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Adv for 5:30 p.m. EST Sun
Sept. 27 - Caution: Note Time

Warren Report at a Glance
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Here in brief are the findings
of the Warren Commission's
report on the assassination of
President John F. Kennedy:

Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack
Ruby acted as loners; there was
no conspiracy, domestic or for-
eign

Secret Service measures to
guard the President were insuf-
ficient; Also the FBI failed to
tip the Secret Service to Os-
wald's presence in Dallas.

Dallas police committed er-
rors in the events that led up to
the killing of Oswald by Ruby;
news media must also "share
responsibility for the failure of
law enforcement which oc-
curred in connection with the
death of Oswald."

Methods for protecting presi-
dents must be drastically mod-
ernized.

Murder of a president or vice
president should be made a
federal crime.

The State Department should
be extremely careful in permit-
ting American defectors to re-
turn to the United States.

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PM EDT

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House with stipulation there
should be no premature release
Warren Report Roundup Bjt

By SAUL PETT

AP Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON AP - Lee
Harvey Oswald - and Lee Har-
vey Oswald alone - murdered
John F. Kennedy.

This was the long-awaited
verdict Sunday from the presi-
dential commission headed by
Chief Justice Earl Warren of
the United States, which also
concluded:

-There was no evidence of
any conspiracy - foreign or
domestic, from the left or the
right - involved in the shooting
in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963,
in which the United States lost
its 35th president.

-There was no evidence of
any plot or connection between
Oswald and the man who killed
him two days later - Jack
Ruby. Each man, independent
of the other, evidently killed for
his own emotional reasons.

-The Secret Service precau-
tions for protection of the Presi-
dent were inadequate and did
not even include, "as a matter

of practice," the checking out of any building along the route of Kennedy's last motorcade. The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to alert the Secret Service to the presence in Dallas of Oswald, a known Marxist and one-time defector to the Soviet Union.

-The methods now used for the protection of the president require drastic over-hauling and modernizing.

-Three shots evidently were fired at the presidential limousine in Dallas in a time lapse ranging between about 4.8 seconds to more than seven. One shot probably missed.

-Two bullets probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. Medically, the President was alive but in "hopeless" condition on arrival at the hospital.

Thus did the commission conclude its historic work after nearly 10 months of investigation and testimony from 552 people, ranging from obscure witnesses to the widowed Jacqueline Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Thus did the government of the United States seek to answer the many doubts, rumors and conspiracy theories which have

mushroomed widely, especially abroad, since Kennedy's death. In every case, the commission said it had found no evidence to support suspicions of a conspiracy.

The 296,000-word report said there was no evidence that Oswald was an agent of or was "employed, persuaded or encouraged by any foreign government" to kill Kennedy. As to a possible Soviet interest, the panel heard this striking testimony from Secretary of State Dean Rusk:

"I have not seen or heard of any scrap of evidence indicating that the Soviet Union had any desire to eliminate President Kennedy nor in any way participated in any such event. . ."

The secretary testified that a "certain mutual respect" had evolved between Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev despite their differences. Soviet involvement in an assassination plot would have been an act of "rashness and madness," Rusk said.

"It has not been our impression that madness has characterized the actions of the Soviet leadership in recent years," Rusk added.

The commission's report contained drastic recommendation for improving presidential protection and criticism of federal agencies involved, Dallas police and law enforcement officials and news media. And between heavy matters of great substance, the report provided history with poignant new details on the crime of the century.

Ironically, on the morning of Nov. 22, a few hours before his death, John Kennedy observed to an aide:

“If anybody really wanted to shoot the president of the United States, it was not a very difficult job - all one had to do was get on a high building some day with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt.”

At 12:30 p.m., Kennedy was hit twice with bullets from a cheap mail-order rifle, with a telescopic sight, from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

His hands jerking convulsively toward his throat, he was heard to say, “My God, I am hit.” These apparently were John Fitzgerald Kennedy's last words.

As she cradled the crushed head of her husband, Jacqueline Kennedy cried out, “Oh, God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack.”

The seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Warren recommended that a committee of Cabinet members or the National Security Council review and oversee federal efforts to protect the President. It also proposed that:

-The President and Congress decide whether the Secret Service, which has been charged with the protection of the chief executive since the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, yield the job to another department or agency.

-Meanwhile, the secretary of the Treasury appoint a special assistant to supervise the Secret Service.

-The Secret Service “completely overhaul” its facilities for the detection of potential threats to the President, be informed of all defectors, add personnel and modernize its methods, improve its protective measures for presidential motorcades particularly in checking buildings along the route and improve its liaison with the FBI and other agencies.

-Congress pass legislation making the assassination of the President or vice president a federal crime to avoid the confusion which surrounded the entry of federal agencies into the Dallas probe.

-The State Department exercise great care in allowing the return to the United States of defectors who have shown disloyalty or hostility to this country or who have expressed a desire to renounce their American citizenship.

-Representatives of the bar, law enforcement associations and the news media agree on ethical standards to prevent interference with pending criminal or court proceedings, or the right of individuals to a fair trial.

What was Oswald's motive in killing the handsome, 46-year-old President? The commission said it could not make any "definite determination." But it did note these factors:

"His deep-rooted 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 find a place in history and despair at times over failures in his various undertakings;

"His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, on April 10, 1963 ;

"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."

What was Ruby's motive in killing Oswald? The commission drew no conclusion but noted this in his long, meandering testimony:

"I saw a letter in a newspaper to Caroline Kennedy. . . the most heart-breaking letter . . . alongside . . . was a small comment in the newspaper that . . . Mrs. Kennedy may have to come back for the trial of Lee Harvey Oswald . . . Suddenly the feeling, the emotional feel-

ing came within me that someone owed this debt to our beloved President to save her the ordeal of coming back . . .”

Although the commission left the specific personal motive of each killer indefinite, it was precisely definite on virtually all other major points of contention or doubt. Clearly, throughout its deliberate and carefully reasoned report of 888 pages, the panel was seeking to separate fact from fiction, to dispel or at least hold to a minimum any unresolved mystery clinging to the death of the youngest man ever elected to the White House.

Again and again, it repeated its conviction that Oswald, a malcontent for most of his 24 years, acted on his own, for reasons locked in his own tormented personality.

“Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty,” the unanimous report noted, “the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission.”

On the evidence, the commission showed it was completely satisfied that it was Oswald who killed Patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination.

As to the assassination itself, the commission said the evidence establishes that it was Oswald's rifle, with Oswald at the trigger, which killed the President and wounded the governor; that the shots came from the sixth floor of the Book Depository; that there was “no credible evidence that the shots were fired from the triple underpass, ahead of the motorcade, or from any other location.”

It cited the testimony of witnesses who saw a rifle being fired from the sixth-floor window, scattering pigeons frightened from their perches. One witness said the killer, whom he later identified in the police lineup as Oswald, “drew the gun back from the window . . . and maybe paused for another second as though to assure himself sic that he hit his mark, and then he disappeared.”

A nearly whole bullet was found on Gov. Connally's stretcher at the hospital and two bullet fragments in the front

seat of the presidential limousine. Both the bullet and the fragments were fired "from the 6.5 millimeter-Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building, to the exclusion of all other weapons."

The commission said further:

"... the nature of the bullet wounds . . . and the location of the car at the time of the shots establish that the bullets were fired from above and behind the presidential limousine . . .

"President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not necessarily have been lethal. The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

"Gov. Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the right side of his back and traveled downward through the right side of his chest, exiting below his right nipple. This bullet then passed through his right wrist and entered his left thigh where it caused a superficial wound."

While there was some difference of opinion as to which shot hit Connally, the commission said there was "very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Gov. Connally's wounds."

Dealing with a whole spate of rumors, the commission said there was no evidence that Oswald was an "agent, employe or informant" of any government agency; that he and Ruby knew each other at all; that either knew Tippit; or that any official - federal, state or local - was involved in any "conspiracy, subversion or disloyalty to the U.S. government"; or that any member of the Dallas police assisted Ruby in the killing of Oswald.

But it did find that with the presence of so many newspaper, radio and television reporters at the times Oswald was moved by Dallas police, Oswald was subjected to "harassment" and the "chaotic conditions were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner.

“ . . . The Dallas Police Department's decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view was unsound. The arrangements made by the police department on Sunday morning, only a few hours before the attempted transfer, were inadequate. Of critical importance was the fact that news media representatives and others were not excluded from the basement even after the police were notified of threats to Oswald's life.”

But far more compelling than anything else in the commission's long report was its dramatic, precise recital of those fateful moments that brought “an act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind.”

The motorcade was approaching the intersection of Houston and Elm streets, riding in triumph through cheering crowds. In the big open Secret Service car, Kenneth O'Donnell, presidential aide and devoted friend, felt especially good. He was convinced now, he said, that the average Dallas resident, like his fellow Americans, respected and admired the President.

In the big open Lincoln ahead, there was a similar feeling. Mrs. Connally turned back and said: “Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you.”

“That is very obvious,” said John Kennedy.

The electric sign clock on the building with the odd name—the Texas School Book Depository — flashed on a new set of numbers: “12:30.”

Jacqueline Kennedy, on the left of the rear seat with her husband, looked toward her left and waved to the crowds. The motorcade turned onto Elm. And then . . .

“She heard a sound similar to a motorcycle noise and a cry from Gov. Connally, which caused her to look to her right. On turning she saw a quizzical look on her husband's face as he raised his left hand to his throat. Mrs. Kennedy heard a second shot and saw the President's skull torn open under the impact of the bullet.”

Reaching for her husband, she cried out: “Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack.”

And she was heard crying out again: “What are they doing to you?”

Mrs. Connally watched the President slump down "with an empty expression on his face." Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman, sitting next to the driver, heard the President say: "My God, I am hit." Kellerman yelled to the driver: "Get out of here fast." And to the lead car ahead, he radioed: "We are hit. Get us to the hospital immediately."

Mrs. Connally pulled her husband down into her lap. Looking down at his blood-covered chest, the governor thought he was wounded fatally. He cried out: "Oh, no, no, no. My God, they are going to kill us all."

Seeing that he was still alive, Mrs. Connally said: "It's all right. Be still."

Special agent Clinton J. Hill leaped out of the Secret Service followup car and raced toward the President's. As he stepped onto the left rear step and grabbed the handhold, the limousine lurched forward and he lost his footing. He ran three or four steps, regained his position and mounted the car. Between the first and second attempts to mount the car, Hill recalled that:

"Mrs. Kennedy had jumped up from the seat and was, it appeared to me, reaching for

something coming off the right rear bumper of the car, the right rear tail, when she noticed that I was trying to climb on the car. She turned toward me and I grabbed her and put her back in the back seat, crawled up on top of the back seat and lay there."

Mrs. Kennedy, said the commission report, had no recollection of climbing on the back of the car.

She probably would have fallen off the rear and been killed if Hill hadn't pushed her back into the car, said David Powers, who was riding in the vehicle behind.

And in the car behind that, Lyndon B. Johnson was "startled by the sharp report or explosion.

"But I had no time to speculate as to its origin because agent Rufus Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down.

"I was pushed down by agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator

Ralph Yarborough.”

Racing 70 to 80 miles an hour, the cars reached Parkland Hospital about five minutes after the first shot. Special agent Hill removed his suit jacket and covered the President's head and upper chest to prevent photographs.

Despite his serious wounds, Gov. Connally, who had lost and regained consciousness, tried to stand up but collapsed. He was lifted onto a stretcher and taken into “Trauma Room 2.”

Three agents lifted the President onto a stretcher and took him into “Trauma Room 1.”

The President, said Dr. Charles J. Carrico, the first doctor to see him, was “blue-white or ashen in color; had slow, spasmodic agonal respiration without coordination; made no voluntary movements; had his eyes open with the pupils dilated; evidenced no palpable pulse; and had a few chest sounds which were thought to be heart beats.”

For almost 25 minutes, the doctors worked feverishly. At about 1 p.m. they gave up and the President was pronounced dead.
