

The Gallup Organization, Inc.

MARKETING AND ATTITUDE RESEARCH

ALEC M. GALLUP
Co-Chairman of the Board

Suite 200
100 Palmer Square
P. O. Box 310
Princeton, New Jersey 08542
(609) 924-9600

GALLUP STUDY SHOWS THREE QUARTERS OF AMERICANS STILL BELIEVE MORE THAN ONE MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR JFK ASSASSINATION

A recent survey conducted by The Gallup Organization reveals the public's continuing doubt about the "one-man-one-gun" theory offered by the Warren Commission to explain President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Almost three decades after the Kennedy assassination, fully three quarters of Americans, both men and women, continue to doubt that one man was responsible for the circumstances leading to the President's death.

As the unexplained questions surrounding President Kennedy's and Lee Harvey Oswald's deaths persist, several documented works have appeared that challenge the Warren Commission findings and substantiate the disbelief felt by the nation at large.

The most recent poll, conducted in July 1991, asked a sample of Americans: "Do you believe that the Warren Commission was right -- that Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone and on his own -- or do you believe that others were involved." While only 16% think that Oswald acted alone, 73% say others were involved and 11% don't know.

The current findings showing the public doubting the one man theory are consistent with earlier Gallup polls, conducted in November 1963, in January of 1967 and in December 1976. In the three previous polls survey respondents were asked a similar question: "Do you think that one man was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or do you think others were involved?" The results were as follows:

	<u>One Man</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Don't know/ no answer</u>
1963	29%	52%	19%
1967	36%	50%	14%
1976	11%	81%	9%

The July, 1991 study was commissioned by Warner Bros., whose motion picture, "JFK", directed by Oliver Stone, will open in December of this year. "JFK" is a suspense drama which examines various assassination theories.

Survey Methodology

The 1991 results are based upon telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years and older, conducted July 15-18, 1991. For results based upon samples of this size, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects could be plus or minus three percentage points. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.