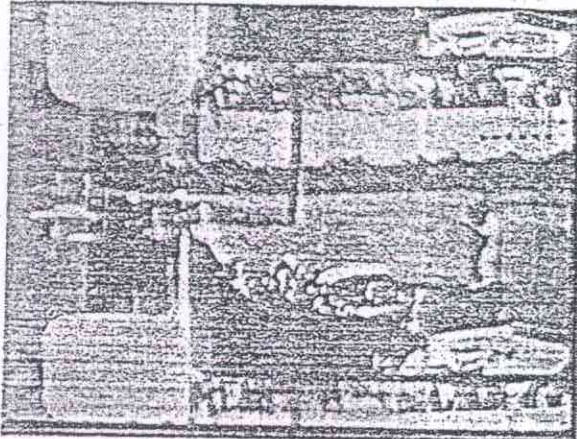
Commission finding.—Oswald's passport application was processed routinely by the Department of State. No person or agency intervened specially on his behalf to speed the issuance of the passport. The passports of 24 other persons, on the same list sent to Washington from New Orleans, were authorized 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.

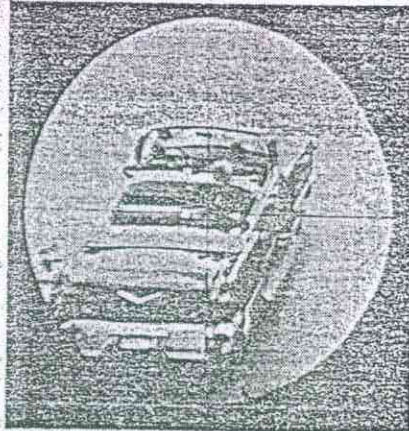
Commission finding.—The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit being required of a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

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 film frame from an amateur's movie camera at upper left, the re-enactment at upper right and, at 1

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 its own in-

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 findings. Last FBI interview of Oswald, before national, took place in Orleans in At when he asked FBI agent after by police for dis peace, the outc distribution of F Cuba handbill Special Agent Ho other FBI age talked with Osw his return to October 3, and 22. Hosty did int Paine at her h Oswald on Nov 5, 1963. He also Oswald briefly o at Mrs. Paine's he did not inter

CONSPIRACY RELATIONS

Rumors concern complices and Oswald and each other, or including Patro Tippit, Gen. Edv er, and Richard of the Mexico 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 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 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 house did not inter-

CONSPIRACY RELATIONS

Rumors concerning Oswald and each other, or including Patrick Tippit, Gen. Edward, and Bernard of the nonexistence of a conspiracy ship. The Commission intensive inquiry backgrounds and ships of Oswald to determine who knew each other involved in a kind with each other. It was found any credit to support the Oswald directly or through the Commission that they were in a conspiracy relationship with each other with any third party.

Speculation.—Oswald, Jack Ruby, and Tippit were within a few blocks of each other.

Commission finding.—Oswald's room was 1½ miles from Ruby's residence and 1½ miles from Tippit's residence.

Speculation.—Oswald did not have to repay the money he had received from the Department of State part of the expense return from Russia. He had received some other money to repay the loan and small amounts thereafter.

Commission finding.—The Commission has evidence that Oswald received any money from Ruby or anyone else to pay his State loan, nor that small amounts from Ruby at an exhaustive analysis of Oswald's income tax returns, made for submission by an Internal Revenue Service examiner that Oswald had funds to make the Department repay his earnings.

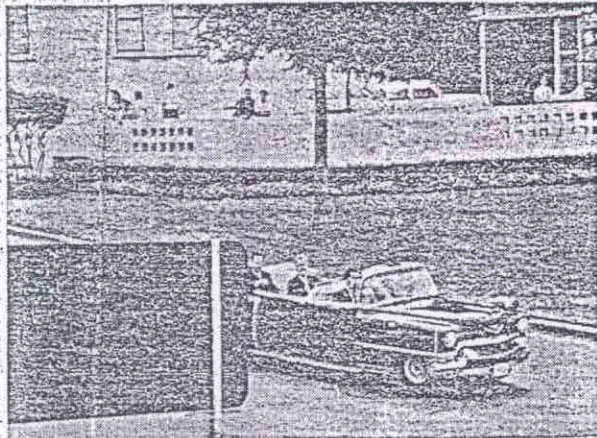
Speculation.—Oswald was shown in apparent relationship with him.

Commission finding.—The Commission has been able to establish any kind of relationship between Oswald and each other, or including Patrick Tippit, Gen. Edward, and Bernard of the nonexistence of a conspiracy ship.

arded Him as a Potential Killer?



UNDER FILM



PHOTOGRAPH FROM RE-ENACTMENT



RIFLE SCOPE

DISTANCE TO STATION C	153.8 FT
DISTANCE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	190.8 FT
ANGLE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	29° 11'
DISTANCE TO OVERPASS	334.0 FT
ANGLE TO OVERPASS	0° 26'

FRAME 225

25th upper left, the re-enactment car at the same spot through an investigator's rifle scope used during a at at upper right, and, at lower left, the scene the re-enactment.]

BI In any capemission's investigator corroborates, this An FBI agent, ty, Jr., had given and telephone Mrs. Ruth Paine could call and Oswald's address when she learned ne, and Marina e stated, that gave Oswald a per with the t and telephone t, Marina Osen down the lifer of Hosty's of his visits and er husband. n. — Dallas po ve 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, s 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 22 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.

tween 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 caliber rifle 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 precautions in Dallas, No-

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Dallas police known where living in the Mrs. Paine had dress of Os-

finding.—Mrs. ver. given the swald's room-

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—The FBI in- swald 10 days ssassination.

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 1.3 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.

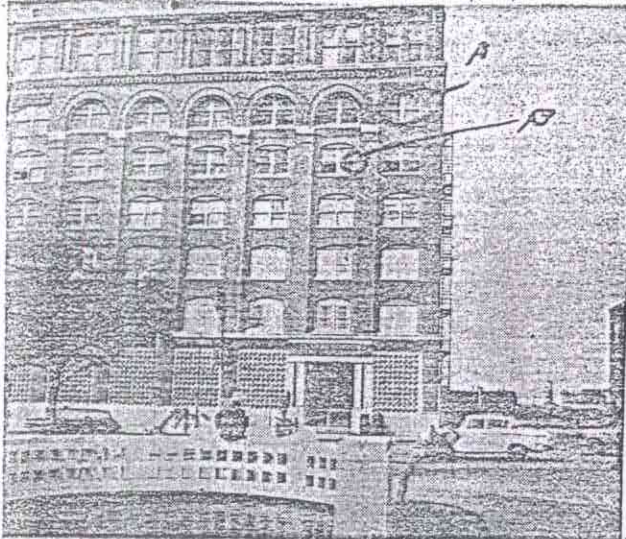
Speculation.—Oswald could drive a car and was seen in cars at various places.

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.

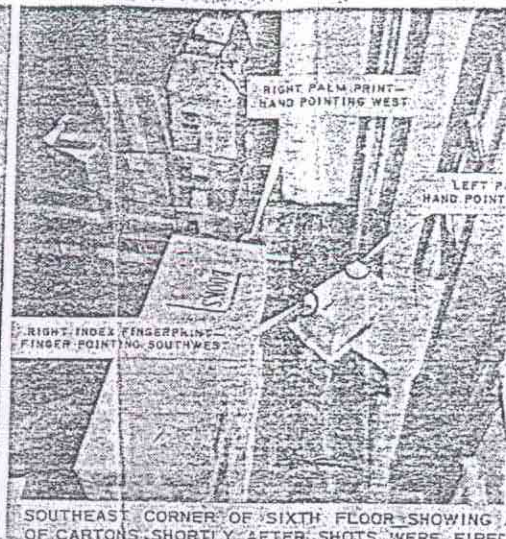
Speculation.—Oswald received money by Western Union telegraph from time to time for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Commission finding.—An employee in the Western Union main office in Dallas, C. A. Hambien, 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 LOCATION OF CARTONS SHORTLY AFTER SHOTS WERE FIRED

Commission Exhibit No. 1301

Continued From Preceding Page

Found No... Prearran

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, Rima 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 sup-

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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 1955. 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 influence. In Chief Justice Warren, the President chose a chairman who had spent years as State Attorney General and ten as Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court by appointment.

On the bench the respect and admiration of liberals and conservatives alike, and the right-wing group is perhaps the most of living Americans. In Warren, Mr. Johnson encountered the most resistance to the job, and because it would be a heavy burden on a man of such stature.

Back in Uniform When the law was made by the President's attorney General Katzenbach and

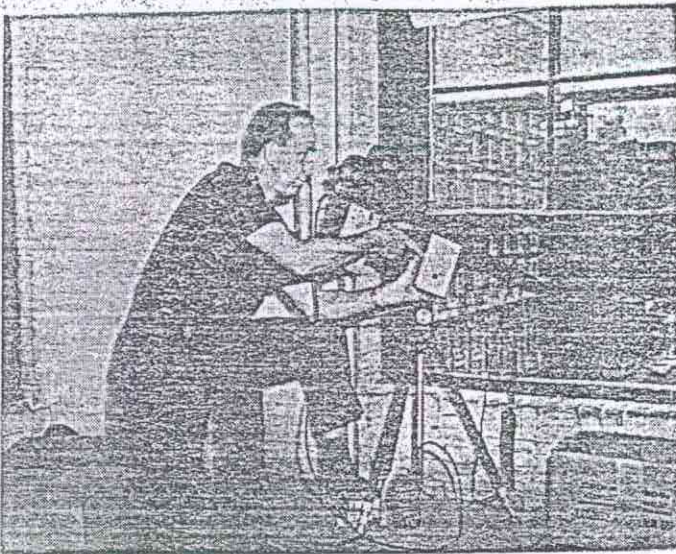
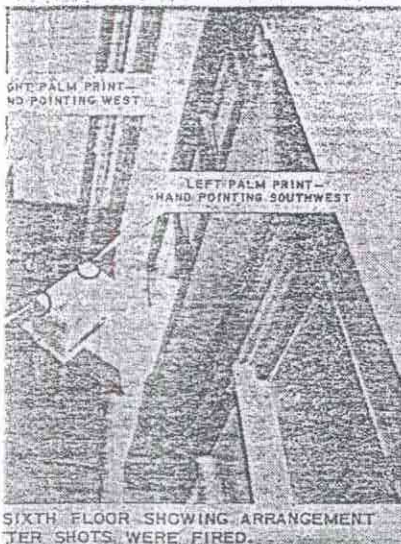


Exhibit No. 1301

Photograph taken during re-enactment showing C2766 rifle with camera attached.

rearranged Plan for Escape?

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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 President Kennedy.

Commission finding.—Investigation revealed that this story had no foundation in fact. No such witness was kept in protective custody 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.—Marina Oswald was given protection by the Secret Service for a period of time after the assassination. She had freedom to communicate with others at any time she pleased; to go where she pleased; or to terminate the protection at any time.

Speculation.—Mrs. Marguerite 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 Bardwell D. Odum of the FBI showed Mrs. Marguerite Oswald a picture of a man to determine whether the man was known to her. Mrs. Oswald stated subsequently that the picture was of Jack Ruby. The Commission has examined a copy of the photograph and determined that it was not a picture of Jack Ruby.

Speculation.—The son of the only witness to the Tippit slaying was arrested after talking to some private investigators and soon plunged to his death from an unbarred jail window.

Commission finding.—According to Mrs. Helen Markham, one of the witnesses to the Tippit slaying, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and two men who claimed to be reporters from Philadelphia sought to interview her on June 27, 1964. Mrs. Markham 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 Tippit. William Edward Markham had been in Norfolk, Va., at the time of the assassination and had not returned to Dallas until May 7, 1964. He had no personal knowledge of the shooting of Patrolman Tippit. On June 30, 1964, another of Mrs. Markham'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 injuries, 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 headquarters detachment of the U.S. Army, under orders from [Secretary of Defense Robert S.] McNamara's of-

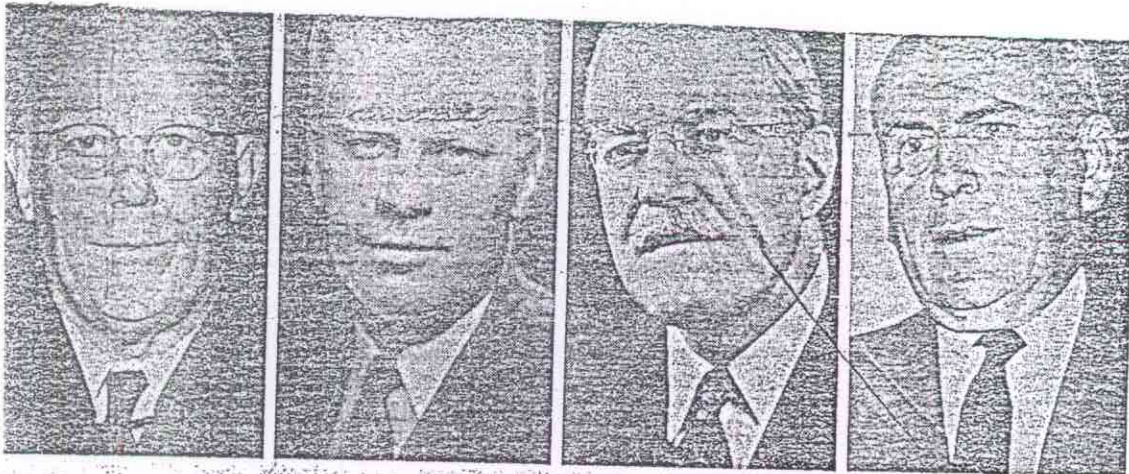
fice, began to rehearse for the funeral more than a week before the assassination.

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 ceremonies in honor of deceased 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 practice was preparing us for President Kennedy."

Speculation.—The ship in which Oswald went to Europe in 1959 stopped in Havana on the way.

Commission finding.—Oswald boarded the SS Marlon 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 Pallice.





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.

ied 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 ad-
amant 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. Ranklin, 57,
had 14 assistant counsels and
12 top-level aides from Gov-
ernment departments.

ONI ROUTING SLIP

OPNAV FORM 8210-14B (4-55)

(when filled in)

GG 145008 #1 BJC

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Handwritten initials and arrows pointing to the subject line.

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

Reg. No. 715299

ENCLOSURES
W/O

VIA ADDRESSEE

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1 921E	WNC		9-28	6			
2 921 D/x	J/cvst		11-5-64	7	FILED		
3 921D1		JMS	18-7-64	8	CC 9 1964		
4				9	NCISSC-5		
5					ONI 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.

RECEIVED
OP-ONI
SEP 18 1964
DESK

Handwritten initials and date: 29 SEP 1964

Handwritten initials: BJC

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

78

9010
2-1-64
MCUCS

Lee Harvey
OSWALD

PARALLELS FOUND TO OSWALD CASE

Prisoners Who Threatened 3 Presidents Studied

By EMDIA 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 been in 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.

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FF
9-10-64
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Op-921E/rss
Ser 1378292

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

IGN
12
123
122H
121
121B
121E

by phone
MC (COL NIVELLE, Discipline Br.)
Originated by: D. R. PASCHAL
NCISC-32/Ext: 42247
Typed by Becky Smith
27 August 1964

UNSECNV CONTROL #

C-43885 121251E 1304

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

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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

92B

922H

92V

927B

921E

By phone

CMC (COL NIVELLE, Discipline Br.)

Originated by: D. R. PASCHAL
NCISC-32/Ext: 42247
Typed by Becky Smith
27 August 1964

FILED 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

W/1 (1 cy)

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SECNAV CONTROL NO. U-2896

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1	921 E	A		8			
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* Timely action as required in accordance with ONI Internal Instruction 5216.1b or revisions thereof.

COMMENT

Precede each comment with an office designation.

921E: Ans. by SecNav (DET) etc ser

1377 9092.

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: NCISC-31/wcv

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSMAID

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: Article from an East German newspaper concerning Lee Harvey OSMAID, 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-IND

SERIAL NUMBER: 1228

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Correspondence from East Berlin

DATE OF REPORT: 6/30/64

CLASSIFICATION: FOUO

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO. ---

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EVENTUAL FILING: East - West Exchange Program

021038

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-RFC, 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. GORHAM'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 12 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

TRP 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 İnönü urging that the Turkish leader exercise moderation and come to the U.S. to discuss the whole Cyprus mess. İnönü 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 Cyprus."

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*



EUROPEAN HEADLINES
Did the CIA do it?

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.

88



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)

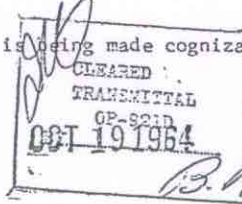
1. Returned, contents noted.

REF: (a)

ENCL: (1) ONI 119 of 26 May 1964, subj. same, w/encl

Paul Montgomery
PAUL MONTGOMERY
By direction

Note: JAG (Code 33) is being made cognizant of enclosure (1).



B. R. Montgomery

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

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

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 *mag*

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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.

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

H. V. SCHULTZ
By direction

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

90

INVESTIGATION REPORT

U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
OP NAV FORM 5520-119 (REV. 3-59)

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"

DATE 26 MAY 1964

SUBJECT
OSWALD, Lee Harvey (DECEASED)

REPORT MADE BY Special Agent W. C. KUEHL ORIGIN OF THE CASE JAG req of 30 Apr 64 w/CMC First Endorsement of 7 May 64	crs	REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.	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. CQMISKEY, Sr.	COPY TO (ONI) (2)	PERIOD COVERED 14 May 64 - 21 May 64
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CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION SPECIAL INVESTIGATION - Special Inquiry	ONI FILE NO. ONI-2652-7(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 Philippines 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 CAMARATA 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 CAMARATA

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 CAMARATA 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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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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ONI-2852-7(b)

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- (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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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, MES, 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
961924	5 out of 10 drops
973160	2 out of 10 drops

After the test was completed the weapons were checked by Cysgt 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. COMISKY, SR.
Major 050322, USMC

Enclosure (1) to ONI 119
of 26 MAY 1964
Case No. ONI-2852-7(L)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : 921D *can*

DATE: 14 May 1964

FROM : 921E/1

File in "OSWALD" file

SUBJECT: Anonymous Phone Call to AlusNa, Canberra, Nov 1963 .

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 92H1E 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, *[Signature]* Gorham

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : 9213

DATE: 14 May 1964

FROM : 9213/1

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 9213E yesterday; LADR T. J. Saunders agreed to passage of attached information. Concurrence planned to Mrs Jane Roman, CIA/DDP, ext 6587 this date.
3. Perhaps the material should be kept with other Lee Harvey OSWALD material.

VR, *Don Gorham*

SPECIAL DELIVERY: Mr. Don Gorham - 9213 *Don*

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 5520-132 (REV. 10-59)

SUBJECT
OSWALD, Lee Harvey
(Deceased)

DATE
13 May 1964

ADDRESS

IN REPLY, REFER TO CASE
NO. CHI-2852-7(b)

ORIGINATING DISTRICT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE Cp-921Dh7/dle

ORIGIN OF REQUEST 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

REFERENCES
None

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 CARMARATA, 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).

Op-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 CARMARATA could not be identified in the files of ONI 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 MAY 13 1964 CLEARED FOR PUBLISH FILE
OP-921D

CLASSIFICATION
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PRIORITY ROUTINE

DISTRIBUTION
Cp-921D3 (2) BY HAND; Op-921Dh (2) BY

(Use reverse side if more space is necessary for details)

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(When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 7 May 1964
PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/rlc
SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: SEE REPORT FOR DETAILS

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT:

Referred to FBI

DATE OF REPORT: 8
22 April 1964

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASS

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: C-5

OPNAV

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

(When filled in)

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