



THE TRIAL OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

STIPULATED FACTS

1. On October 15, 1963, Ruth Payne, Marina Oswald's landlady, told Lee Harvey Oswald about a job at the Texas School Book Depository.

2. Oswald began his employment filling book orders at the Texas School Book Depository on October 16, 1963, and was employed there on November 22, 1963.

3. On November 22, 1963, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the President of the United States.

4. On November 8, 1963, the White House decided a motorcade through Dallas would take place.

5. On November 18, 1963, the White House was informed of the motorcade route through Dallas, and on November 19, that route was first publicized.

6. On November 22, 1963, Eddie Piper saw Oswald at 12:00 Noon on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald said he was "going up to eat." The lunchroom was on the second floor of the Book Depository.

7. The motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository building shortly after 12:30 p.m., approximately five minutes later than scheduled.

8. Mrs. Robert Reid saw Oswald two and one-half to three minutes after the shooting on the second floor of the Book Depository walking toward the front of the building, where a staircase was located. Three minutes after the shooting, Officer Barnett stationed himself at the front door of the building and noted that people entered and exited the building during the next several minutes. Seven to ten minutes after the shooting, two police officers were told to station themselves at the front door and not let anyone in or out. Twenty minutes after the shooting, no police officers were stationed at the rear door of the Book Depository building. At least 50 minutes after the shooting, while police were questioning Book Depository employees, they were approached by building superintendent Roy Truly, who informed that Oswald was missing. At least one other employee, Charles Givens, was also missing.

9. Approximately ten minutes after the shooting, Oswald's former landlady saw him board a bus seven short blocks east of the Book Depository.

10. Approximately half an hour after the shooting, Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney found a pile of cartons in front of the window on the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Book Depository. He also found three empty cartridges on the floor near the window.

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11. Approximately 50 minutes after the shooting, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone squeezed through a slight space between some boxes and the wall, near the stairwell in the northeast corner of the sixth floor. Using his flashlight, on the floor, he caught a glimpse of a rifle stuffed down between two rows of boxes. The rifle was partially hidden from view when standing directly above it because of another box or so pulled over the top of it.

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12. The rifle was later identified as the Mannlicher-Carcano ordered from a magazine in Oswald's handwriting by A. Hidell on March 13, 1963, and shipped on March 20, 1963. It was determined to have fired the three cartridges found on the sixth floor. In addition, the bullet found at Parkland Hospital and the two fragments found in the President's limousine were determined to have been fired from this same rifle. However, it was not possible to determine whether the two bullet fragments found in the President's limousine were from the same bullet or from two different bullets.

13. James Tague was standing on Commerce Street near the bridge abutment of the underpass. During the shooting he was struck in the cheek by some object. The FBI determined that a mark found on the curb near James Tague was essentially lead and could not have originated from the lead core of the bullet. Based on the absence of copper,

however, the FBI determined that the mark could not have been caused by an un mutilated full metal jacket bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher.

14. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper for the woman in whose roominghouse Oswald lived, saw Oswald enter the roominghouse at 1026 North Beckley around 1:00 p.m. or maybe a little after, on November 22, 1963, and leave three to four minutes after. The roominghouse is located about nine-tenths of a mile from where Patrolman J.D. Tippit was shot.

15. The Texas Theatre, where Oswald was arrested, is located approximately eight blocks from where Officer Tippit was shot.

16. In the Texas Theatre, Oswald struck the arresting officer, Patrolman McDonald, with his left fist and attempted to pull a gun on him.

17. When arrested at the Texas Theatre, Oswald had in his possession a .38 caliber revolver that had been ordered, under the name A.J. Hidell, in handwriting matching Oswald's.

18. The four cartridges found at the corner of 10th and Patton Streets, near the Tippit shooting, were fired from the Smith & Wesson .38 caliber revolver that Oswald had in his possession when he was arrested at the Texas Theatre. The bullets that were recovered had been shot from a weapon with five lands and grooves and a right twist,

characteristic of Oswald's revolver, as well as other Smith & Wesson's. However, the markings on those bullets had inconsistent individual characteristics, making it impossible to trace them to any particular weapon. Of the four bullets recovered, three were made by Winchester-Western and one by Remington-Peters, but of the four cartridges found, two were Winchester-Western and two were Remington-Peters.