



NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

HOFFMAN BUILDING
2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331

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

23 JUN 1977

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

Dear Mr. Weisberg,

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

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

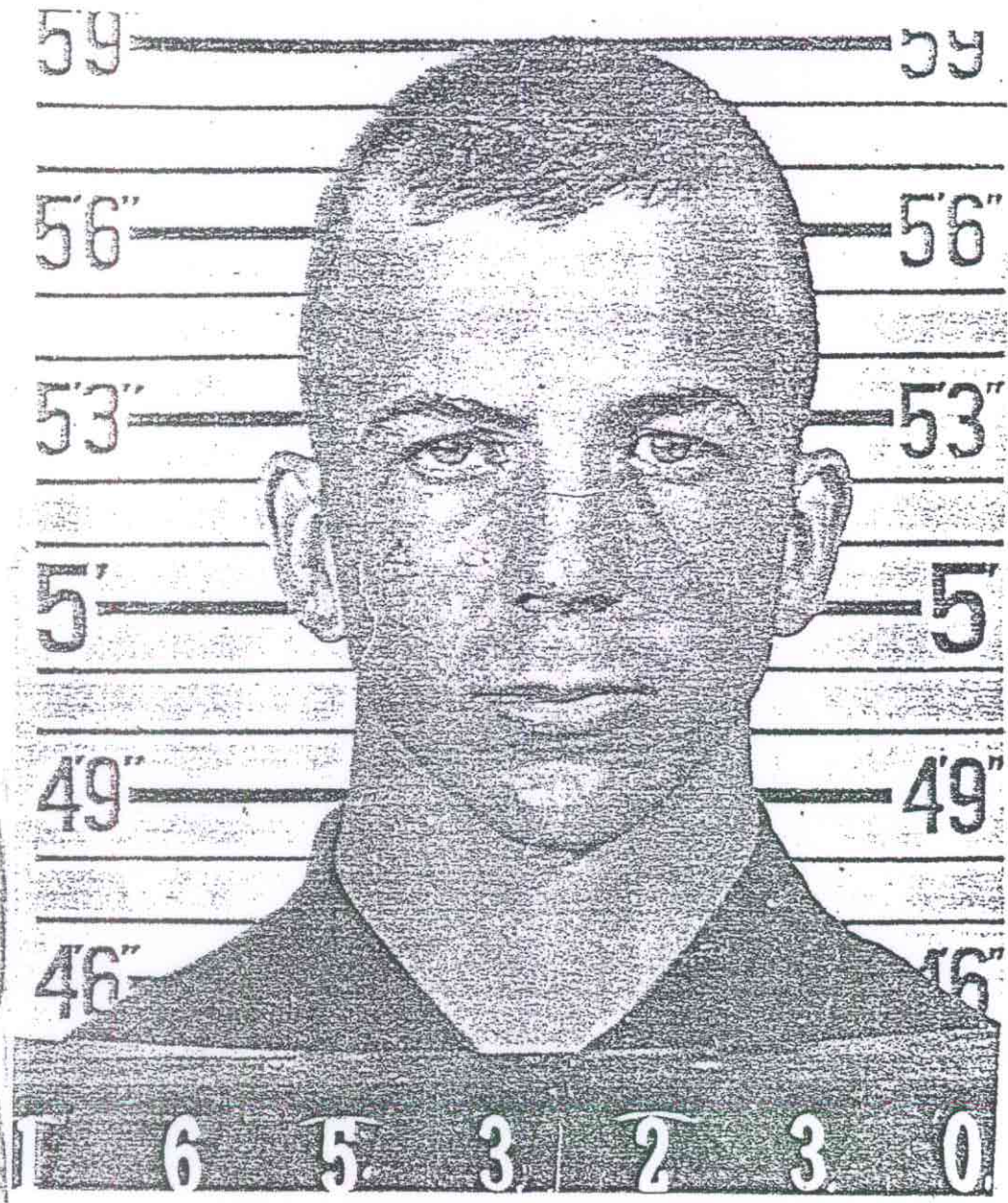
Appeal procedures in regard to your Freedom of Information Act request were described in our letter of 10 June 1977. You are reminded that any appeal to the Secretary of the Navy should be addressed to the Judge Advocate General (Code 14L), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 20370.

Sincerely,

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

Encl:
(1) Releasable documents





ENCLOSURE (1)



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RETENTION CONTROL SHEET

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.
CONTENTS MAY BE DISCLOSED ONLY TO PERSONS WHOSE OFFICIAL DUTIES REQUIRE
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SECNAVINST 3820.2A - INITIAL REVIEW

Date Acquired/Reviewed: 3/3/75

Retention Decision 50 90 1 YR EXEMPT

Date to be DESTROYED/REVIEWED: _____

Reviewer's Signature: L. S. Arigona Code: 274

IF CLASSIFIED - OPNAVINST 5510.1 APPLIES





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RETENTION CONTROL SHEET

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SECNAVINST 3820.2A - INITIAL REVIEW

Date Acquired/Reviewed: 3/3/35

Retention Decision: 60 90 1 YR EXEMPT

Date to be DESTROYED/REVIEWED: _____

Reviewer's Signature: L.S. Spigman Code: 27X



IF CLASSIFIED - OPNAVINST 5510.1 APPLIES



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
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RETENTION CONTROL SHEET

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ACCESS HERETO. CONTENTS MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED TO THE PARTY(S) CONCERNED
WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FROM THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.

SECNAVINST 3820.2A - INITIAL REVIEW			
Date Acquired/Reviewed:	3/3/75		
Retention Decision	60 <input type="checkbox"/>	90 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 YR <input type="checkbox"/>
			EXEMPT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date to be DESTROYED/REVIEWED:			
Reviewer's Signature	F. S. Hinzener		27X
			Code



IF CLASSIFIED - OPNAVINST 5510.1 APPLIES



RECEIVED
NIS RECORDS

FEB 28 10 37 AM '67

23 Feb 1967

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

FF
etc
2/27/67

40708

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

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

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

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

The coroner, Dr. A. H. Northrup, said his records showed Killam suffered "a long, three-inch-deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck." Apparently sustained

deep laceration in throat when he fell through a plate glass window."

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

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

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

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

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

MS

5

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled in)

D 38 6741

41136

DATE PREPARED: 22 June 1966

PREPARED BY: NIS-43/DP/sd

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey/OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA:

Referred to FBI

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI, New Orleans

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

DATE OF REPORT: 13 May 1966

CLASSIFICATION: FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING:

G-2000

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FURTHER DATA AVAILABLE

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1966
NIS RECORDS

Referred to FBI

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled in)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY 6

New Look Into Oswald's Record

(Drew Pearson is in Israel. During his absence the column is written by his associate, Jack Anderson.)

By Jack Anderson

Believe it or not, the Navy has submitted the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, the misfit former Marine who assassinated President Kennedy, to a civilian review board to determine whether he should receive an honorable discharge posthumously.



The Marines gave him an undesirable discharge in 1959 after he had asked to be released as a hardship case but turned up instead in Russia, declaring his preference for the Soviet system.

Though he had forsaken his country, he wrote to then-Secretary of the Navy John Connally demanding a reversal of his undesirable discharge. The Discharge Review Board rejected his request.

This might even have been the secret motive for his terrible crime. It is significant that Connally, as Governor of Texas, was riding with Mr. Kennedy in the fateful motorcade which passed under Oswald's window on the road to

downtown Dallas. The tormented Oswald gunned them both down, though Connally survived.

Started by Mother

Now Oswald's mother, Marguerite, has applied formally to get aside the undesirable discharge and win an honorable one for her son.

Strangely, the Discharge Review Board did not reject the request outright as it had done previously, but submitted it to the Civilian Board of Corrections for a formal hearing.

A Navy spokesman assured this column that the handling of Mrs. Oswald's request was purely routine. The Discharge Review Board has the option of rejecting the request or forwarding it to the Board of Corrections, he said. He would not predict what action the Board will take.

Bombing Delay

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have been pressing to resume the air attacks on North Vietnam, ever since the Viet Cong abruptly ended the Christmas truce. But President Johnson, though he has a moratorium on North Vietnam, held up the general

insiders who want to start a world, that it was the Communists who broke the ceasefire.

Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs are pleading for permission to strike all the missile sites and air bases in North Vietnam since these have become a threat to American planes.

LBJ Dances Again

Washington society is whispering about President Johnson's dancing comeback.

For the first time since his gall-bladder operation, he tried out his legs on the floor at the White House in honor of West German Chancellor Erhard.

The President, Heinrich Knapp, the German around the grabbed a girl who

many's air pollution program has been set back by Chancellor's cigars.

Reverse Peace

Often overlooked is the explosion of war men who produce peace. The produce specter head

STAR 12-29-65

Mrs. Oswald Asks Navy to Alter Record

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

The matter has been turned over to the Board for Correction of Naval Records which will handle it "in routine fashion," the Navy said today. Oswald was discharged a private first class on September 11, 1959.

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

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

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

15 Dec 1965

981E-32
941D
NVC-5
File

Subject: Lee Harvey/OSWALD

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

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

Married name of widow:
Mrs Kenneth Jess PORTER
Address:

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

Don Cyril Gorham

BY HAND

OP921E/cap
Ser 003090F92

SECRET

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

9 DEC 1955

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: President, Navy Discharge Review Board
Subj: Case History File on OSWALD, Lee Harvey; forwarding of (U)
Ref: (a) NAVSO-NDRB ltr of 7 Dec 1965
Encl: (1) ONI Case History File on Subject (3 folders)

921E

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

OP921D

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

OP921E

J. O. JOHNSON
By direction

ORIG BY MR. PASCHAL, NCISC-32, 41541
TYPED: PARTRIDGE, YNCS, 12-8-65

Declassified/Downgrade to UNCLASS
Auth: DIRNIS
Date: 10/22/75 Unit: 27E

SECRET 10



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

IN REPLY REFER TO
OP921E/cap
Ser 003090P92

BY HAND

DEC 1965

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

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: President, Navy Discharge Review Board

Subj: Case History File on OSWALD, Lee Harvey; forwarding of (U)

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

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

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

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

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

15 December 1965

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

SIGNATURE CARD

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

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

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

Declassified/Downgrade to UNCLASS
Auth: DIRNIS
Date: 10/22/75 Unit: 27F
Robert T. Moran
Robert T. MORAN
YN2, USN
Board for the Correction of
Naval Records
Room 4415, ARLEX

~~SECRET~~

11

(When filled in)

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

Lee Harvey OSWALD

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

Referred to FBI

ORIGIN OF REPORT: DIO-NDW
SERIAL NUMBER: Form 119
SUBJECT OF REPORT:
EMPL:
RES:
DPOB:
DATE OF REPORT: 10 JUL 65
CLASSIFICATION:
ONI ROUTING SLIP NO. None
EVENTUAL FILING:

521033

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

(When filled in)

12

SUBJECT

REPORT MADE BY G.F. Wallace, Special Agent	REPORT MADE AT Social Security # DIO-NMW, Washington, D.C.
ORIGIN OF THE CASE INSMAT, BALTO, MD, NAC req of 29 Jul 1963	AGENTS PARTICIPATING E.C. HOWERTON, Special Agent

REFERENCES
(a) - (i) see page 1a

ENCLOSURES NONE	COPY TO IONI (S) DIO-NMW (2)	PERIOD COVERED 30 June 1965 - 8 July 1965
CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION	ONI FILE NO.	STATUS CLOSED

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

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

Referred to FBI

UNDEVELOPED LEADS NONE	APPROVED H.G. HILBERT, CDR, USN By direction CAPE M.T. WHITTIER, USN
THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF ONE (1) PAGE(S)	

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
13

SUBJECT:

REFERENCES:

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

Approved to
FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INVESTIGATION REPORT
U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

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

DATE
30 June 1965

SUBJECT

SSN:

REPORT MADE BY G. E. Wallace, Special Agent kch	REPORT MADE AT DIO-NDW, Washington, D. C.
ORIGIN OF THE CASE INSMAT, BALTO, MD, NAC req of 29 Jul 1963	AGENTS PARTICIPATING R.V. Howard, Special Agent

REFERENCES
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

ENCLOSURES
(1)

COPY TO (ONI (2))	PERIOD COVERED
DIO-NDW (2) FBI WFO (1)	5 May 1965- 29 June 1965-
ONI FILE NO.	STATUS CLOSED

CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS
BIRTH:

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

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

UNDEVELOPED LEADS
NONE

THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF THIRTEEN (13) PAGES

APPROVED
M. T. Whittier
CAPT M. T. WHITTIER, USN

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

15

SUBJECT:

EMPLOYMENT

5. Subject's present employment at
verified satisfactory

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

SUBJECT:

♀

17

FF

OI-120/JBC:tes
Ser 2471
27 AUG 1965

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

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey; release of information concerning

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

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

J. B. COBB
By direction

Copy to:
Op-921K ←

18

Op-921K/bjs
Ser 18213P92

25 AUG 1965

Chief of Information

Director of Naval Intelligence

OSWALD, Lee Harvey; Release of information concerning

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

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

J. O. JOHNSON
By direction

Copy to:
DCM, OASD(SP)

FILED

AUG 26 1965

NCISC - 5

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Orig: Mr. Rankin - Op-921K31

19

25 AUG 1965

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

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey; Release of information concerning

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

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

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

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

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

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NCISC - 5

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Op-921K/bjs
Ser 18214P92

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

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

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

NCISC-5

24 August 1965

NCISC-3

Lee Harvey OSWALD

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

W. H. CLARK

22

13469

2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

1962

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

Finish File folder. C-5 FT

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

1962

24



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

February 8, 1963

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

*Text of letter
referred to Office
of the Attorney*

2501

25
65-58827

FBI Agent Denies Talk Of Oswald 'Capability' Lee Oswald Urged End Of Marines

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

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

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

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

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

He said: "I said, 'What?' He said, 'Lee Oswald killed President Kennedy.' I said, 'Who is Lee Oswald?' He said, 'He is in our Communist file. We knew he was here in Dallas.'"

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

Hosty said the conversation went this way:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26
THE EVENING STAR
November 24, 1964

IF KENNEDY HAD SURVIVED

Surgeon Cites Effects of Brain Damage

By WILLIAM GRIGG
Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

But later in the testimony taken for the Warren Commission, he was asked to comment "with respect to competency, had he been able to survive." Dr. Clark then said there would have been a "visual field deficit which would have interfered in a major way with his ability to read . . . He would have had specific difficulty with finding the next line in a book or paper.

01811

REGISTRATION OF PATIENTS
DALLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT - EMERGENCY ROOM

TIME	R. N. NUMBER	NAME OF PATIENT	AGE	SEX	CHIEF COMPLAINT	DISPOSITION	INITIALS
12:31	2474 39	Carl, Shilins	14	M	Right Arm	S	
12:38	247 49	Kennedy, John F.	41	M	GSW -	S	Expired
12:41	247 41	Guercio, John	53	M	Blindness, rash	S	
12:42	247 42	Beckham, Alan	19	M	Abd. Pain	G	
12:40	247 43	Connolly, James	41	M	Ca.S.C.	S	120
12:54	247 44	Fullen, Ronald	26	M	Flu	S	
1:25	247 45	Stanley, Carl	39	M	Severe chest pain	S	Signed
1:25	247 44	Benson, Adie	42	M	Heart trouble	S	

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

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

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

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

"The effect of loss of considerable brain tissue does affect the total performance of the organ in these matters."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"When we saw who arrived in outside the emergency room where this was went to the door of those after . . .

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Increased Security Backed by Panel

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

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

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

The commission, in its report on the assassination of President Kennedy, noted that Dillon called for expenditures of \$3 million over a 20-month period, but details of how the money was to be spent have been withheld until now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That the Protective Research Section, which is supposed to spot potential threats to the President, be expanded so that it more effectively identify those who might wish to harm the President or Vice President.

That, the number of Secret

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

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

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

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

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27
POWER TOOL



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

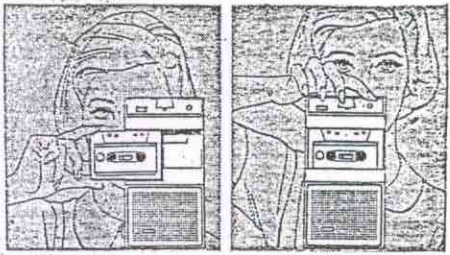
Mrs. Kennedy, they said, then returned and "wanted to be alone with him after the priests left, so we all came out and sat there outside and she was alone with him."

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FF

A Grim Drama Told by President

THE PRESIDENT

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

The White House,
Washington
July 10, 1964

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

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

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

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

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

Prelude

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The First Word

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

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

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

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

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

ГОСТИНИЦА „МЕТРОПОЛЬ“

г. Москва

I do hereby request to be granted the right to be a citizen of the United States of America, as provided for in the laws of the United States, through the means of naturalization.
My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
I take this step for political reasons.
My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious deliberations.
I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Lee Harvey Oswald

I solemnly swear that I am a native-born citizen of the United States, that I am not a subject of any foreign power, that I am not a member of any order, society, or organization, that I am not a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and that I am not a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or by any unlawful means.

Yes
Signature
K.H.O. (Local A)
Feb

THE TWO FACES OF LEE HARV

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

But in a says he and asks ters were

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

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

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

A Phone Call

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

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

for Mrs. Kennedy to use these quarters.

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

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

An Old Friend

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

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

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

made to permit access to the airpl

And a

A few minutes later, Mrs. Kennedy arrived. Mrs. Kennedy spoke to her. We found her, but our quarters were inadequate. She estimated that the coffin arrived an hour after we got — just after 2 o'clock.

About a half hour after we got to the airport, Mrs. Kennedy was with us during the oath. Mrs. Kennedy was back to be with nedy came and during the mo: oath was being

I shall never forget her nobility, and I'm told that she was administered at Johnson and were at my. Hughes administered the oath.

The plane took off after the swed monies. I then Kennedy's mother Kennedy. She had been advised of the situation. I told her of our sorrow for telephone to Mr. also tried to comfort to the p. er. I had called the Governor's ber of our conc

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Then the Sound

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

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

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

As the motorcade proceeded

centuar car or any of the persons in it.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Johnson was allowed to leave for this purpose.

'He's Gone'

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

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

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

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

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

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

back seat and congressman Thornberry was in the front seat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the plane was after the swe monies. I then Kennedy's moth Kennedy. She been advised of tion. I told her of our sorrow for telephone to Mrs. also tried to comfort to the pr. I then called the governor's her of our conc John, and tried comfort.

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

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

Differing Reactions to S Of Shooting Recalled b

By DAVID BRAATEN
Star Staff Writer

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

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

Mrs. Connally's thoughts were for her husband.

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

"Only Thought"

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

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

me up and put me on a stretcher."

Mrs. Connally described the scene this way:

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

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

Tells of Confusion

"There was much commotion and confusion," she said.

"There were lots of what I assumed were Secret Service men rushing in with machine guns, I guess, or tommy guns . . . There was no one with me and, of course, my thoughts then were, I guess like any other woman, I wondered if all the doctors were in the room on the left, and they were not taking too good care of my husband on the right. I shouldn't have worried about that, should I?"

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

The Connallys both described for the commission the minutes hit, and I immediately just before the assassination,

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

Improm

There were two prompt stops so could shake hands, and just as off Main Street, made her outfit.

"Mr. President, Dallas doesn't love."

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

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

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

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

back."

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

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

Connally: "I k

because of the a

resident and Mrs. Johnson

MRS. JOHNSON

AFFIRMATION

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

See H. Oswald
(Signature of Applicant)

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

Feb. 29, 1962

OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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

By the Associated Press
The partial text of a statement by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson submitted July 15 to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy follows:

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

Hears 3 Shots

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

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

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

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

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

So Alone . . .

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

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

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

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

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

I went in to see Mrs. Kennedy and, though it was a very hard thing to do, she made it as easy as possible. She said things like "Oh, Lady Bird, it's good that we've always liked you two so much." She said, "Oh, what if I had not been there? I'm so glad I was there."

"Oh, Lady Bird, we've always liked you both so much." I tried to express something of how we felt. I said, "Oh, Mrs. Kennedy you know we never even wanted to be vice president and now

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

boarded the Kennedy and I knew how was, and I something that

k, he dis il problems s of special e did not at information n of the as- sible impl-

riend aral said that look into the the oath of it should be e immediate- rned to Wash- he would call

ined with Mc- ton should not d them I was Kennedy and s body to be ine, and would n that time.

our conversa- ted to allow the to come back said that the administered to before taking ton, and that it inistered by a of the United thereafter; the general, Mr.

PANEL

Nobility of Widow Praised by Johnson

Continued From Page A-1
head. . . It was found in the street."

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

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

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

26 Volumes Released

John Pic, half-brother of Lee Oswald was guilty; but "is out to make as much money as she can on her relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald."

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

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

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

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

Dillon Details Plan

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

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

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

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

Agents Praised

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

President Johnson's distress

President Johnson's distress

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Sarah Hughes, an
is judge of the
Court in Dallas.
Judge Hughes'
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in 10 minutes. I
arrangements be

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

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make as much money as she
can on her relationship with Lee
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The testimony released, yester-
day was the basis for the
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uled for distribution to reporters
tomorrow and for release in
newspapers and for public sale
next Monday.
The Associated Press obtained
access to some of the volumes
and sent out stories yesterday
after prior publication of a part
of the testimony elsewhere. A
few hours later, the White House
released the entire set for pub-
lic sale. Among those who testified was

Vice President Johnson two cars
behind President Kennedy's
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agents.
President Johnson's distress
was summed up in this para-
graph of a statement he filed
with the commission:
"I found it hard to believe
that this had happened. The
whole thing seemed unreal, un-
believable. A few hours earlier I
had breakfast with John Ken-
nedy; he was alive, strong, vig-
orous. I could not believe now
that he was dead. I was shocked
and sickened."

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we've always liked you two so
much.' She said, 'Oh, what if I
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I was there.'
'Oh, Lady Bird, we've always
liked you both so much.' I tried
to express something of how we
felt. I said, 'Oh, Mrs. Kennedy
you know we never even wanted
to be vice president and now
dear God, it's come to this.'"

Reactions to Sudden Shock Recalled by Connallys

me on a stretch-
ly described the
i at the hospital
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secret Service men
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oom, and I could
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knew then that he
ys both described
ission the minutes
the assassination,

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

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

Kennedy's Order
Ironically, President Kennedy
himself gave an order a few
days before the assassination
that contributed to his exposure
during motorcades, the testi-
mony indicated.
Agent Hill, who jumped on the
back of the presidential limou-
sine after the shots were fired,
told the commission that the
President, on the Monday before
the assassination, had insisted
that agents not ride during mo-
torcades on the metal footrests
built into the back of the Presi-
dent's car.
Kennedy complained the
agents standing on the "step
boards" had obstructed his ac-
cess to crowds in Tampa on a
trip shortly before the Texas
journey.
Despite the urgings of officials
who feared there might be a
conspiracy against the govern-
ment, Johnson held up the presi-
dential plane in Dallas so that
it could bring back to Washing-
ton Mrs. Kennedy and the late
President's body.
He recalled talking by phone
to the President's brother, the
then Atty. Gen. Robert Ken-
nedy, near Washington and being
advised to be sworn in as pres-
ident before leaving Dallas.

Widow's Regrets
In Mrs. Kennedy's testimony
taken at the home she had es-
tablished in Georgetown, she
said she had been tormented by
the thought that she might have
helped her husband.
She said she had been looking
to the left, away from her hus-
band...
"I used to think if I only
had been looking to the right I
would have seen the first shot hit
him, then I could have pulled
him down and then the second
shot would not have hit him."
One of the few deletions of

Russia, Cuba Had No Part, Rusk Says

Secretary of State Dean Rusk
told the Warren Commission
that the "gravest issues of war
and peace" were raised by
President Kennedy's assassina-
tion, but the evidence complete-
ly absolved both the Soviet Un-
ion and Cuba of any part in the
shooting.
Rusk said that one of the
"great questions" in his mind
when he learned of the assassi-
nation was: "Could some for-
eign government somehow be
involved in such an episode?"
"I realized that were this so
this would raise the gravest
issues of war and peace, but
that nevertheless it was impor-
tant to try to get at the truth-
to the answer to that question-
wherever that truth might
lead."
After a full inquiry, Rusk
said, "I have not seen or heard
of any scrap of evidence indicat-
ing that the Soviet Union has
any desire to eliminate Presi-
dent Kennedy nor in any way
participated in such an event."
Rusk also absolved Cuba of
responsibility for the assassina-
tion.

testimony made by the Warren
Commission in the transcript
released was an apparent refer-
ence by Mrs. Kennedy mad-
e to the President's wounds.
Gov. and Mrs. Connally, who
were riding in the car with the
Kennedys, said they heard Mrs.
Kennedy say, "They have killed
my husband... I have got his
brains on my hand."
When the presidential party
reached Parkland Hospital
Mrs. Johnson recalled looking
over her shoulder and seeing it
the Kennedy vehicle "a bundle
of pink just like a drift of blos-
soms lying on the back seat."
"I think it was Mrs. Kennedy lying
over the President's body."

MARINA'S MEMORIES

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

By HAYNES JOHNSON

Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

Met in Minsk

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

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

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

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

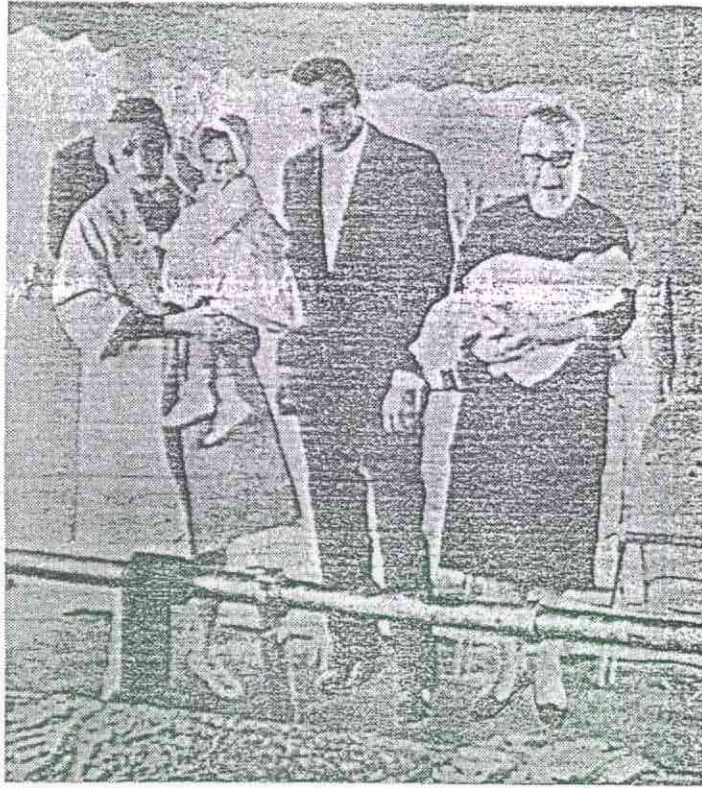
Belittled Husband

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Upset at Losing Flowers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Violence Threatened

The situation became worse and the Oswalds began to live apart. Once, the De Mohrenschildts came and took Marina and the baby away from Oswald because he had beaten his wife.

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

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

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OSWALD'S OPPOSES D PENALTY F

Mrs. Marit widow of Pre nedy's accused opposed to the d for Jack Ruby, husband.

In testimony t terday by the V mission, Mrs. Ruby should t but "I do not v human life to She said she to imply that sh protect Ruby, h

"It is imp pily to I fe another human this will not

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

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

Withdrawal Portrayed

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

Marina Oswald tells the story best.

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

Was Asked to Dance

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

DALLAS POLICE SCORE CONDUCT OF REPORTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Work Didn't Come Easy

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

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

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

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

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

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

for Jack Ruby husband.

In testimony yesterday by the commission, Mr. Ruby should but "I do not human life!"

She said she wanted to imply that protect Ruby. "It is sin- gity to—I another hum- this will no- back to life. others who."

She said and his want Ruby, that we- said.

Ruby Sought to Tell All in Lie T

By HERMAN SCHADEN
Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

Wasn't Dissuaded

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

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

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

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

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

answered Fowler. "This is your decision."

10 Series of Questions

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

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

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

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

Negative Answer

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

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

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

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

"I know it," Ruby answered.

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

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

Stayed Out of Room

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

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

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

At another time he surprised Ruby by saying:

"Jack, you are a good man." Whereupon Ruby replied, "Who, Bill?" and they held a 3-minute private conversation.

Test Is Described

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

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

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

Herndon got score on the was mental said Ruby at and pertinent indication of

Ruby:

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

Tells of Firing Shot

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OSWALD'S WIDOW OPPOSES DEATH PENALTY FOR RUBY

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

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

She said she did not want to imply that she wanted to protect Ruby, but added: “It is simply that it is pity to — I feel sorry for another human life. Because this will not return—bring back to life Kennedy or the others who were killed.” She said Oswald's mother

AIDES

Testimony Recalls Efforts To Prevent Moving of Body

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

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

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

Asked for Speed

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

O'Donnell went on:

“We asked that they speed this up as much as possible, and give us some idea how long it took to accomplish this. And they went out to this other little room where there were some telephones, and proceeded to call whoever it was necessary to call to get this permission. We waited about 10 or 15 minutes. I went out again, and asked them if they had an answer, and nobody seemed to be able to answer the question as to how long it might take, and whether it was a week or an hour.

“So I was getting more concerned about Mrs. Kennedy's state all the time, although she appeared composed, as she had from the beginning.

“Then a gentleman did arrive who has later been identified for me as a Judge Brown (Joe B.

Brown Jr., the judge who later presided at the trial of Jack Ruby), who was on the telephone calling someone. It had been my assumption that upon his arrival that he had the power to permit us to depart. Dr. Barkley (White House physician Adm. George Barkley) was talking to him in a very agitated manner. And the gentleman was very calm and cool and collected.

“If my recollection is clear, he said something to the effect that as of now this was just a homicide case, and there were certain things that had to be carried out, one of which I interpreted as an autopsy.

“My recollection is it was indicated to us that the President is dead, the hospital has to perform certain functions, and the law must be met, no matter who it is, at this moment. In my own mind, when they said autopsy, I realized we were talking not about hours, but perhaps even days, which was an impossible situation for Mrs. Kennedy.”

O'Brien's Recollection

O'Brien in his testimony on the incident, related:

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

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

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

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

“Mrs. Kennedy stood right behind it, I think totally unaware of the problems that were then existing, so perhaps confused at the speed with which we were attempting to depart.

“We pushed the casket out through the hall. The first gentleman that had come in, who, I presume, was from the Coroner's office, shouted very loudly, “You can't do that, you can't leave here now.”

“Nobody paid any attention to him. We pushed out through another set of swinging doors. I remember a Catholic priest was between this and the doorway and was praying. It was most disconcerting because we were concerned at all times that some moment they would say stop, and I hated to think what might happen to Mrs. Kennedy if she had to go back and go through this all over again.

Brushed Them Aside

“So we brushed them all aside and came out the same way we had come in, through the same doors.”

When the party arrived at the airport, O'Donnell said, he was apprehensive that the plane might be prevented from taking off. Then he learned that Johnson was aboard and had ordered the pilot to delay until he was sworn in.

“Mrs. Johnson took Mrs. Kennedy into the President's room on Air Force 1. I remember that she was reluctant to even go in there but she persuaded her to,” O'Donnell testified.

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

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

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

MRS. KENNEDY

It Looked So Cool Under Tunnel Ahead

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

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

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

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

Speed, Not Words

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

Rowley Backs His Agents

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Justice Earl Warren

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She said she did not want to imply that she wanted to protect Ruby, but added: "It is simply that it is pity to — I feel sorry for another human life. Because this will not return—bring back to life Kennedy or the others who were killed."

She said Oswald's mother and his brother Robert want Ruby executed. "In that we differ," Marina said.

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

Chief Justice Earl Warren commented that the day after their late night, the agents were supposed to be alert to anything that might occur along the line of march.

"Don't you think that they would have been much more alert, sharper, had they not been doing these things?" the chief justice asked.

"Yes, sir," Rowley replied, "but I don't believe that they could have prevented the assassination."

In Lie Test

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

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

Ruby's Score Is High

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

The answer was "yes" when he was asked: "Did you shoot Oswald in order to save Mrs. Kennedy the ordeal of a trial?" He also said "yes" to the query about whether he first decided to shoot Oswald Nov. 24.

Became Less Candid

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

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

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

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

Testimony Sets Bought by 55

By the Associated Press

The Government Printing Office sold 55 sets of the Warren Commission testimony and exhibits yesterday over the counter at \$78 per set, for a total of \$4,180.

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

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

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

Bank of Canada Increases Rate

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

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

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

ing to the left. I guess there was a noise, but it didn't seem like any different noise really because there is so much noise, motorcycles and things. But then suddenly Governor Connally was yelling, "Oh, no, no, no!"

Mr. Rankin: Did he turn toward you?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; I was looking this way, to the left, and I heard these terrible noises. You know. And my husband never made any sound. So I turned to the right. And all I remember is seeing my husband, he had this sort of quizzical look on his face, and his hand was up, it must have been his left hand. And just as I turned and looked at him, I could see a piece of his skull and I remember it was flesh colored. I remember thinking he just looked as if he had a slight headache. And I just remember seeing that. No blood or anything.

And then he sort of did this (indicating), put his hand to his forehead and fell in my lap.

And then I just remember falling on him and saying, "Oh, no, no, no!" I mean, "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband!" And "I love you, Jack!" I remember I was shouting. And just being down in the car with his head in my lap. And it just seemed an eternity.

You know, then, there were pictures alter of me climbing out the back but I don't remember that at all.

A Voice

Mr. Rankin: Do you remember Mr. Hill (Secret Service agent Clinton J. Hill) coming to try to help on the car?

Mrs. Kennedy: I don't remember anything. I was just down like that.

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

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any recollection of whether there were one or more shots?

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

that made me turn around, and as I turned to the right my husband was doing this (indicating with hand at neck). He was receiving a bullet. And those are the only two I remember.

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

Speed, Not Words

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

Mrs. Kennedy: We were really slowing turning the corner. And there were very few people.

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

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

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

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.

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

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

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

Mr. Rankin: Between the seats.

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

Mr. Rankin: Can you think of anything more?

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

We think you very much, Mrs. Kennedy.

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

Mrs. Kennedy: You mean before the shots?

Mr. Rankin: Yes.

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

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

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.

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

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

McCone Told Warren Computers Could Help

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McCone testified it was the State Department's responsibility to transmit information to the CIA about Americans such as Oswald in the Soviet Union. But he did not think there was any order requiring that infor-

mation about an American citizen returning from a foreign country be sent to the CIA.

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

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

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

Uniqueness of Case

Ford Sen. Ed Helms:

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

"And I am only suggesting that if the regulations were not adequate at the time and are not now, maybe something ought to be done about it."

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

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

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

THE EVENING STAR
Oct. 5, 1964

Highlights of Hoover Testimony

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

Rep. Gerald Ford — Is the federal Bureau of Investigation continuing its investigation of all possible ramifications of this assassination?

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

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

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

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

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

Suggests Steps

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

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



J. EDGAR HOOVER

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

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

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

Oswald Checked

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

Hoover — Yes, sir.

Hoover — We found no indication that Oswald was a listed to violence.

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

No one had known a thing about that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Proof

Boggs — And had he been?

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

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

didn't trust him too strongly. . . .

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

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

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

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

Had To Be Cleared

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

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

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

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

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

mind when the tragedy in Dallas. . . .

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

Quizzed: Oswald

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

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

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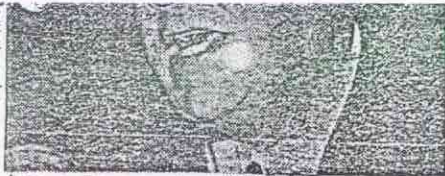
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Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities. Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked



J. EDGAR HOOVER

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

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Testimony to Warren Probers

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mind when the tragedy occurred in Dallas.

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

How intensive or how exten- sive that interview in Moscow was, I don't know. But, never- theless, it was in a State De- partment document that was furnished to us.

Quizzed Oswald

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

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

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

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

By the Associated Press

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

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

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

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

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

2 OTHER RIFLES REPORTED TAKEN TO DALLAS BUILDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kept Track of Him

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

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

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

hazard to the security for the safety of the President or the Vice President, so his name was not furnished at the time to Secret Service.

Under the new criteria which we have now put into force and effect, it would have been fur- nished because we now include all defectors. As to the original criteria, which we felt were sound, and which we felt no one, not even the most extreme civil rights proponent could take exception to, we limited the furnishing of names to persons potentially dangerous to the physical well being of the Pres- ident. We included emotionally unstable people who had threat- ened the President or the Vice President.

Facilities Limited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These are Hoover's recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE EVENING STAR
Oct. 3, 1964

FBI Chief Sees Peril of 'Police State'

By JERRY O'LEARY

Star Staff Writer

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

Hoover, in his testimony before the commission, said the

Highlights of Hoover Testimony

Extract from Page A-3

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

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

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

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

Not Very Happy

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

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

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

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

With the expanded criteria for furnishing names of potential risks to the Secret Service, Hoover estimated the names of about 10,000 subversives and extremists will have been submitted by the FBI to the

Chicago Case

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

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

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

Wants a Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36 Known Defectors

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

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

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

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

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

Can't Restrict Rights

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

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

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

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

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

THE EVENING STAR
Oct. 2, 1964

Didn't Call Oswald Safe, State Department Says

Spokesman Denies Existence of Report Referred To by FBI Chief

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

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

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

Department document that was furnished to us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE EVENING
STAR
Oct. 2, 1964

Friends Revamping Agency and Operations

Oswald's Act Held Consistent With Make-Up

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—All

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

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

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

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

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

No Single Motive

The commission pinpointed no motive, it declared.

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

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

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

Self-Destruction Noted

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

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



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

The Commission also explored the possible influence of anti-Kennedy sentiment in Dallas. It said that Oswald's views expressed toward President Kennedy by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas of any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city of Dallas had any other effect on Oswald's actions on Nov. 22, 1963.

There is, of course, no way to judge what the effect of the general political ferment present in that city might have been, even though Oswald was aware of it. In any event, the Commission found no credible evidence that Oswald had direct contact or association with any part of the so-called right-wing

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

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

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

Called himself neglected or neglected himself, Oswald apparently had no awareness then or later that he might have needed therapy. He wrote considerably, indulging in some self-examination. On one occasion he mentioned that he had been neglected. This was not a complaint but an explanation of a trait he called "independence." The psychiatric description of the trait was "withdrawal."

Oswald Started Reading Communist Literature

in about his 15th year. Later, he had been heard to praise Premier Khrushchev and to say he would like to kill President Dwight D. Eisenhower, "because he was exploiting the working class."

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

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

The Commission Interpreted This as Profound Rejection of His Early Life

The Commission interpreted this as profound rejection of his early life. Disappointed in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's failure to receive him with open arms "shocked" Oswald, he wrote in his self-styled "Historic Diary." He slashed his wrists. He was discovered and hospitalized for seven days in Moscow.

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

cial pay in a Minsk factory. He soon discovered that the "freedom" he sought could not be found there. He complained of discipline and about those who seemed better off.

Oswald decided to get out and opened negotiations with Soviet authorities. Then he met and married Marina Prusakova. Later he wrote in his diary that he had married Marina "to hurt" Ella German, a Minsk factory worker who had rejected him. He added however, that "I found myself in love with Marina."

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

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

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

Saw Wife Before Assassination

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

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

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

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

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

Called 'Not a Man'

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

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

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

to assassinate the President. It is likely that the motivation was that simple. The feelings of hostility and aggression which seem to have played such an important part in Oswald's life were part of his character long before he met his wife and such a favorable opportunity to strike at a figure as great as the President would probably never have come to him again."

The Commission explored and rejected the possibilities that Oswald's act resulted from a conspiracy with the Communists or with the so-called right wing.

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

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

N. Y. T.
28 Sep 1964
PASCHAL

Summary and C

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

THE ASSASSINATION of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life stretched before him was the victim of the fourth Presidential assassination in the history of a country dedicated to the concepts of reasoned argument and peaceful political change. This Commission was created on November 29, 1963, in recognition of the right of people everywhere to full and truthful knowledge concerning these events. This report endeavors to fulfill that right and to appraise this tragedy by the light of reason and the standard of fairness. It has been prepared with a deep awareness of the Commission's responsibility to present to the American people an objective report of the facts relating to the assassination.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

At 11:40 a.m., c.s.t. on Friday, November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and their party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Tex. Behind them was the first day of a Texas trip planned 5 months before by the President, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and John B. Connally Jr., Governor of Texas. After leaving the White House on Thursday morning, the President had flown initially to San Antonio where Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson joined the party and the President dedicated new research facilities at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. Following a testimonial dinner in Houston for U.S. Representative Albert Thomas, the President flew to Fort Worth where he spent the night and a breakfast gathering on Friday. Planned for later that day were a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a luncheon speech at the Trade Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception and speak at a Democratic fundraising dinner. From Austin, he would proceed to the Texas ranch of the President's friend, Gov-

ernor Connally at the Governor's left. Agent William R. Greer of the Secret Service was driving, and Agent Roy H. Kellerman was sitting to his right.

Directly behind the Presidential limousine was an open "followup" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat, two in the rear, and two on each running board. These agents, in accordance with normal Secret Service procedures, were instructed to scan the crowds, the roofs, and windows of buildings, overpasses, and crossings for signs of trouble. Behind the "followup" car was the Vice Presidential car carrying the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson and Senator Ralph W. Yarborough. Next were a Vice Presidential "followup" car and several cars and buses for additional dignitaries, press representatives, and others.

The motorcade left Love Field shortly after 11:50 a.m. and proceeded through residential neighborhoods, stopping twice at the President's request to greet well-wishers among the friendly crowds. Each time the President's car halted, Secret Service agents from the "followup" car moved forward to assume a protective stance near the President and Mrs. Kennedy. As the motorcade reached Main Street, a principal east-west artery in downtown Dallas, the welcome became tumultuous. At the extreme west end of Main Street the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and proceeded north for one block in order to make a left turn on Elm Street, the most direct and convenient approach to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. As the President's car approached the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets, there loomed directly ahead on the intersection's northwest corner a seven-story warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the Vice President's car, Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade Mart. The President's car, which had been going north, made a sharp turn toward the

left running board of the "followup" car, heard a noise which sounded like a firecracker and saw the President suddenly lean forward and to the left. He jumped off the car and raced toward the President's limousine. In the front seat of the Vice Presidential car, Agent Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unusual movements in the crowd. He vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the Vice President in order to protect him. At the same time, Agent Kellerman in the front seat of the Presidential limousine turned to observe the President's



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

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

Lyndon B. Johnson sworn in as the 36th President of the United States by Federal District Judge Sarah T. Hughes in Washington, D.C., at 5:58 p.m. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was completely pathologically examined. The examination disclosed the large wound observed in the front of the neck had been enlarged by the Dallas Police Parkland doctor

and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday.

Planned for later that day were a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a luncheon speech at the Trade-Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception and speak at a Democratic fundraising dinner. From Austin he would proceed to the Texas ranch of the Vice President. Evident on this trip were the varied roles which an American President performs—Head of State, Chief Executive, party leader, and, in this instance, prospective candidate for reelection.

The Dallas motorcade, it was hoped, would evoke a demonstration of the President's personal popularity in a city which he had lost in the 1960 election. Once it had been decided that the trip to Texas would span 2 days, those responsible for planning, primarily Governor Connally and Kenneth O'Donnell, a special assistant to the President, agreed that a motorcade through Dallas would be desirable. The Secret Service was told on November 8 that 45 minutes had been allotted to a motorcade procession from Love Field to the site of a luncheon planned by Dallas business and civic leaders in honor of the President. After considering the facilities and security problems of several buildings, the Trade-Mart was chosen as the luncheon site. Given this selection and in accordance with the customary practice of affording the greatest number of people an opportunity to see the President, the motorcade route selected was a natural one. The route was approved by the local host committee and White House representatives on November 18 and publicized in the local papers starting on November 19. This advance publicity made it clear that the motorcade would leave Main Street and pass the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets as it proceeded to the Trade-Mart by way of the Stemmons Freeway.

By midmorning of November 22, clearing skies in Dallas dispelled the threat of rain and the President greeted the crowds from his open limousine without the "bubletop," which was at that time a plastic shield, furnishing protection only against inclement weather. To the left of the President in the rear seat was Mrs. Kennedy. In the jump seat were Governor Connally, who was in front of the

ange brick warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the Vice President's car, Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade-Mart.

The President's car which had been going north made a sharp turn toward the southwest onto Elm Street. At a speed of about 11 miles per hour, it started down the gradual descent toward a railroad overpass under which the motorcade would proceed before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was now on the President's right, and he waved to the crowd assembled there as he passed the building. Dealey Plaza—an open, landscaped area marking the western end of downtown Dallas—stretched out to the President's left. A Secret Service agent riding in the motorcade radioed the Trade-Mart that the President would arrive in 5 minutes.

Seconds later shots resounded in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck. He appeared to stiffen momentarily and lurch slightly forward in his seat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine. It traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the left lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie. Before the shooting started, Governor Connally had been facing toward the crowd on the right. He started to turn toward the left and suddenly felt a blow on his back. The Governor had been hit by a bullet which entered at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh. The force of the bullet's impact appeared to spin the Governor to his right, and Mrs. Connally pulled him down into her lap. Another bullet then struck President Kennedy in the rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound. The President fell to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

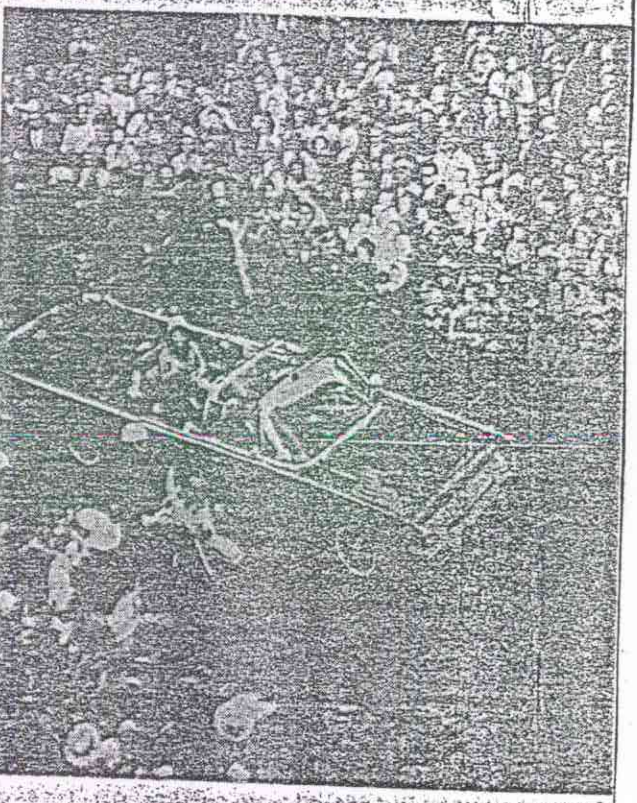
Secret Service Agent Clinton J. Hill, riding on

ward toward the President's limousine. In the front seat of the Vice Presidential car, Agent Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unusual movements in the crowd. He vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the Vice President in order to protect him. At the same time Agent Kellerman in the front seat of the Presidential limousine turned to observe the President. Seeing that the President was struck, Kellerman instructed the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit." He radioed ahead to the lead car, "Get us to the hospital immediately." Agent Greer immediately accelerated the Presidential car. As it gained speed, Agent Hill managed to pull himself onto the back of the car where Mrs. Kennedy had climbed. Hill pushed her back into the rear seat and shielded the stricken President and Mrs. Kennedy as the President's car proceeded at high speed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, 4 miles away. At Parkland, the President was immediately treated by a team of physicians who had been alerted for the President's

heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulse beat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately one-fourth inch in diameter in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. Totally absorbed in the immediate task of trying to preserve the President's life, the attending doctors never turned the President over for an examination of his back. At 1 p.m., after all heart activity ceased and the Last Rites were administered by a priest, President Kennedy was pronounced dead. Governor Connally underwent surgery and ultimately recovered from his serious wounds.

Upon learning of the President's death, Vice President Johnson left Parkland Hospital under close guard and proceeded to the Presidential plane at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanying her husband's body, boarded the plane shortly thereafter. At 2:38 p.m., in the central compartment of the plane,

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



Presidential limousine in Dallas motorcade

and Conclusions

sion on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy



N FITZGERALD KENNEDY

President of the United States

January 29, 1917—November 22, 1963

Dallas Police the result of e from the the shoot- rs noted in- ing move- possible ough they ct a pulse- erved the nd. in the ad and a proximately in diameter hird of his ort to facil- the physi- d a trach- larging the nd inserting absorbed in back of tr-

Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th Pres- ident of the United States by Federal District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes. The plane left immediately for Washington, D.C., ar- riving at Andrews AFB, Md., at 5:58 p.m., e.s.t. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Med- ical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was given a complete pathological ex- amination. The autopsy disclosed the large head wound observed at Park- land and the wound in the front of the neck which had been enlarged by the Parkland doctors when they performed the tre-

from which the sound of the shots emanated. Within a few minutes, however, attention centered on the Texas School Book Depos- itory Building as the source of the shots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depos- itory Co., which distrib- uted school textbooks of several publishers and leased space to representa- tives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the building worked for these publishers. The bal- ance, including a 15-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository

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

When the shots were fired, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker, was riding in the motorcade at a point sev- eral cars behind the Pres- ident. He had turned right from Main Street onto Houston Street and was about 200 feet south of Elm Street when he heard a shot. Baker, having recent- ly returned from a week of deer hunting, was certain the shot came from a high- powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository Building. He raced his mot- orcycle to the building, dis- mounted, scanned the area to the west and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered Baker his help. They entered the building, and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor, they dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes had elapsed since the shooting.

When they reached the second-floor landing on their way up to the top of the building, Patrolman Baker thought he caught a glimpse of someone through the small glass window in the door sep- arating the hall area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunchroom. Gun in hand, he rushed to the door and saw a man about 20 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunch- room. The man was empty- handed. At Baker's com- mand, the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceed- ed, with Truly, up the stairs. The man they en-

utes later, and just 45 min- utes after the assassination, another violent shooting oc- curred in Dallas. The vic- tim was Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police, an officer with a good rec- ord during his more than 11 years with the police force. He was shot near the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, about nine-tenths of a mile from Oswald's roominghouse. At the time of the assassina- tion, Tippit was alone in his patrol car, the routine prac- tice for most police patrol cars at this time of day. He had been ordered by radio at 12:45 p.m. to proceed to the central Oak Cliff area as part of a concentration of patrol car activity around the center of the city following the assassina- tion. At 12:54 Tippit ra- dioed that he had moved as directed and would be available for any emer- gency. By this time the po- lice radio had broadcast several messages alerting the police to the suspect described by Brennan at the scene of the assassina- tion—a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 165 pounds.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., Tippit was driving slowly in an easterly direc- tion on East 10th Street in Oak Cliff. About 100 feet past the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Ave- nue, Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction. The man met the general de- scription of the suspect wanted in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the righthand side of the car, and apparently ex- changed words with Tippit through the window. Tip- pit opened the door on the left side and started to walk around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man on the side- walk drew a revolver and fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly. An automobile re- pairman, Domingo Benav- ides, heard the shots and stopped his pickup truck on the opposite side of the street about 25 feet in front of Tippit's car. He observed the gunman start back to- ward Patton Avenue, re- moving the empty car- tridge cases from the gun as he went. Benavides rushed

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a possible source of the snots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co., which distributed school textbooks of several publishers and leased space to representatives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the building worked for these publishers. The balance, including a 15-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository Co. itself.

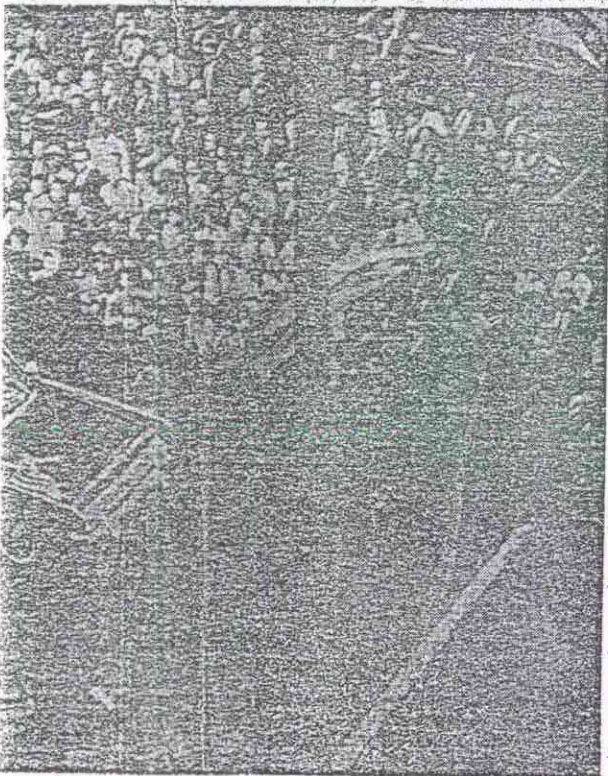
Several eyewitnesses in front of the building reported that they saw a rifle being fired from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. One eyewitness, Howard L. Brennan, had been watching the parade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite and facing the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

the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded, with Truly, up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet—a loner. His name was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Within about one minute after his encounter with Baker and Truly, Oswald was seen passing through the second-floor offices. In his hand was a full "Coke" bottle which he had purchased from a vending machine in the lunchroom. He was walking toward the front of the building where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of the building on the first floor. Approximately 7 minutes later, at about 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the Depository Building. The bus was traveling west toward the very building from which Oswald had come. Its route lay through the Oak Cliff section in southwest Dallas, where it would pass seven blocks east of the roominghouse in which Oswald was living, at 1026 North Beckley Avenue. On the bus was Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies who immediately recognized him. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately 3 or 4 minutes, during which time it proceeded only two blocks because of the traffic jam created by the motorcade and the assassination. Oswald then left the bus.

A few minutes later he entered a vacant taxi four blocks away and asked the driver to take him to a point on North Beckley Avenue several blocks beyond his roominghouse. The trip required 5 or 6 minutes. At about 1 p.m. Oswald arrived at the roominghouse. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was surprised to see Oswald at midday and remarked to him that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. He made no reply. A few minutes later Oswald emerged from his room zipping up his jacket and rushed out of the house.

Approximately 14 minutes after he left the roominghouse, the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded, with Truly, up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet—a loner. His name was Lee Harvey Oswald.



essential limousine in Dallas motorcade.

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Continued From
Preceding Page

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

In a shoe store a few blocks farther west on Jefferson, the manager, Johnny Calvin Brewer, heard the siren of a police car moments after the shooting. The police officer in Oak Cliff, Brewer saw a man step quickly into the entranceway of the store and stand there with his back toward the street. When the police car made a U-turn and headed back in the direction of the Tippit shooting, the man left and Brewer followed him. He saw the man enter the Texas Theatre, a motion picture house about 60 feet away, without buying a ticket. Brewer pointed this out to the cashier, Mrs. Julia Postal, who called the police. The time was shortly after 1:40 p.m.

At 1:29 p.m., the police radio had noted the similarity in the descriptions of the suspects in the Tippit shooting and the assassination. At 1:43 p.m., in response to Mrs. Postal's call, the police radio sounded the alarm: "Have information: a suspect just went in the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theater was surrounded. The house lights were then turned up. Patrolman M. N. McDonald and several other policemen approached the man, who had been pointed out to them by Brewer.

McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say, "Well, it's all over now." The man drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left hand. After a brief struggle McDonald and several other police officers disarmed and handcuffed the suspect and drove him to police headquarters, arriving at approximately 2 p.m.

Following the assassination, police cars had rushed to the Texas School Book Depository in response to the many radio messages reporting that the shots had been fired from the Depository Building. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer, of the Dallas Police Department, arrived at the scene shortly after hearing the first of these police radio messages at 12:34 p.m. Some of the officers who had been assigned to the area of Elm and Houston Streets for the motorcade were talking to witnesses and watching the

the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained no prints, he held the rifle by the stock while Captain Fritz ejected a live shell by operating the bolt. Lieutenant Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle itself was the serial number "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,

attended a military boarding school, Lee lived at home and developed a warm attachment to Ekdahl, occasionally accompanying his mother and stepfather on business trips around the country. Lee started school in Benbrook, Tex., but in the fall of 1946, after a separation from Ekdahl, Marguerite Oswald reentered Lee in the first grade in Covington, La. In January 1947, while Lee was still in the first grade, the family moved to Fort Worth, Tex., as the result of an attempted reconciliation between Ekdahl and Lee's mother. A year and a half later, before Lee was 9, his mother was divorced from her third husband as the result of a divorce action instituted by Ekdahl

disturbed youngster" and recommended psychiatric treatment.

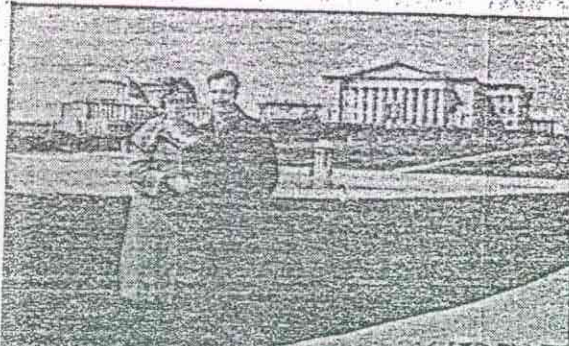
In May 1953, after having been at Youth House for 3 weeks, Lee Oswald returned to school where his attendance and grades temporarily improved. By the following fall, however, the probation officer reported that virtually every teacher complained about the boy's behavior. His mother insisted that he did not need psychiatric assistance. Although there was apparently some improvement in Lee's behavior during the next few months, the court recommended further treatment. In January 1954, while Lee's case was still pending, Marguerite and Lee left for New Orleans, the

of authority by spent much of his reading. He was taled once for an unregistered owned weapon other occasion, provocative his noncommissioned. He was, however, able to comply discipline, even experiences in Corps did not ll expectations.

Oswald served overseas until 1958, most of During his final Marine Corps stationed for the Santa Ana, Calif showed a mark

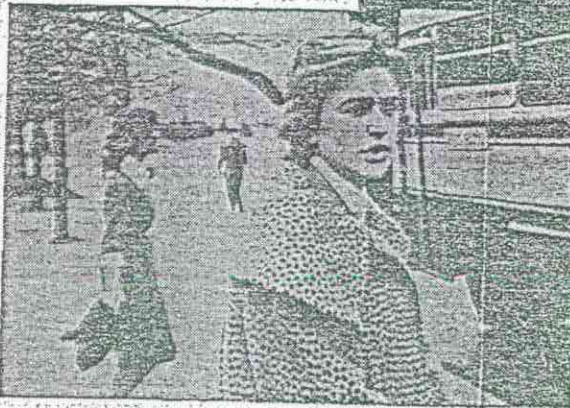
'...A Suspect Just Went

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



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

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



MARINA WAITING FOR OSWALD (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2623)

[A page from the Commission's report.]