

CBS NEWS EXTRA

"November 22 and The Warren Report"

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With CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

Walter Cronkite

Dan Rather

PRODUCED BY: Leslie Midgley

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ANNOUNCER: You are watching an official re-enactment of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, filmed from the window where the alleged assassin crouched, and through the telescopic sight of his rifle.

This is a CBS NEWS EXTRA: "November 22nd and the Warren Report."

Here is CBS NEWS Correspondent Walter Cronkite.

CRONKITE: November 22nd, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot to death in full view of hundreds of spectators watching him in a Dallas, Texas, motorcade.

Forty-eight hours later, the man Dallas police said shot the President, Lee Harvey Oswald, was himself killed by Jack Ruby, in full view of millions of Americans watching television.

This bizarre sequence of double killings raised great questions. Who actually fired the shots that killed Kennedy? Why did Ruby shoot Oswald? Was there a conspiracy? Were right-wingers involved? Was it a Russian plot? A Cuban plot?

The new President, Lyndon Johnson, ordered these questions answered. He appointed a commission of seven prominent Americans to investigate the whole affair. He literally drafted Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren as chairman.

This committee labored ten months, took testimony from hundreds of witnesses, then brought forth a document close to a thousand pages. The report is signed by Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States; Richard B. Russell, Senator from Georgia; John Sherman Cooper, Senator from Kentucky; Hale Boggs, Representative from Louisiana; Gerald R. Ford, Representative from Michigan; Allen W. Dulles, ex-head of the CIA; John J. McCloy, diplomat and presidential adviser.

President Johnson received that report on Thursday. He specified that it be made public today, at 6:30 PM, Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Beginning at 6:30, CBS NEWS will reveal the substance of that report. During this two-hour broadcast there will be no commercial announcements.

A month ago, long before the Commission finished its work, CBS NEWS set out to interview the key witnesses who appeared before the Commission. Those officially involved in the Warren Commission's investigation -- the FBI men, the Secret Service agents -- in all propriety, declined to talk before our cameras. But the dozens of ordinary men and women, whose lives have become deeply involved with the story of the President's death, told us basically the same story that they told the Warren Commission.

Among these witnesses -- the wife, the mother, the best friend, the boardinghouse keeper, the police chief, the boss, the fellow workers, the girls who took a picture, the Governor, the rifle range manager, the bus driver, the cab driver, the woman who saw Policeman Tippit shot, the clerk who spotted a suspect, the officer who captured Lee Harvey Oswald.

The assassination of President Kennedy was, inevitably, a mystery story on a grand scale. On the scene, covering the events of those dark days, was CBS NEWS Correspondent Dan Rather.

RATHER: During the last five months, CBS NEWS has been filming interviews with people involved in the Kennedy and Oswald murder stories. All of these people were principal witnesses for the Warren Commission. These CBS NEWS interviews were conducted by Eddie Barker, News Director for CBS affiliate KRLD-TV in Dallas.

He, too, was an on-the-scene reporter for radio and television during those days.

The story is essentially that of two men whose paths came a fatal 270 feet apart on a Friday afternoon last November. One man was President Kennedy, halfway through a triumphant tour of Texas. He had decided on the trip against the advice of some Texas friends, who thought he might not get a warm welcome. But the Texas trip had gone well. There had been wildly enthusiastic crowds in San Antonio, Houston, and Ft. Worth -- and even in Dallas, where political feeling ran strongly against Mr. Kennedy, the magic of his name and prestige of his office brought out a huge, warm crowd.

Among that crowd was a man named Oswald - a man who all his life had stood a little apart from society. He had served in the Marines, then suddenly gone to Russia - defected - then changed his mind. With financial assistance from the American Embassy, he returned 32 months later with a Russian wife, Marina. He had trouble getting a job, and got involved in a pro-Castro movement in New Orleans. Last November, Oswald was working in Dallas in a building beneath which the Presidential motorcade was to pass.

What was Oswald's background? Few people really knew. Among those called for Warren Commission testimony on the subject were Oswald's wife, his mother, and Mrs. Ruth Paine, in whose home Marina Oswald and her children stayed.

First, with Eddie Barker, the mother, Marguerite Oswald.

MARGUERITE
OSWALD:

He was a happy-go-lucky youngster, actually. He had a dog. He had a bicycle. He belonged to the Y. He used to go to

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the Y and go swimming. I know many a time while I'd work he'd come in to see me from the Y, wringing wet, and being the winter-time, and I'd tell him he was going to catch cold because his hair was still wet - like all boys, he wouldn't dry himself thoroughly. He loved to play Monopoly. He knew any and everything there was to know about animals. He studied animals, was often in the zoo, and as we know he was picked up in the Bronx Zoo while in New York playing hooky from school.

And I consider that normal, also - playing hooky from school - many, many boys do this. We know, and it's sad, and unfortunate, that Lee was deprived of his father, and he was born two months after his father had expired. But we must understand that Lee had two brothers, so he was not raised just with a woman alone.

BARKER: Mrs. Oswald, how old was Lee when he went in the Marine Corps?

MARGUERITE
OSWALD: Lee was exactly 17 years old when he went in the Marine Corps. He enlisted on his birthday.

BARKER: Mrs. Oswald, why do you think your son went to Russia?

MARGUERITE
OSWALD: I think my son was sent to Russia. You see, Lee knew Russian fluently - read and write it. He filed an application for Albert Schweitzer's school and on the application - I have an original application - it stated that "I speak and write Russian."

BARKER: Where did he learn this?

MARGUERITE
OSWALD: This is what I was going to tell you. He learned this while in the Marines, because Lee was in the Marines and

only out three days when he went to Russia. So Lee had to learn this while in the Marines.

BARKER: What did you think about your son marrying a Russian girl?

MARGUERITE

OSWALD: Well, to me, a Russian girl, any foreign girl, a Negro, or just any human being lives and breathes just like I do. And so it made no difference to me that he married a Russian girl. I believe that Lee was told to marry the Russian girl. He probably loved her and was going with her, because he knew her six weeks when he married her. But I think that he had orders from the State Department to marry the Russian girl.

BARKER: Mrs. Oswald, do you feel that your son was an agent of the CIA?

MARGUERITE

OSWALD: Yes, it's not that I feel that he was an agent of the CIA. It's because I have so much correspondence with the State Department, plus the letters that Lee wrote to me from Russia, that indicate that he was an agent of our government, definitely.

BARKER: Did he ever intimate to you in any way that he was an agent of the government?

MARGUERITE

OSWALD: No, and there again, this is Lee's disposition. He wouldn't tell a mother that he was working for the government. Possibly, he might think that I might give the secret away. I'm under the impression that when you are a CIA or any undercover agent, then naturally you're a little secretive about it, and the boy wouldn't tell me that.

CRONKITE: Mrs. Oswald's opinions about her son and his career are the same she says she expressed to the Warren Commission.

The two most important questions she raises are: What was Oswald doing in Russia? And was he, at any time, an agent of the United States or the Soviet Government?

There are other interesting and vital questions involved in this matter of Oswald's relations with our government. In order to leave Russia, he borrowed \$435 from the State Department. In order to get a new passport, he needed to repay it. He repaid it in full, while working sporadically at \$1.50 an hour, barely enough to support his family, and in June of last year Oswald applied for a passport to various countries of Europe, including Russia. He received that passport in just one day. With his record, how did he get one so fast? We'll have the Warren Commission's answers when the report is made public in an hour and a quarter.

Now for more testimony from witnesses who appeared before the Commission and were interviewed later by CBS NEWS. Here again is Dan Rather.

RATHER: Lee Harvey Oswald lived last November in a Dallas boardinghouse under an assumed name. His family lived in a Dallas suburb, in the home of their best friend, Mrs. Ruth Paine. What did she think of the Oswalds?

MRS. PAINE: In the spring I felt that he didn't care -- that -- all I knew, really, about him was that he wanted her to be sent back to the Soviet Union, and she didn't want to go, and it was knowing this, really, that led to my first inviting her to stay with me, feeling that it was somehow inhospitable not to offer her an alternative, when she didn't want to go back. And I thought very ill of him that he was wanting to send her back.

BARKER: As you look back on your knowing Lee Harvey Oswald,

did he ever appear to be irrational in any way? How would you describe him, in that sense?

MRS. PAINE: I would say he never appeared to be irrational, no. I - I thought of him as an unhappy person, a person dissatisfied with the life he was leading and with the society he was in. I think he had been just as dissatisfied in Russia as he was here.

BARKER: As I understand it, the rifle that he used in the assassination of the President was stored in your garage. Is this correct?

MRS. PAINE: Well, from what's happened since, I judge so. I didn't know that he had a gun. I would have not wanted him to keep it here if I had known.

RATHER: The rifle which Oswald carries so proudly in this photograph was Italian war surplus, bought by Oswald under an assumed name from a mail order house. The rifle and the scope sight cost him \$19.95. His wife had good reason to remember it.

MARINA OSWALD: He came in the house 11:30. He was so pale, nervous in talking about what happened to him. He told, "I tried to shoot General Walker." And I ask him who is General Walker. And he told me he was Facist. And I asked him if he had wife and children, and he say no, he is single. He said, but this does not make a difference, it does not make it wrong or right, or wrong or right. And he told me if Hitler was shot before war this was better for most people.

BARKER: Did you ever see the rifle?

MARINA OSWALD: Yes. But, you know, I fear to take this rifle. I just saw it, you know, in the corner. I never touched it. his rifle.

BARKER: Did you see the pistol?

MARINA OSWALD: Yes.

BARKER: Where did he keep the pistol?

MARINA OSWALD: In his room, and he don't like if I go in his room. He don't want if I see what he has in his room. He keep it closed.

RATHER: In the spring of 1963 Oswald signed his membership card in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with an alias. This was in New Orleans, where he had found a job and to where he had moved Marina. He spent hours passing out pamphlets on New Orleans streets for the Fair Play Committee. But he lost his job, and in September, only two months before the assassination, Mrs. Paine drove the family back to Dallas.

MRS. PAINE: I thought of him as a dissenter, a pamphlet-passer, a person not contented with society as it was nor with himself nor his - the credit he was getting - for being the sort of person he was. I think he felt he wasn't noticed or given sufficient credit. His wife complained of him as having an overblown opinion of himself, and I think he did. He was not a particularly capable person. And he certainly had very little training, so that he was not able to get jobs that interested him. He was lucky, indeed, to get any job.

He argued some with his wife. I never saw him violent with her. He was here a guest, and recognized that fact, polite to me at all times. And I could see that he cared about Marina a great deal. I really felt that she was his only human contact of real value to him. He was by himself a great deal. He didn't try to make friends. But he valued his closeness with Marina and knew that she was a good wife for him.

RATHER: During the last weeks of his life Oswald lived in this rooming house, a few miles from downtown Dallas. The housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts, recalls her lodger well.

BARKER: Tell me about the first time you ever saw O.H. Lee.

MRS. ROBERTS: Well, he came in in the afternoon around four between three and four o'clock - and wanted to rent a room. I had one small room, just a little eight dollar room. And he'd taken it and registered as O.H. Lee.

BARKER: What did he say when he came in?

MRS. ROBERTS: Wanted to see the room that I had for rent, and I showed him the only one that was for rent. And he'd taken it, said he wanted to be closer to his work. But he didn't have the job then at that Texas bookstore, he got it that day and went to work the next morning.

BARKER: Did he pay his rent on time?

MRS. ROBERTS: Oh, yes, all except but one weekend, and that was on Armistice Day, and he came back in and said, "Well, I had a long weekend" - which was on Tuesday - and paid his rent. He always paid on Monday afternoon when he come in.

BARKER: What did you talk to him about when he paid the rent?

MRS. ROBERTS: Well, I'd just take it, and I'd say thank you, and he'd turn and walk off and never say nothing. I didn't get a good grunt out of him.

CRONKITE: Those stories raise some more questions with which the Warren Commission Report will deal. Did he own the rifle and pistol used in the double murder? Did he actually try to kill retired General Edwin Walker?

RATHER: Oswald got a job in the Texas Schoolbook Depository on the corner of Elm and Houston streets. There have been published reports supposing that he may have been planted in that building by

conspirators who wanted him there where he could fire at the President, or to get others in positions to do so. But these witnesses before the Warren Commission told another version of how and why Oswald was employed. Mrs. Paine, who knew Oswald needed a job; Mrs. William A. Randle, who knew where he might get one from Roy S. Truly at the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

BARKER: Mrs. Paine, did you help him obtain the job that he had at the Texas Schoolbook Depository?

MRS. PAINE: Well, it came about through a coincidence. I was having coffee with a neighbor who was there also. Lee had spent a week unsuccessfully looking for a job in Dallas. And this was a Monday. And my neighbor and I and Marina were all talking about this difficulty, how hard it was for him, since he, for one thing, was not able to drive, couldn't get to a good many jobs that might be available. And our neighbor who was there suggested that there might be an opening at the Schoolbook Depository.

MRS. RANDLE: I did not know there was a job open there, but since my brother had got work there, I thought there might be another opening there.

MRS. PAINE: When Lee called at the house that evening - Monday evening - I told him about this possibility, and he applied the next day and was accepted.

TRULY: So he came down and filled out an application. I interviewed him. He seemed to be well-mannered, quiet, and intelligent young fellow. He stated to me and also put on his application that he had been serving in the Marines and had an honorable discharge. He was in good physical shape, had been in no trouble, and needed the job, needed to go to work to support his family.

So I told him that, after talking with him, that we had some temporary work, that I would try him on it, if he cared to go to work in a warehouse.

CRONKITE: The question basic in those interviews is: how did Oswald come to be in a position where he could shoot the President. And of course, that question is bound up with the much larger one concerning a possible conspiracy by others to have Oswald - or to help him - perform the deed. The Warren Report will answer.

RATHER: Lee Harvey Oswald was known to the FBI in Dallas.
An FBI agent, James Hostie, had visited Marina just a few weeks before the assassination. According to one explanation published after the shooting, that check by the FBI was considered a routine one, not connected with the approaching trip of the President. But was information about Oswald passed on by the FBI to the Secret Service? Only the Warren Commission Report can answer that. Was FBI information on Oswald given to Dallas police? Eddie Barker asked Police Chief Jesse Curry.

BARKER: Had the Dallas Police Department ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22nd?

CURRY: No, sir, we did not have any information on this man in our criminal intelligence file, and that's normally where it would have been, in our subversive file, as we refer to it.

CRONKITE: And Captain Pat Gunnaway, Dallas Police Intelligence Officer:

GUNNOWAY: The first time I heard the name, Lee Harvey Oswald, was on the afternoon of the 22nd of November, 1963.

CRONKITE: A most obvious question: why weren't the Dallas Police warned about Oswald? And, did the FBI and Secret Service

exchange information about Oswald? The Warren Report must answer these questions, and go on to the larger subject of the whole process of protecting the President during his Texas trip and other trips, and including the rules and the roles of local police, the Secret Service, which has always had the primary duty of guarding Presidents, and the FBI. Their roles and missions in relation to what happened in Dallas are expected to result in recommendations for changes in the way Presidents are protected.

RATHER: Since he lived in Dallas not far from his job at the Book Depository and his family lived 15 miles away with Mrs. Paine out in the suburb of Irving, Oswald used to ride out to the Paine home on Friday nights with a fellow worker, Wesley Frazier. He usually stayed in Irving during the weekend and returned to the Book Depository with Frazier on Monday mornings. But one week in November his routine changed.

FRAZIER: Well, he come to me the Thursday, November the 21st, and asked me could he ride home with me that afternoon? And I said, "Why, yes," and I said, "Why are you going home this afternoon?" And he replied that he wanted to go home and pick up some some curtain rods so he could put some curtains up in his apartment. And I said, "Oh, very well." And then I said, "Well, will you be going home with me tomorrow also?" And he said no, he said he wouldn't be going home with me on the 22nd.

BARKER: So he told you that he wanted to come out there and pick up some curtain rods, and this was on Tuesday morning?

FRAZIER: Yes, sir.

BARKER: And at that time he told you that he would not ride home with you Friday night?

FRAZIER: Right.

CRONKITE: Why did Oswald want to go to Irving Thursday? What was in the parcel he carried? On the evening of November 21st President Kennedy arrived at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth, where he was to spend the night before continuing on to Dallas and Austin the next morning. And Lee Oswald was with his wife and children in Irving.

RATHER: The next day was November 22nd. Few Americans would ever forget where they were and what they were doing that day. When the Warren Commission started trying to reconstruct the who, what, when and where of that Black Friday in Dallas these were the key witnesses: Police Chief Curry, in the lead car of the Presidential motorcade; Texas Governor Connally, who was with the President in the car behind; three of the men at the Book Depository, James Jarman, Harold Norman and Bonnie Rae Williams. All three of them would be watching from the fifth floor as this dramatic picture taken a few moments after the assassination later showed; Howard L. Brennan, who was standing across from the Book Depository, he saw the fatal shot fired from a sixth floor window; Mary Moorman and Jean Hill, the two young Dallas women who'd wanted a snapshot of the President and got one exactly when the shooting started; Police officer James Foster, who was on guard at the railroad overpass; and the voices of Dallas policemen, for every time a radio message went between the squad cars and the police headquarters it was tape-recorded.

Lee Harvey Oswald was driven from suburban Irving to downtown Dallas the morning of November 22nd by his co-worker Wesley Frazier. They talked about the rain and they talked about

babies. Oswald had a package of what he said were curtain rods. As Oswald and Frazier drove and talked, President Kennedy was talking at a breakfast in Fort Worth.

KENNEDY: I introduced myself in Paris by saying that I was the man who had accompanied Mrs. Kennedy to Paris. I'm getting somewhat that same sensation as I travel around Texas. Nobody wonders what Lyndon and I wear. (Laughter - applause)

MASTER OF

CEREMONIES: Mr. President, we know that you don't wear a hat. We couldn't let you leave Fort Worth without providing you with some protection against the rain. (Applause)

KENNEDY: I'll put it on in the White House on Monday. If you'll come up there you'll have a chance to see it then.

RATHER: Outside the sun was about to break through the drizzle. From Fort Worth the Kennedys flew to Dallas. With them was Governor Connally. The story he told the Warren Commission he repeated to Eddie Barker.

BARKER: How about the plane trip over from Fort Worth to Dallas? Were you with the President during that?

CONNALLY: Yes, I was with the President from the time he arrived in San Antonio on the 21st - I travelled in the car with him at all times, Mrs. Connally and I did - and we flew over from Fort Worth with him. He was jubilant about the reception he'd had in Fort Worth. This was the third stop we'd made. And we were all eagerly awaiting the arrival in Dallas, which we didn't talk about much, as you well know, because it's not a very long flight in a 707 from Dallas - from Fort Worth to Dallas.

RATHER: Almost half of the Presidents in this century have been targets for would-be assassins. But for President Kennedy

this was a risk that had to be taken. And arriving in Dallas, he took it. He loved to mingle in crowds. It seemed to give him new spirit and sustenance. And he thought a President should see and be seen by the people. He did not want risks to force him into a closed, protected automobile, and since the rain had stopped, there was no other reason for using one. So, in an open convertible, the Kennedys sat on the back seat, the Connallys on the middle or jump seat, and the motorcade started.

CONNALLY: I would say we received as warm, as enthusiastic, as spontaneous a reception as we did in any city in this state. And it was really wonderful, to the point where, just as we turned down by the Courthouse, Nellie turned around and said to the President - she was so impressed by the warmth of the reception - she turned around and said to the President, "You can't say that Dallas doesn't love you too." And he said, "No, I think that's apparent," or words to that effect.

POLICE CAR: Everything's in good shape out here at Market Hall. Traffic's moving well. The crowd is - there is not any crowd on the side of the streets - a good crowd along the edges of the barricades.

CONNALLY: Well, it was me that had made the remark - this remark - "Well, in five minutes we'll have it over with," meaning that we were five minutes away from the Trade Mart.

BRENNAN: I noticed this one man on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Store by himself. Well, he left the window a couple of times in the course of seven or eight or ten minutes.

RATHER: The time was almost 12:30. The motorcade would turn and turn again at the Book Depository. There three of the

employees were watching from windows on the fifth floor. Oswald, according to Dallas Police, was one floor above, hidden behind a stack of cartons. Right across the street was a low concrete wall, and there Mr. Brennan was sitting. He would see the President clearly and also see the Book Depository.

Having made the turn, the motorcade would go on down Elm Street. Here two young women waited with a Polaroid camera, and they would have their pictures just seconds after the President passed. From there the motorcade went beneath a railway overpass. On that overpass was Dallas policeman James Foster. He had already checked the identity of the men working on the overpass. The motorcade made the first turn.

NORMAN: The President was getting close. It wouldn't be too long before I'd get to see the President. And when he turned down Houston Street, well, I saw him, and he seemed to be very happy, cheerful, and he was enjoying the applause and the cheering that the people were giving him. Then the motorcade got to Elm and it turned and started towards the triple underpass. The President, he was waving at people as he went by and occasionally he would brush his hair back.

JARMAN: The last thing I saw the President do was push his hair back, and the only comments that were made about the President were that his tan was beautiful, and also his health was looking good that day.

WILLIAMS: I made the remark that, "My, that's a beautiful car," and Hank said, "Yes, it is, and I sure would like to have something like that."

JEAN HILL: Just about that time we heard the sirens, and everything began to pick up and everyone was so excited. And as they

came down the - the motorcade came down the slope - we all got caught up in the thrill of, we're going to see a President.

MARY MOORMAN: And I stepped out into the street and took the camera and aimed it, focussed it, and just stood there and looked through it for quite a few seconds, since I wanted to be sure that they were looking at me. And I followed it for so many seconds, and then I did take the picture.

RATHER: Just as the shutter snapped there was a shot. And this is what Mrs. Moorman found in her Polaroid Camera.

CONNALLY: I heard this shot - and I say shot because I immediately thought it was a shot, I immediately thought it was a rifle shot. I've hunted a great deal in my life, I've fired a rifle many times, and I thought it was a rifle shot. Why, I don't know, but I immediately thought of an assassination attempt. It's the only thing that crossed my mind. Fear just swept through me. And I immediately thought of him, of course. I was sitting on the jump seat in this seven passenger car, immediately in front of him. And I turned, thinking that the shot had come from back over my right shoulder. And I turned to look in that direction, I think motivated by two things, first to see if I could see where the shot came from, see if I could see anything unusual; but equally but more important to me in that moment in my thought processes, was a desire to see him, see if anything had happened, see if he was all right. So I turned and I obviously saw nothing but a tremendous crowd of people from where we had just come. And I saw nothing unusual, nothing out of the way, except people also had startled looks on their faces. They were turning, they were looking, And I didn't catch him

in the corner of my eye. So I was in the process of turning to my left to look back over my left shoulder, to see if I could see any of the back seat, and that's when I felt the impact of the bullet that hit me. There was no - there was no great pain associated with the bullet that hit me, notwithstanding it went in my back shoulder... right here. I felt as if somebody had just hit me in the back a sharp blow with a doubled-up fist. "It was an impact, rather than any sort of a searing pain. It more or less knocked me over at least enough to where I looked down. And of course I was covered with blood, and frankly, thought that I had been fatally hit. I said, as I recall, "My God, they're going to kill us all." So there was no thought in my mind, really, but that this was an assassination attempt.

I did not hear the second shot, the one that hit me. I understand there's some question in the minds of the experts about whether or not we could both have been hit by the same bullet, and that was the first bullet. ~~I just don't happen to believe that.~~ I won't believe it, never will believe, because, again, I heard the first shot, I recognized it for what I thought it was. I had time to turn to try to see what had happened. I was in the process of turning again before I felt the impact of a bullet. Obviously, if the bullet that hit me hit me before I could hear it; I was never conscious of the sound of the second bullet at all; I never heard the second bullet. After I said, "My God, they're going to kill us all," I, of course, didn't know that they'd actually hit the President, because I had not seen him. He had not said a word.

JARMAN: When I heard the second shot that's when I saw the people start falling on the ground. So we said, "Well, somebody's

shooting at the President." And then - at first we didn't believe it, because it just seemed so untrue, you know - and then the other fellow, Harold Norman, said, "Yes, I believe he's been shot at."

WILLIAMS: And I think everybody then knew that this was not firecrackers or torpedoes up in the railroad yards, but that it was shots.

MRS. MOORMAN: Then I whirled around and fell on the ground and I told my friend, I said, "Jean, those are shots. They're shooting. Get down."

JEAN HILL: And some people were falling to the ground and pushing their children and covering them.

JARMAN: But before the third shot was fired I told the guys that, you know, I believed the shot came from the building above us. And eventually, I guess, they agreed with me, because one of the guys said, "I believe you're right." And I said, "I know I'm right," because I could hear something sound as though the shells were hitting the floor and I could hear the ejection of the rifle, clicks, like that, you know.

NORMAN: Then after that, I noticed Bonnie Rae had some debris in his hair. Jim Jarman said I had this cement in my hair, and that he saw a gun, you know. So it was caused by some kind of sound or something that shook the old building to make this fall down into my hair. And therefore we decided this came from the sixth floor, because the only floor above us was the sixth floor.

CURRY: About this time I looked back in the rear mirror, and I could see that there was some commotion in the President's car. And about that time one of the - I could see that it was speeding up also.

CONNALLY: And about that time Nellie pulled me down into - I had turned again in reaction to this bullet and had turned facing my right - and she pulled me over into her lap, and put her head down on top of mine and just kept talking to me and saying, "You're going to be all right, you're going to be all right." I was conscious the whole time. I never lost consciousness, and I was lying there and heard the third shot. Now it takes a long time to tell this, Eddie, but this all happened, as you well know, in a matter of seconds. I heard the third shot very distinctly. I heard it hit. I assumed that it hit the President. And it obviously did.

BRENNAN: I looked directly across and up, possibly at a 45 degree angle. And this man - the same man I had saw prior to Presidential arrival - was in the window and taking aim for his last shot. After he fired the last or the third shot, he didn't seem to be in a great rush, hurry. He seemed to pause for a moment to see if, for sure, he accomplished his purpose, and he brought the gun back to rest in an upright position as though he was satisfied.

MRS. MOORMAN: His arm flew up and, you know, his hair kind of jumped.

BRENNAN: The President's head just exploded.

CONNALLY: I did not see it hit him, but I heard it hit. And I knew obviously - again, if you've ever done any firing, even at 200 or 300 yards, when you fire a rifle at a deer you know from the sound of that shell, the whine of it, whether or not it hit its target or whether it didn't. Makes a different sound. Well, obviously the third shot hit something. And it was very obvious after that, because the evidence was splattered all over the car

and all over all over my clothes and all over Nellie and so there was no question about what had happened. My eyes were open, I was conscious. I saw the two Secret Service men in the front seat. I heard what they said.

BARKER: What did they say?

CONNALLY: Roy Kellerman, who was in the right front, between the second and the third shot - between the time I was hit and between the time of the third shot - both the driver and Roy were looking back into the back seat to see what had happened. This was all, again, happening in a matter of seconds. And they both had a look of almost consternation on their face. Roy, in the right seat turned around, on a radio communications obviously, working something on the panel of the car, and said, "Get out of the line," or something to the driver, words to that effect, "Get out of the line." And then he said, apparently over the radio, "Get us to a hospital quick."

WILLIAMS: There were people running, and some people were hollering, and you know, like that. And the policemen seemed like they was confused, because they were running in the wrong direction.

They were running towards the railroad tracks.

BARKER: Officer Foster, was there any doubt in your mind about the direction from which those shots came?

FOSTER: No, sir, there wasn't, not after I had moved to the railroad. There was no doubt that the shots were coming from back of the motorcade toward Elm and Houston.

BRENNAN: The Secret Service man asked me for a description. I gave him a description of a man in his early 30's wearing light Khaki-colored clothing, height, five foot, nine or ten, weighing 170 pounds.

CURRY: About this time one of my motorcycle officers rode up beside of me, and I asked him what had occurred back there - if that was shots - and he said yes. And I said, "Was anybody hit?" And he said, "Yes, I'm sure they were." And so I told them - got on the radio - and told my dispatcher to notify Parkland Hospital that we were en route, code three, to stand by for an emergency.

POLICE RADIO: Keep all traffic off of the emergency entrance to Parkland Hospital and all emergency equipment off of Industrial Boulevard.

CONNALLY: So we immediately pulled out of the caravan and began picking up speed.

BARKER: The car never stopped, did it?

CONNALLY: No, the car never stopped. And about this time I lost consciousness. I was not conscious on the ride to the hospital which is only a matter of about six or seven minutes.

POLICE RADIO: Can you give us any information as to what happened for these people out here?

POLICE RADIO: The President involved. I do not know the seriousness of it. There's a possibility that six or seven more people may have been shot. Ten -four -twelve -forty -fifteen - Car Two.

POLICE RADIO: Do they have the suspect?

POLICE RADIO: No, they do not have the suspect.

CONNALLY: I came to again. Apparently the braking action of the car brought me back to consciousness. And Nellie later told me, of course, that we had a very wild ride, and apparently we were travelling at a very, very high rate of speed down the freeway to the hospital. It was a time of just unbelievable stark tragedy.

So many things go through your mind at that moment that I think it's probably impossible to relate at any future time all the things that you thought. I know I thought - again I rather assumed, without knowing, that the President had been fatally wounded. And I rather assumed that I had been. And so, consequently, there was going through my mind thoughts of Nellie, of the children, of what you'd done; and it's really difficult, I think, to try to explain all the things that you wonder about, all the things that you concern yourself with at a time like that.

MRS. PAINE: I lit some candles and Marina asked me if that was a way of praying, and I said that it was. And even then I thought that he was mortally wounded. And then we heard that he was dead. And Marina said to me, "What a terrible thing this is for Jacqueline Kennedy and for her children, now they will have to grow up without a father."

MARINA OSWALD: I think about Jackie and about the children. And at the same time I thought of myself in that position, you know, with children. When this happened, I think about how it would be if this happened with me. My intuition told me that I was just - that, you know, it looked like it happened with me. You know, mothers, with children, the same as if it were me.

BARKER: Yes, you're saying that when you saw this you put yourself in her -

MARINA OSWALD: Yes, in her position.

BARKER: Yes, yourself in her place.

BARKER: Did you ever have a thought at this time that maybe Lee had killed the President?

MARINA OSWALD: Mrs. Paine told me that somebody from where Lee worked, the Schoolbook Depository, had shot the President. And, you know, my heart went down, you know, because I wondered if it was Lee. And I go into the garage where the rifle was, and I saw the blanket and I said, "That's good, it's not Lee."

RATHER: But Marina Oswald was wrong. The blanket in which Lee kept his rifle was indeed there in the garage, but the rifle was not.

CRONKITE: It took a bit under six seconds to assassinate the President of the United States. It took the Warren Commission ten months to measure out those seconds bit by bit. Much of their work centered on the question: was it really Oswald who fired the rifle? Even if Oswald owned the rifle, even if he went home to get it Thursday night, did he fire the weapon at the President?

There are other questions about the shooting. Exactly how many shots were there, and did they all come from the school book building? The police say the rifle was in a sixth floor window, a window behind the President. Yet some witnesses believe they heard shots from in front of him. There was what appeared to be a bullet nick in the windshield of the limousine. And Parkland Hospital doctors were quoted as saying they thought at least one bullet entered Mr. Kennedy's neck from the front.

RATHER: Studiously, scientifically, the Warren Commission tried to answer these questions, tried to sift fact from rumor and theory. This is a film made for the Commission in December, a reconstruction of the crime at the scene of the crime. In this film and for the film, investigators sat in the car exactly where the President and the Governor sat. The car was driven over the

exact route at the same speed. And in the window where Lee Oswald is said to have waited a cameraman waited with Oswald's gunsight.

For a moment a tree is in the way. Now must be when the first shot was fired. At exactly this point the investigators halted the car. Chalk was used to mark the spots where the bullets struck. Then the line of fire and every length and angle of every possible shot from the window was measured exactly. FBI, Secret Service and military experts applied their years of training and experience in measuring those chalk spots. Again and again the bullet angles were measured. The chalk spots were re-done. The Chief Justice, Earl Warren, went to Dallas himself in June, went to the window, and Warren personally looked through the rifle sights.

CRONKITE: All this mattered, because if there were any shots from the overpass, if there were more than three shots, then Oswald had to have had an accomplice. So some big questions which the Warren Report will answer in the coming hour: Where did the bullets come from? How many were there?

RATHER: These questions of direction and number of bullets which struck President Kennedy and Governor Connally are matched in importance by the whole matter of speed in firing. Could Oswald fire a bolt action rifle fast enough to hit moving targets in a few seconds? Could anyone operate such a rifle with such deadly accuracy in so short a time? These matters have been widely discussed the world over for 10 months. The Warren Commission had the benefit of the best ballistics experts in this country. We'll have their conclusions a little later.

The experts can check and measure. But Eddie Barker talked to two men who told the Commission they actually saw Oswald

with a rifle in his hands. They are Malcolm Price, supervisor of a sports rifle range outside of Dallas, and Garland Slack, who practiced there. Mr. Price is examining another Italian Carcano rifle, the same make and model as Oswald's. CBS NEWS had this rifle brought out to the rifle range.

BARKER: Mr. Price, when was the first time you saw Lee Harvey Oswald out here at this rifle range?

PRICE: It was the first day that we were open here. And he came in just about closing time, just about dusk to dark, and requested that he be allowed to fire his rifle, and also he was looking for someone to set the telescope for him.

BARKER: Did you set it?

PRICE: Yes, I did. He was quite talkative to me when we were discussing his rifle and his telescope, but as far as being an outright conversationalist or talking to any of his neighboring shooters, he didn't. He kept strictly to himself. Except for one time. And he was shooting next to a fellow by the name of Garland Slack.

SLACK: Well, we were shooting the targets, and I was still working on a precision gun that I was building, and someone else kept shooting my target before I ever got to put a bullet in. I'd notice with the spotting scope that there'd be one or two holes. And that happened, not only one time but about three times. So I went to the fellow and told him, I'm paying two bits for targets and putting them up and somebody's shooting a hole in them before. So we got to looking at who it was, and it was this fellow that turned out to be Oswald.

BARKER: Well, what did you say to Oswald?

SLACK: Well, I just kidded him like I would anyone else.

You don't just make a man mad who's standing there with a high powered rifle. You kind of got to approach him easy. And, of course, if I had known the kind of guy he was I probably wouldn't have said anything. But I made a remark that he wasn't going to get any prize, he wasn't going to win a turkey by rapid fire and shooting someone else's target.

BARKER: What did he say to you?

SLACK: He never said anything to me. In other words, he didn't say he was sorry for doing what he was doing.

BARKER: Now you say that he was shooting rapid fire. How rapid fire was he shooting?

SLACK: Well, for instance, he was shooting six times, say, in seven or eight or nine seconds. This could be fired quite rapidly. (sound of rifle bolt) It's very possible to fire the gun at a fairly rapid pace. It is fed. And as quick as you can work that bolt, well, it's very easy to fire rapid with it. It takes a little practice, though. You have to be - do it as a snap shot, bolt your rifle and then aim it.

CRONKITE: Although Oswald had considerable rifle training in the Marine Corps, he was rated a good but not excellent shot. Mr. Price and Mr. Slack say that they saw him practicing fast firing shortly before the assassination. The question for the Warren Report: Could he have fired three shots in about five seconds? Dan Rather continues.

RATHER: As the police investigators for the Warren Commission reconstructed the Dallas story, Oswald fired his rifle from the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building. Yet, a few minutes later - possibly less than two minutes later - he was

stopped by an armed policeman and identified by his own boss on the second floor on the other side of the building. The policeman's name was Marion Baker.

BAKER: I heard those shots come off, and they seemed like they was high, and they were directly ahead of me. And as I tried to figure out which - where they came from - and the building that I had in mind was directly ahead of me. And that was the Texas Book Depository Building. As I entered the building there I asked some of the people that were standing around there where the stairs or elevator was. And there was a man that spoke up and said he was the building manager and he'd show me.

TRULY: I realized that he didn't know the layout of the building, so I ran in with him. It was just a matter of seconds after the third shot. And we ran across the shipping room floor, stopped at the elevator.

BAKER: And we couldn't get the service elevator to working, and he said, "Well, we'll use the stairs." And he turned around and immediately went up the stairs.

TRULY: We ran on up the first flight to the second floor, and the officer looked in the snack bar adjacent to our office.

BAKER: And I kind of looked off to the right, over there through a doorway and saw the image of a man walking away through that doorway. And when I got to the doorway he was on down there a little bit and I hollered at him and asked him to come back.

TRULY: The officer with me had a gun in his hand, and he pulled the gun towards the middle of Oswald, and he looked probably a little startled like anybody else would if you just put a gun in his stomach all at once, which I thought was natural. But -

BAKER: I turned around and asked him if the man worked for him and if he knew him. And he said, "Yes, he works for me and I know him." And at that time the man never did say anything and I never did say anything further to him. I turned around and went on up the stairs to the third floor.

BARKER: Officer Baker, as you think back now to November 22nd would you hazard a guess as to the time you heard these shots and the time it took you to get into the building and go up the stairs and the time when you first saw Lee Harvey Oswald?

BAKER: I believe, from the time that I heard those shots and the time that I ran into that building, entered the lobby, and made it up to the second floor, it was approximately a minute and a half to two minutes. And that would be pretty close to it.

BARKER: In your testimony before the Warren Commission was this re-enacted, this timing?

BAKER: Yes, sir, it was.

BARKER: Would you tell me how you did it?

BAKER: Well, we went back to the same day that we figured what I did that particular day, and we tried to get to the spot where I thought I first heard the shots. And from there we took it and we did everything, re-enacted the whole situation, the entrance into the building and the talk we had between the building manager and myself, and then we went on back through the building and we tried to get the service elevator down and we then went on up the stairs and I believe somewhere around a minute and a half was our timing on it.

BARKER: As you recall it, does that seem like a reasonable length of time for him to have been able to do those things?

CURRY: He could have done it if he'd have been awful fast, if he'd have pre-planned that way. But the ceilings are low on each floor and the stairways do not have too many steps on them.

CRONKITE: In possibly less than two minutes could Oswald have left the window, hidden the rifle, crossed the room, and gone down four flights of stairs? Could anyone do that? The Warren Commission considered this one of the more important questions it had to answer. Investigators came to the School Book Building with stop watches and critical eyes. Patrolman Baker, as he has said, re-enacted his movements for them. And those movements were timed again and again.

RATHER: Zero seconds. The shooting begins. The stopwatch starts. The Secret Service agent gets up and starts across the room, moves quickly along the rows of school books. He has to go all the way to the opposite corner of the building. When he gets to the opposite corner of the building, he hides the rifle where Dallas police say they found it. Then, downstairs, down four flights to the snack room.

CRONKITE: Remember, this is where the assassin had been, at this window. He would have had to rise, to go across this, the sixth floor, to hide the rifle in those boxes in the far corner and then to go downstairs, down four flights of stairs to where the lunchroom was. A minute, a minute-thirty, two minutes - all the difference between innocence and guilt, between a case closed and an unknown assassin still at large.

Not only police and government agents traced that route. Chief Justice Warren and some other Commission members did it for themselves. Their printed report will reveal their

conclusions on this all-important point. The final Warren Commission Report has been printed. Newsman have had their copies all weekend, and a half hour from now the findings will be released to the public. We will report them to you at that time. Meanwhile, CBS NEWS will continue with the stories of key witnesses who testified before the Warren Commission, including the cab driver who took Oswald home, the woman who saw Officer Tippit's murder, and the officer who captured Oswald. But first, station identification.

ANNOUNCER: This is the CBS TELEVISION NETWORK.

CRONKITE: In the last hour CBS NEWS has brought you the story of the Kennedy assassination as told by witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission. The official stories are detailed in the printed Commission Report, which will be released in a half hour from now. The stories these witnesses have told CBS NEWS are, in essence, the same as those they told the Commission. Through witnesses interviewed by Eddie Barker, we have followed President Kennedy from the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas to the announcement of his death at Parkland Hospital. Now we are about to follow another man, from that same Dallas corner to that same hospital and his death. His name, Lee Harvey Oswald. Dan Rather reports.

RATHER: This is the way police reconstruct Oswald's movements after he was found in the lunchroom of the Book Depository Building, after building manager Truly and policemen Baker had left him and ran up the stairs. Oswald walked past the company's main office on the second floor, the same floor on which he had just been questioned. He walked across to a larger stairway leading down and took those stairs outside to Elm Street. Now began the chase.

T The people involved were: Cecil McWaters, who was a bus driver and at this moment was going west on Elm. William Waley, a taxi driver; he was waiting for a pickup at the Greyhound Station. A waitress, Miss Helen Markham; when she entered Oswald's life she was on her way to work. And Ted Callaway, who was a used car dealer. The time was about 12:32 or slightly later. The Warren Commission will establish the exact time. Police had not yet sealed off the Book Depository Building; there had not yet been time, considering the confusion and lack of knowledge about where the shots came from. Oswald was able to walk out by simply walking out. He started up Elm Street along this route. At Field Street he got on a bus.

POLICE RADIO: Can you tell me some information as to what happened for these people out here?

POLICE RADIO: President involved. I do not know the seriousness of it. Our officers are now surrounding and searching the building, Book Depository Store on the corner of Elm and Field, 12:40.

POLICE RADIO: Where did it happen?

POLICE RADIO: At Field and Ninth, Stemmons and the triple underpass.

MCWATERS: The traffic had come to a standstill, which is almost even with Griffin Street here. Well, that's when someone came up and knocked on the door of the bus, although this is no bus stop here, knocked on the door of the bus and I opened the door and a man got on the bus and paid his fare; and I wouldn't be positive, but I believe he sat down on the second seat on the right hand side of the bus there. And when we reached this point here, traffic had come to a standstill here. In other words, we were sitting here and traffic was stopped, and there was a lady that was sitting

behind me here, which was going to Union Station to catch a train, a one o'clock train, and she asked me if I would give her a transfer and she decided she'd just walk on down to the station which was seven or eight blocks from here, and I gave her a transfer and she got off. And at the same time the gentleman that I picked up back at Murphy Street back here, he got up and came up and got him a transfer and got off at the same time, and which that was the only two transfers that I put out coming through town, and which later they identified - the police indentified the transfers as the ones that they got on Oswald when he was arrested.

POLICE RADIO: Fifteen, car two.

POLICE RADIO: Do they have the suspect?

POLICE RADIO: No, they do not have the suspect.

POLICE RADIO: Are you going to contain that two-block area?

POLICE RADIO: Yes, we are trying to seal off that building until it can be searched.

RATHER: By this time, most of Dallas, most of the United States knew of the tragedy that had struck the motorcade and had begun to fear how great a tragedy it was. Oswald entered a cab.

WALEY: Well, he just looked like an ordinary working man. He was small, had on grey work clothes, brown shirt in a sailor's stripe, and a work jacket. He got in and said he wanted to go to 500 block, North Beckley. So I come on the way we're going now, turned right on this signal light, onto Jackson Street. I come on here to Austin Street, turned left on this light to Wood.

BARKER: What did you talk to him about as you came around here?

WALEY: Well, I didn't talk very much. I didn't know the President was shot at that time, and with police cars and sirens running all around this end of town, making a lot of noise, so all I said to him was, "I wonder what the hell all the commotion is, in this end of town." And he didn't answer me. So I didn't say any more to him. I figured he was one of these people that didn't want to talk. He had something else on his mind.

BARKER: What time did you log the fact that this man got in your cab?

WALEY: I believe it was somewhere between 12:15 and 12:45. I never log it exactly on the minute. It's always approximate time.

BARKER: Well, now, did you say that when he got in back there at the bus station and you started to cross here, about how long did it take you to make this run?

WALEY: Well, approximately somewhere between six and and a half to eight minutes.

BARKER: Mr. Waley, when you went up before the Warren Commission, what were they more interested in than anything else? Any particular area of your testimony?

WALEY: Well, yes, sir, in the time element, and what I put down on my sheet. They wanted to know why I approximated my time, and I explained to them that I put the trips down as every 15 minutes. That's four an hour, which is usually the run of it. You can't put them down exactly to the minute, because you'd have to stop in traffic or be writing while you're moving, and that's dangerous. So I just approximate my runs on the 15 minutes.

BARKER: Now he lived right here in this block?

WALEY: Right here in this same block, right here, 1018.

BARKER: Which one, the house right there?

WALEY: That house right there, sir.

BARKER: But he didn't say anything about getting out?

WALEY: No, sir, and he wasn't looking at it as we passed. And right along about here he ask me - he didn't ask me, he said, "This'll do fine" - right here - but the cars were parked like this, and I waited until I passed the last car and pulled over to the curb, which was the intersection of Neely and North Beckley.

BARKER: And did you tell him how much the fare was or what?

WALEY: No, sir, I didn't. He just looked at the meter - 95 cents - he handed me a dollar, opened the door and got out, walked around the front of the cab, and crossed the street; and that's the last I saw of him. I went on about my business.

RATHER: Oswald had gone about four blocks past his boarding-house. Now he began walking back. Dallas police already were broadcasting a description of their suspect.

POLICE RADIO: Attention all squads. Attention all squads. The suspect in the shooting at Elm and Houston is reported to be an unknown white man approximately 30, slender build, is possibly armed with what is thought to be a .30 calibre rifle. No further description at this time or information. 12:45 KTB.

MRS. ROBERTS: I was watching "As the World Turns." It comes on from 12:30 'til 1:00. And this had been on a few minutes and they said a special bulletin.

CRONKITE: Here is a bulletin from CBS NEWS. In Dallas, Texas, three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade in downtown Dallas. The first reports say that President Kennedy has been seriously wounded by this shooting.

MRS. ROBERTS: Well I was listening - had the television on - listening and trying to find out what'd happened to President Kennedy when he came in. It must have been after one o'clock, because he come in - you know how television can go in the blink that way - it finally cleared up and he came in. He wasn't running, he was just in a fast walk.

BARKER: Well, when he came in that day and you were there trying to fix the television set, did you say anything to him about the President being shot or not?

MRS. ROBERTS: No, sir. I just said, "You sure are in a hurry." And he didn't answer me. He didn't say anything. When he went out, he went out walking fast the same way, and I was listening to the broadcasting about President Kennedy.

RATHER: Oswald left the boardinghouse and started walking southeast. Where, exactly, he was going nobody knows.

POLICE RADIO: All the information that we have received indicates that it did come from about the fifth or fourth floor of that building.

POLICE RADIO: Do you have any information as to the possibility that the Governor also was hit?

POLICE RADIO: Have information that the Governor was hit, but we do not have any information as to the extent of injury.

POLICE RADIO: For your information, on the fifth floor of this book store company down here, we found empty rifle hulls and it looked like the man had been there for some time. We're checking it out now. 10 - 4 - 9 - 1 - 12.

RATHER: At 10th and Patton, Mrs. Markham saw Oswald approach.

MRS. MARKHAM: Well, this man was walking along the sidewalk on 10th Street. This police car was driving very slow down 10th Street.

BARKER: And what happened?

MRS. MARKHAM: Well, the man kept walking, that's like I say, with his hands down on his hip. I didn't pay him no mind, I didn't care. And this police car kept coming on and coming on, and finally he stopped, and the man stopped. And whether the policeman said come over to the car and talked to him, I don't know know, but he went.

BARKER: Was he on the driver's side or the other side?

MRS. MARKHAM: On the other side.

BARKER: And did he stick his head in the window?

MRS. MARKHAM: Yes, sir, he folded his hands like this. He put them in through the window, up on the window, and he leaned over like this.

BARKER: What do you remember about this man? Was he a big man or small man?

MRS. MARKHAM: No, he wasn't a very big man. He was short, kind of short as well as I can remember.

BARKER: Well, now, was he still standing there when officer Tippit got out of the police car?

MRS. MARKHAM: Well, he got out of the window, put his hands back down to his side and stepped back about two steps. The policeman calmly opened the door, he calmly got out. And me, I didn't pay no attention because I thought they were talking friendly. And the policeman walked - got to - the front wheel on the driver's side, and this man shot him in the wink of the eye. Just bang, bang, bang.

BARKER: And what did - this man who had shot the officer - what did he do as soon as he had shot him, did he move back? Did he run or what?

MRS. MARKHAM: No, he didn't break out and run fast. He walked fast down the sidewalk towards me, and then he see me, and then he went

like this. And, of course, I did too. And then I put my fingers - hands - upon my face. I couldn't scream, I couldn't move. What would I have done?

BARKER: Did he say anything at all to you?

MRS. MARKHAM: He did not. It's like I tell you, I closed my eyes and my hands right there. And then after a few minutes I just kind of looked to see if he was gone or coming after me or what. And I opened my fingers and I looked and he was trotting off down across the sidewalk here. He wasn't even out of sight. He saw me go to the policeman. And he could have killed me too. I knew I had to get help for this man. And I knew this police car - all police cars - got radios in them. And I just said, I'll do what I can to get help for this man. And I tried.

POLICE RADIO: For all squads, attention, we have information that an officer has been involved in a shooting in the 400 block of East 10th. One-eighteen.

MRS. MARKHAM: And they heard me.

RATHER: Around the corner, Ted Calloway was tending to business at his used car lot.

CALLOWAY: Well, Eddie, I was quite upset and excited, I guess, over the shooting of the President; and I was just standing on the porch of our used car lot office, and I heard some shooting, what sounded to me like five shots coming from the back of our office, in the direction of 10th Street over here. And as soon as I heard the shooting, well, I come running off the porch out here onto Patton Street, out here on the sidewalk. And I looked up the street toward - that's 10th Street right there - and I could see this man running across the sidewalk in back of the taxicab over to the other side of Patton Street right here.

BARKER: Where was he holding this gun when you saw him?

CALLOWAY: I didn't notice the gun until he was on the other side of the street and running in this direction.

BARKER: Well, now when he came down here and you say he stopped where, about over there in front of that house?

CALLOWAY: Yes, sir, about 45 feet away. I could see clearly he had this pistol in what we used to, in the Marine Corps, call the raised pistol position; and he wasn't on a dead run, but a good fast trot. And I noticed that he was very pale, he was just deathly white. And I hollered at him. I said, "Man, what in the hell is going on?" And he almost stopped and said something to me which I could not understand and faced in my direction, still with the pistol in this position, and then continued on down Jefferson in a good fast trot - I mean, not down Jefferson - down Patton.

BARKER: What did you do, Mr. Callaway, after this man ran around the corner? Where did you go?

CALLOWAY: I ran down in the direction of the shooting, down toward Patton and 10th Street; and when I rounded the corner I could see a squad car there. And by this time two or three or four women had gathered around, and I saw Officer Tippit laying in the street. I could tell by looking at him that he was dead. He was laying on his pistol. He had drawn his pistol. The strap on his holster was unsnapped, and I imagine that he had drawn his pistol while he was falling, because it was laying under his left side. So I took the pistol from under him and laid it on the hood of the squad car. Then I ran to the squad car and called in on the radio and told them that an officer had been shot. And they said that someone else had already reported it, so for me to stay off the air.

CRONKITE: A witness to the murder, a witness to the murderer's flight. This is what Mrs. Markham and Mr. Callaway say they are. Does the Warren Commission believe them, and what are the other questions raised? When Oswald left the boardinghouse where was he heading? Why did policeman Tippit stop him, or was it Oswald who stopped Tippit? Was it really Oswald who shot Tippit? If so, why?

RATHER: After the Tippit shooting, Lee Harvey Oswald remained free, but he remained hunted. What happened to him next, the Warren Commission and CBS NEWS learned from the two people most instrumental in hunting Oswald down. One of them was a clerk in a shoe store. His name, Johnny Brewer. The other was a policeman, Nick McDonald.

Oswald had taken off down a side street and across a back alley, pausing, it is claimed, to reload his revolver. He knew the hunters were closing in. Police cars seemingly were everywhere.

POLICE RADIO: Notify one, that we have an officer involved in a shooting at 10th and Patton. We don't know the extent of it yet.

POLICE RADIO: 2 - 5 - 4, may I help you?

POLICE RADIO: Yes, report to Hynes and the 1500 block.

POLICE RADIO: What code?

POLICE RADIO: Code one.

BARKER: Johnny, when was the first time you saw Lee Harvey Oswald?

BREWER: I saw him on Friday afternoon, November the 22nd. He walked into the lobby of my store.

BARKER: How far in did he walk, John? For example?

BREWER: Well, as you can see, he was standing about where

those tennis shoes are right there, just about five feet from the door there.

BARKER: What made you suspicious of this man who walked into the lobby?

BREWER: Well, it was right after the President was shot. They broadcast the description on the radio of this man, about five eight, five nine, a hundred and fifty pounds. And this Oswald matched the description, and oh, just a few minutes before he walked into the lobby on the radio they had a bulletin that an officer had been shot here in Oak Cliff. And he walked in, he matched the description, looked scared. Just the way he stood there.

BARKER: You were standing right here behind the counter?

BREWER: Standing right here, listening to the radio.

BARKER: And where did he walk to, how far into the lobby did he come?

BREWER: He walked right into the right hand side of the lobby there, just a few feet from the door and stood there looking at the shoes there.

BARKER: Were there a lot of police cars?

BREWER: There were a lot of police cars. There were some cars coming up Jefferson Street. They made that U turn there and went back down Jefferson, and when they did, Oswald turned and walked up to the theater. When he went out the lobby and toward the theater, I walked out to the sidewalk and watched him go in. Then I walked up to the theater and asked Miss Postal there, the cashier, if she had sold a ticket to this man, wearing a brown sport shirt, you know, this description. She called the police, and Butch stayed at the front exit and I went back down by the stage to the back exit and waited there 'till the police came.

POLICE RADIO: This suspect, believe we have him in the Texas Theater now. Ten-forty.

BARKER: What happened when the police came?

BREWER: Well, just before the police got there, they turned the house lights on in the theater, and I looked out the curtain and saw Oswald. And he stood up and walked to the aisle there and then turned around and sat back down almost where he had been sitting. Then I heard this noise outside and opened the door and the police grabbed me and asked me what I was doing there and I told them. And they asked me if the man was still in the theater. I said yes. And they asked me to point him out, so a couple or three of the policemen and myself walked out and I pointed to him, and Officer McDonald - he was the first one to him - he approached him and Oswald stood up.

MCDONALD: Well, I entered the theater from the curtains on the left side of the screen, and George - Johnny Brewer from the shoe store and a couple of other officers were on the stage, and he had pointed in the direction of the rear of the theater and said that that was the man that we were looking for, sitting at the rear of the theater alone. And I spotted the man that he was talking about.

BARKER: Did you have your gun drawn?

MCDONALD: No, I didn't. And as I walked up to the aisle, Oswald was sitting in the second seat, the third row from the rear, the second seat from the right center aisle.

BARKER: This seat right here?

MCDONALD: This seat right here.

BARKER: What happened then?

McDONALD: Well, let me let you use my pistol, and go through it a little bit.

BARKER: Okay.

McDONALD: Make sure it's empty so we won't have an accident.

BARKER: Okay.

McDONALD: And he had it tucked in his belt on the right side.

BARKER: Like this?

McDONALD: Yes. Of course he had that shirt over it, but that will suffice.

BARKER: He was wearing a brown sport shirt, is that right?

McDONALD: Yes. And he was sitting in that seat there, with his hands in his lap. As I walked up through the aisle I turned in the aisle, I said, "Get on your feet." And he stood up immediately and brought his right hand up to his chest.

BARKER: Did he say anything when you -

McDONALD: As he was bringing his hands up - he brought the other one up to eye level - he said, "Well, it's all over now." At that time I was reaching this way, and his hand got in front of mine. I owned a pistol; and my hand grabbed the pistol in this manner, and he hit me with the left hand to the nose, and when he did I came back and hit him right here. And he slapped the pistol. And I turned the pistol around. And I got my hand on the butt and came over like this. I was holding him with this hand. I handed this pistol to an officer who was out in the aisle.

BARKER: Officer McDonald, I've always heard that the gun that Lee Harvey Oswald had in his hand misfired. Is that correct?

McDONALD: Well, it didn't actually misfire. If you'll cock it I'll show you the position my hand was in whenever it snapped

on me. The fleshy part of my hand between the thumb and forefinger was between the hammer and the firing pin hit the skin and then struck the primer which slowed the action down. It sort of pinched that fleshy part of my hand in there.

BARKER: So actually your skin got between the hammer and the primer?

McDONALD: Yes. And it didn't get the full force of the firing pin. Consequently the shell didn't go off. I believe that's what saved my life.

BARKER: Had you ever seen him prior to this day?

McDONALD: Never in my lifetime.

RATHER: Here the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald was ending, an hour and a half after it began.

POLICE RADIO: He is the suspect involved in the shooting, at the Texas Theater.

POLICE RADIO: Have there been any developments that you can tell me, on the suspect that shot the officer? Was there any connection with the shooting of the President?

POLICE RADIO: At this time it's my understanding that he is the same person, and he is in custody.

MRS. PAINE: The police came out to the house in the afternoon of the 22nd, and asked if they could search, and said that Lee Harvey Oswald was in their custody for shooting an officer. And I said that most of their things were in the garage, and went out with them to show the things. They asked if he had any guns. And I said I thought not, translated the question to Marina, who said that she had seen the butt end of a rifle in the blanket roll that she indicated on the floor, perhaps two weeks back, and she had

known that he had a gun, thought it was there. But when they picked up the blanket roll it was empty.

BARKER: When you went down to the police station and you were asked to identify this man in a line-up how did you identify him?

MRS. MARKHAM: I wanted to be sure. So I looked him over. I knowed it was that man because I couldn't keep my eyes off of him. And I kept looking at him and I had him turn to the side, then back, and then I knew that it was him, because of the way he looked.

CALLAWAY: Yes, sir, I saw him that night in the police line-up. They asked me to come down to police headquarters, and I identified him in the line-up as the man that I had seen running with the pistol in his hand.

BARKER: Did you have any trouble identifying him in the line-up?

CALLAWAY: None whatsoever.

BARKER: Did he look as pale that night as he had that afternoon?

CALLAWAY: No, sir, no, sir, no, he didn't. But he was the type of individual that, once you see him, you never forget him.

BARKER: Why do you say that?

CALLAWAY: There was just something outstanding about him. I guess, under the circumstances, I paid especially close attention to him, especially him with that gun in his hand, you know. But I had no trouble at all in picking him out of the line-up.

(Voices in background)

OSWALD: I positively know nothing about this situation here. I would like to have legal representation.

(Voices in background)

Well, I was questioned by a judge. However I protested at that time that I was not allowed legal representation during that very short and sweet hearing. I really don't know what the situation is about. Nobody has told me anything, except that I'm accused of murdering a policeman. I know nothing more than that. I do request someone to come forward to give me legal assistance.

REPORTER: Did you kill the President?

OSWALD: No, I have not been charged with that. In fact, nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question.

REPORTER: You have been -

OSWALD: Sir?

REPORTER: You have been -

REPORTER: Nobody said what?

REPORTER: What did you do in Russia?

REPORTER: How did you hurt your eye?

RATHER: The turmoil in the line-up room had long before been taken over in the police station corridors. Everyone was there wanting to see Oswald, wanting to be shown the rifle. A police officer brought the rifle out. Foreign made, the press was told. Reporters were asking questions, newspaper photographers were hustling for better angles, television cameramen were feeding pictures. And one interested bystander was just looking on that Friday night. His name, Jack Ruby.

CRONKITE: Chicago-born Ruby was a Dallas nightclub owner. He had been a beer joint - he had a beer joint downtown where girls did striptease dances onstage. He didn't belong in the police station, especially at a time like this.

What, then, was he doing there? Did he know Oswald? Two more questions for the Warren Report to answer. These scenes we have witnessed, the scenes of Oswald being interrogated, exhibited and harried by policemen, cameramen and reporters, these led the Warren Commission to still another question: How was Oswald treated in jail? Was he given all his civil rights?

RATHER: In Dallas, Eddie Barker asked that of the man most responsible, Police Chief Jessie Currie.

BARKER: Was Lee Harvey Oswald granted all of his civil rights during his confinement in the city jail?

CURRIE: Yes, sir. I believe that he was. We did have some calls from outsiders as to whether or not he was being accorded his civil rights, and we contacted the head of the Dallas Bar Association; at that time it was Lewis Nichols. And he - well, I believe that he was one of them that called and said that they had had some inquiries and so we invited him to come down and talk to Lee Harvey Oswald.

NICHOLS: He didn't appear to be scared. He didn't appear to be fearful. He seemed to know, at least as far as I could tell, that at some point, if he wanted a lawyer, he would get one. And if you can observe a man in jail as to whether he is scared or not, he didn't appear to be scared to me. Maybe I was more scared than he was, being there. But in any event, he was quite calm. He discussed his problems. And when I concluded my interview with him and satisfied myself that no one was mistreating him and that he could - he hadn't asked for a lawyer and he could get one if he wanted it, why, as I was leaving, why, he reclined back on his bunk and lay back down there with his hands behind his head, looking up. And that was the last I saw him.

RATHER: Unfortunately, Oswald's need for a lawyer soon ended. Instead of law, there was one man's impulse, or one man's plot, or the climax of a conspiracy. More questions for the Warren Commission to answer in just a few moments.

The next day, Sunday, Oswald, as required by Texas law, was being transferred from the city jail to the county jail. As all the world knows, and as much of America witnessed, the man who had shown up Friday evening showed up again.

(Voices in background)

REPORTER: This is the basement floor of the Dallas City Hall. And that's a scuffle on the basement floor. It seems to concern photographers.

He's been shot. Oswald has been shot. Lee Oswald -

CRONKITE: It is now 15 seconds after 6:30 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time, Sunday, September the 27th. As of this moment, the report of the President's Commission is public record. For the next half hour we will search it for answers. First must come the answers to the two great overriding questions: Who killed John F. Kennedy? The Commission answers unequivocally, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Was Oswald acting alone or was he a member of a conspiracy? The Commission answers, he acted alone.

But such answers, of themselves, carry no conviction. They must be buttressed by incontrovertible evidence. And in supplying that evidence, the Commission was obliged to answer a host of lesser questions that was posed earlier in this program, as well as others raised by the Commission itself in the course of its investigation.

Could it be shown beyond a reasonable doubt, for example, that the weapons used in the murders of President Kennedy

and Officer Tippit were the rifle and gun owned by Oswald? The report cites evidence that Oswald owned the murder rifle. The mail order purchase slip for that rifle was in his handwriting. Marina Oswald testified he owned the rifle. She photographed him holding it with his camera. Oswald's palm print was found on a surface of the gun. Equally detailed evidence linked Oswald with the revolver that killed Officer Tippit.

Why did Oswald break his routine and go home to Irving on a Thursday night? Well, again, the Commission's answer is unequivocal. He went home expressly to get the rifle he had secreted in the garage. He had at least an hour to do it. And Mrs. Paine says that late Thursday night she found the light burning in the garage. And, says the Commission, it was that rifle, disassembled, which he carried in a paper parcel into the Texas School Depository Building Friday morning, the parcel he called curtain rods. The shots, all the shots, came from the Texas School Depository, says the Report. It cites evidence like that of Hank Norman earlier in this program.

NORMAN: Well, I was looking out the window and the first shot was fired. Well, it - you know, I didn't think much of it because it kind of, you know, shook the building a little bit. It was just that powerful. Then after the second shot was fired, well, I saw the people. They were all falling on the ground. And I told one of the fellows. I say, "That shot came from this building." And then by that time I heard the third shot. And one of the guys told me, he said, "I believe you're right." And I say, "I know I did." And then I could, you know, also hear the hulls, empty hulls, the cartridges, hitting the floor, and I could hear the rejection of the rifle, whatever it was. And the first thing we thought is we

better get out from there because I know I didn't want to get involved in anything like that because I didn't have anything like that on my mind. I mean, you know, I was -

CRONKITE: According to the Commission Report, the experiment with the shells and rifle was repeated for members of the Commission. All seven of the Commissioners clearly heard the shells drop to the floor.

Painstaking, second-by-second reconstruction of the assassination and analysis of the wounds shows unmistakably, the Commission says, that all the bullets came from that window. Quote: "The cumulative evidence of eyewitness, firearms and ballistic experts and medical authorities demonstrated that the shots were fired from above and behind President Kennedy and Governor Connally, more particularly from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Depository Building," end quote.

And the Commission cites a wealth of evidence, including an eyewitness we heard earlier, putting Lee Harvey Oswald in that window.

BRENNAN: I looked directly across and up, possibility of a 45-degree angle. And this man, the same man I had saw prior to the President's arrival, was in the window and taking aim for his last shot. After he fired the last, or the third, shot, he didn't seem to be in a great rush, hurry. He seemed to pause for a moment to see if for sure he accomplished his purpose. And he brought the gun back to rest in upright position as though he was satisfied.

CRONKITE: The Commission believes that Oswald probably fired three shots, but that only two struck home. Three empty shells were found by the window, all fired, according to ballistic evidence,

from the rifle linked to Oswald. One bullet and two large bullet fragments were found, and these two were definitely fired by that rifle.

The Commission isn't sure which of the three missed, but it believes that the first one to take effect struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck, passed through the throat, then went completely through Governor Connally's upper body and wrist.

It was the next hit, the Commission finds, which caught the President at the back of the skull and caused the massive fatal brain damage. The Commission notes Governor Connally's insistence that he was hit by a separate bullet.

CONNALLY: I hate to put myself in the position of arguing with ballistic experts, and so forth, but I know - I know a little something about firearms and a little something about velocity of bullets and the speed of sound as compared to it. And I know when I hear a shot and I have time to turn and react, and not only turn one direction, but attempt to turn in another direction, before I feel the impact of anything, I know that bullet wasn't in transit that long. That's all there is to it. Nobody can ever convince me otherwise.

CRONKITE: But the Commission finds the evidence against the Governor's theory strong.

Exhaustive tests and expert testimony have convinced the Commission that Oswald had time enough to get off three shots with his bolt action rifle and was marksman enough to hit the President twice at that range, using a telescopic sight. But the Commission discards the testimony of Malcolm Price and Garland Slack, who said they saw Oswald actually practicing on a rifle range.

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outside town. Oswald was in Mexico at that time, says the Commission. Just a case of mistaken identity.

That would tend to clear up another puzzling question. Mr. Price had said Oswald reached the range by car, when at this time, according to Ruth Paine's testimony, he had not yet learned to drive.

Price and Slack are among many witnesses whose testimony was investigated and then rejected by the Commission.

Now the report carefully reconstructs Oswald's movements, arriving at much the same picture that we saw before in this CBS NEWS program. Reenactments prove, the report says, that Oswald did have time, just enough time to fire the shots, secret the rifle and get down to the second floor cafeteria. OFFICER BAKER: And as we approached the second floor, he continued on around towards the third floor. And I kind of looked off to my right over there through a doorway and saw an image of a man walking away through that doorway. And when I got to the doorway, he was on down there a little bit and I hollered at him and asked him to come back. And so as he approached me, this building manager, who is Mr. Truly - later I found out his name. And I turned around and asked him if the man worked for him and if he knew him. And he said, "Yes, he works for me and I know him." And at that time the man never did say anything and I never did say anything further to him. I turned around and went on up the stairs to the third floor.

BARKER: And this man that you saw later turned out to be Lee Harvey Oswald?

BAKER: Yes, sir, he did.

CRONKITE: An official reenactment showed that Oswald could have gotten from the window to the lunchroom in one minute, 14 seconds. And the report goes on, quote: "The minimum time required by Patroman Baker to park his motorcycle and reach the lunchroom was within three seconds of the time needed to walk from the southeast corner of the sixth floor, down to the stairway to the lunchroom. The time actually required for Baker and Truly to reach the second floor on November 22nd, was probably longer than in the test runs."

The building itself, the Commission reports, was not sealed off until at least seven minutes after the assassination. Oswald had time to get out. The report finds no time discrepancy.

Also the Commission says Oswald had time enough to get to his boardinghouse by bus, taxi and foot. Where was he going when he left the boardinghouse? Well, the Commission doesn't know. But it does say, quote: "His general description was similar to the one broadcast over the police radio" and that Policeman Tippit did stop Oswald, not the other way around.

Did Oswald shoot Tippit? Definitely, says the Commission. Nine eyewitnesses placed Oswald at the scene of the crime. Two actually saw him commit the murder. One was Mrs. Markham.

MRS. MARKHAM: This man came over to the police car, folded his hands like this, leaned over the police car, stayed there just a very few minutes. He got back, put his hands down, taking about two steps back. And this policeman calmly opened the car door. He calmly crawled out of his car and started around in front of the car. Whether he had a gun, I don't remember that, in his hand.

And just as he got even with the front wheel, this man shot him across the hood of the car.

CRONKITE: This footnote: The Commission is satisfied that it was Lee Harvey Oswald who tried to kill General Edwin Walker on the night of April 10th, 1963.

RATHER: We come now to the second overriding question the Warren Commission must answer. Was there a conspiracy against the life of John F. Kennedy? On page 21 it is stated, and we're quoting here from the Commission report: "The Commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy." The Commission also notes, in its phrase, and we're quoting here, "Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty" and perhaps we should repeat that phrase. "Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being possibly involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically," unquote from the Warren Commission Report. But, said the report, "If there is any such evidence, it has been beyond the reach of all investigative agencies and sources of the United States and has not come to the attention of the Commission."

Now, what of those questions which might have indicated a plot? The Commission considers them all. The curious circumstance of Oswald having a job in a building right over the parade route. The Commission found that he got this job after the President's Dallas trip was announced but before the motorcade route could possibly have been chosen; in fact, before it was even decided where the President would be going in that motorcade.

Now, the report examines Oswald's trip to Russia, his attempted trip to Cuba, his attempt to start a chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. And the report concludes that these were manifestations of Oswald's own warped and dissatisfied personality. Quote: "The Commission has found no evidence to show that Oswald was employed, persuaded or encouraged by any foreign government to assassinate President Kennedy." And despite Marguerite Oswald's testimony, the report adds there was nothing to support the speculation that Oswald was an agent, employee or informant of the FBI or the CIA, or any other governmental agency.

Where, then, did Oswald get the money to pay back the State Department? The Commission made a detailed study of Oswald's income and outgo. It says that he lived frugally, had nothing but coffee for breakfast, a sandwich for lunch, and that he could have saved that amount of money.

Now, what about the passport he got in one single day? The Warren Report says this is routine time and that Oswald was handled routinely.

Now, as for learning Russian in the Marine Corps, the Commission says he did this entirely on his own.

Now we come to a part of the story that I remember vividly. The questions:

Why was Ruby at the jail on Friday night? Did Ruby know Oswald? The Warren Commission exhaustively probed reports that Ruby and Oswald had been seen together before the investigation. Says the study: "In all but a few instances, where the Commission was able to trace the claim to its source, the person responsible for the report either denied making it or admitted that he had no

basis for making the original allegations."

Now, those few instances, the report indicates, were probably simple cases of mistaken identification.

The other question: What was Ruby doing at the jail Friday leads to a far bigger one. Why did Ruby kill Oswald? That question is not specifically answered in this report. What answers there are here are those that emerge from the Commission's reconstruction of Ruby's weekend. So let's reconstruct that weekend.

Thursday night Ruby's activities are normal for him. He visits his two nightclubs. He dines with his financial angel. He bounces a noisy patron. Friday Ruby is at the office of the Dallas Morning News, placing his weekend advertising, when the assassination story breaks. Ruby appears, according to one witness, obviously shaken. There is a dazed expression in his eyes, according to this witness. He decides to close his clubs in mourning. The Commission does not accept a report that Ruby was seen at Parkland Hospital shortly after President Kennedy was brought in.

Now Ruby begins a tangled two-day series of local and long distance calls to people - relatives, acquaintances - to discuss the assassination. A sister describes him as completely unnerved and crying. On Friday night Ruby attends a memorial service at a synagogue. But he later shows up at police headquarters and actually participates in the press conference questioning of Oswald. Later, according to the Commission Report, Ruby wanders around Dallas talking to acquaintances about the assassination. He is incensed by Friday's black bordered newspaper ad

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attacking President Kennedy and by a billboard that says "Impeach Earl Warren."

Ruby says, according to a committee witness, and this is a direct quote, "This is the work of the John Birch Society or the Communist Party or both." And he does some ineffectual detective work, trying to track down the source of the newspaper ad. Incidentally, the Commission says that this ad was the work of some independent rightwingers who had big plans for infiltrating the existing far right movements and taking them over for their own profit.

On Saturday Ruby watches a Rabbi eulogizing the late President on television. Then Ruby visits the scene of the murder and he boasts to a friend that he has been acting like a reporter. Saturday night Ruby is depressed again. He criticizes two other nightclub owners for staying open after the assassination. And Ruby says, "I've got to do something about this," though it's unclear whether he means the competition or the killing.

Saturday morning, Jack Ruby's testimony to the Warren Commission says, and I quote, "I saw a letter to Caroline, two columns, about a 16-inch area. Someone who had written a letter to Caroline, a most heartbreaking letter." And continuing to quote Jack Ruby's testimony to the Warren Commission, "I don't remember the contents." Alongside that letter, on the same sheet of paper, was a comment in the paper that, "I don't know how it was stated, that Mrs. Kennedy may have to come back for the trial of Lee Harvey Oswald. Suddenly the feeling, the emotional feeling, came within me that someone owed this debt to our beloved President to save her the ordeal of coming back." Unquote from Jack Ruby.

A little later that morning, Ruby kills Lee Oswald. What happened to Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas police jail? Says the Warren Commission, "All available evidence indicates that Oswald was not subjected to any physical hardship during the interrogation sessions or at any other time while he was in custody." The Commission finds that Oswald's bruised eye and slight cut were indeed the result of that scuffle with Officer McDonald inside the theatre.

But the Commission does indict the Dallas police for permitting, and also the press for creating, the bedlam that existed in the Dallas jail during Oswald's last two days of life, that jammed corridor full of lights, cameras, and shouting reporters.

And that leads to the next great question. Who is responsible for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald? Jack Ruby, of course, did it. The Commission points out that millions of people saw him do it on television. But how was he able to do it in the midst of a crowd of police in the very basement of police headquarters? Now, once again the Commission assigns the blame to the Police Department and to the press. And by press, the Commission certainly includes radio and television.

First, says the Warren Commission Report, responsibility for Oswald's safety during the transfer was never clearly assigned. Result: confusion.

Again a quote: "The failure of the police to remove Oswald secretly or to control the crowd in the basement at the time of the transfer were the major causes of the security breakdown which led to Oswald's death.

Then the report goes on to add that the Commission

believes that the news media as well as the police authorities who failed to impose conditions more in keeping with the orderly process of justice must share responsibility for the failure of law enforcement which occurred in connection with the death of Oswald.

Police Chief Curry failed to restrain the newsmen, the Commission indicates, and the newsmen failed to restrain themselves. Reporters, according to the Commission Report, displayed a regrettable lack of self discipline, disobeying police orders, shouting questions at Oswald, and constantly pursuing public officials.

The Report concludes, "The promulgation of a code of professional conduct governing representatives of all news media would be welcome evidence that the press had profited by the lesson of Dallas - the lesson of Dallas."

BARKER: If you had to go through this again, what would you do differently?

CURRY: Well, that's a difficult question for me to try to answer. I can very definitely say this, that I am afraid that I would be criticized again, but probably it would be from the news media because I wouldn't let them inside the City Hall.

RATHER: That same combination of journalistic insistence and official indulgence, according to the Warren Report, spawned much of the confusion and many of the discrepancies that have plagued this story ever since, and we quote the Commission Report: "In their efforts to keep the public abreast, the police reported hearsay items and unverified leads. Further investigation proved many of these to be incorrect." Some examples: A deputy constable who never handled the rifle and only saw it lying here in the

Book Depository called it a German Mauser, and the press and the district attorney were saying Mauser the rest of the day. There was no name on that gun, which was actually the Italian Carcano.

On the sixth floor of the Depository the police found some chicken bones and said Oswald had been eating them. He hadn't. Bonnie Rae Williams had a bit earlier. The police said that in Oswald's room they had found a map with the motorcade route marked. That map actually was marked, according to the Warren Commission, with places where Oswald may have applied for jobs.

Once the district attorney gave a news conference and told us Oswald had caught a taxi cab driver and gone to Oak Cliff. A stenographer misunderstood and wrote in the transcript that Oswald had caught a taxi cab driver, Darryl Click. I remember reporters scurrying around for the rest of the day trying to find that nonexistent Mr. Click.

The press may also be partly to blame, partly responsible, for the persistent rumor that there was a second assassin, shooting from the railroad overpass. Two reporters said they had seen a bullet hole through the front windshield of the Presidential automobile. The Warren Commission says that it wasn't a hole but a little nick caused by a piece of bullet striking the inside of the windshield. The FBI found lead on the inside only.

Now, what about the doctor at Parkland Hospital, who reportedly said the President was wounded in the front? Actually the doctor told the Commission, and a newspaper report agrees, that he said only that the bullet could have entered from the front. But because of the President's condition and their desperate haste, the doctors never turned him over, never saw the similar wound,

where the bullet actually entered from the back.

Now, the Report asserts that there were two witnesses who saw the rifle being fired from the Book Depository. No witnesses who saw any rifle anywhere else. The Commission Report goes on to add that on the overpass were 13 railroad men and two policemen, and that all of them say there were no shots from that overpass. The impression of the shots from the overpass, says the Report, may have been the result of an echo.

CRONKITE: One final question of conspiracy. The FBI knew of Oswald's dubious background, knew he was in Dallas. But the Dallas police were not warned.

BARKER: Had the Dallas Police Department ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22nd?

CURRY: No, sir. We did not have any information on this man in our criminal intelligence file, and that's normally where it would have been, in our subversive file, as we refer to it.

CRONKITE: The Dallas police were not warned, the Commission found, because the Secret Service was not warned. And the Secret Service was not warned because of insufficient liaison among the Federal law enforcement agencies, one of the three great flaws which the Warren Commission believes contributed to the death of President Kennedy. In the Commission's words, quote, "There was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal execution of its responsibility had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald ... it took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination."

A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case, the Report goes on, by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service. Continuing to quote, "The criteria and procedures of the Secret Service, designed to identify and protect against persons considered threats to the President were not adequate prior to the assassination. Continuing the quote, "In effect, the Secret Service largely relied upon other Federal or state agencies to supply the information necessary for it to fulfill its preventive responsibility," unquote.

In some respects, the Commission says, "advance preparations for the President's trip were deficient." It lists failure by the Secret Service to spell out responsibilities of local police and others. Inadequate Secret Service procedures for spotting an assassin in the building. And poor seating arrangements in the Presidential car. But the Commission adds, "Within these limitations ... the agents most immediately responsible for the President's safety reacted promptly at the time the shots were fired." And the Commission warned soberly, "Consistent with their high responsibility, Presidents can never be protected from every potential threat."

So, says the Commission, Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy, but apparently not as part of a conspiracy. Then why?

The answer, the Commission suggests, is largely psychological. Quote: "The Commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives. It has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might

have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These factors were his deeprooted resentment of all authority, which was expressed in a hostility toward every society in which he lived; his inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people; and a continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings; his urge to try to find a place in history; and his despair at times over failures in his various undertakings; his capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker; his avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, as he understood the terms and developed his own interpretation of them. This was expressed by his antagonism toward the United States, by his defection to the Soviet Union, by his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States, even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts, though frustrated, to go to Cuba."

And the Warren Report concludes, "Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible action."

Two further impressions are inescapable from even a casual reading of the Commission Report. First, Oswald was a liar. During the few hours between his arrest and his death, he was repeatedly interrogated. The Commission Report reveals that he lied on important matters of substance. He lied about his rifle, his revolver, his movements, the documents found on his person.

Second, no investigation could have been more painstaking than that carried out by this Commission. Every resource of criminology was called into play: ballistics tests, analysis of the guns themselves, handwriting analysis, the blanket in which

the rifle was wrapped, the photographs and the documents linking Oswald to the crime. And Earl Warren was not too dignified to race down the stairs at the Depository Building, matching his time against Oswald's.

In the end we find, confronting each other, the liar, the misfit, the defector, on the one hand, and seven distinguished Americans on the other. And yet, exactly here we must be careful that we do not say too much. Oswald was never tried for any crime, and perhaps therefore there will forever be questions of substance and detail raised by amateur detectives, professional skeptics, and serious students as well. For the Warren Commission could not give Lee Harvey Oswald his day in court and the protection of our laws. Suspects are not tried by seven distinguished Americans. Their cases are heard under law by 12 ordinary citizens.

If it had not been for Jack Ruby's revolver in a basement of the Dallas police station, 12 such citizens would have heard the evidence, would have heard Oswald, if he had chosen to speak. That jury would have represented our judgment, our conscience, and in the end would have spoken for us. Now we do not have that reliance. We must depend upon our own judgments and look into our own consciences. The Warren Commission cannot do that for us. We are the jury, all of us, in America and throughout the world.

RATHER: On Monday, November 25th, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was buried in a plain wooden coffin. As he was lowered into his grave, his secrets were buried with him.

(Funeral dirge)

In Washington that day there was another funeral.