

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FROM: A. Goldberg

SUBJECT: Commission Report.

You asked me to submit a memorandum outlining what a historian would look for in the Commission's Report. The guiding desideratum, it seems to me, is that the report should aim at reaching a much broader public than does the usual legal or historical study. This places on authors and editors alike an obligation to strive for a high degree of simplicity of language and clarity of thought without sacrificing any of the accuracy, objectivity, and thoroughness which normally distinguish their work. I have proceeded from these premises in my remarks in the attached memorandum.

Attach.

Writing The Report

The Commission's first client is the public. This public consists primarily of some millions of intelligent and reasonably educated people in the United States and abroad who are waiting to be informed of the facts of the assassination of President Kennedy and the conclusions of the Commission as to who did it and why. The Commission Staff has one of the most remarkable opportunities in our history to attempt to reconstruct and explain a great historic event of the recent past. This is the essence of the historical approach. This is the approach that will have the most meaning for the public and will most satisfactorily discharge the Commission's obligation to the country.

The report of the Commission will be a major historical document as soon as it is published. It should also be the definitive history of the event, for no future scholar or group of scholars will ever have the same remarkable opportunities for research and writing as have been afforded the Commission Staff. The report will shape the thinking of the public and create the basic historical tradition of the event for posterity. The Commission Staff has the grave responsibility of preparing a report that will fulfill these proper and desirable objectives.

The remarkable aspect of this report is that there exists the opportunity to gather first-hand information about a great event, immediately after the event, to a degree seldom if ever equalled

in the past. Primary sources are the stuff of history, and the strength of the report will rest ultimately on the extent to which the information is complete and on the skill and judgement with which it is evaluated. Clear evidence is the only means by which to establish historical facts, and this report must speak to the public through facts that are arranged, emphasized, and generalized to give meaning to confused and confusing happenings.

It is the professional and patriotic duty, and the announced intention, of the Commission Staff to tell the whole truth about the assassination of President Kennedy. There is complete agreement that the report must be as honest, accurate, and objective as it is humanly possible to make it. It must include both sides of issues and clearly distinguish fact from hypothesis.

Essentially, this report should be a narrative, and members of the staff should remind themselves that it is intended for the public and not for lawyers or historians. Fortunately, because the event is endowed with remarkable unity in time and space, it should be simple to maintain a sense of chronology and to place the occurrences in their proper context.

To create a continuous and tightly-woven analytical narrative is imperative if the report is to achieve any distinction beyond that inhering from its subject. The multi-authorship of the report creates a problem in realizing the high degree of unity which is desirable. The task of weaving the report into an integrated whole will fall primarily on the editors, but the authors are in a position to

make this task easier by keeping in mind, as they write, the relationship of their sections of the report to other sections and to the whole report. This presupposes a substantial knowledge of all sections of the report by all of the authors.

The requirement for accuracy is so paramount that it cannot be exaggerated. The report will certainly be subject to as intensive review and criticism as any document of modern times. Discrimination in determining and using the strongest first-hand sources is fundamental.

The report will be much more subject to criticism on its generalizations than on its facts. In reconstructing and explaining the events under investigation, it will be necessary to make generalizations knowingly. The question arises whether generalizations should (1) be limited strictly to the exposition of the historical subject matter under investigation, in its own setting, or (2) should deliberately go beyond this setting in order to indicate interrelations with antecedent, concurrent, and subsequent events. Generalizations of the first category, for instance those relating to Oswald's actions, would be drawn from the subject matter of the historical setting being investigated.

Generalizations of the second category, by contrast, would involve broad interpretative syntheses. A discussion of the atmosphere of hate in the United States would fall into the second category. It would go far beyond the event in both time and place. Placing the assassination in a broader historical setting by drawing parallels and analogies to it in other times or places of the past also involves

risking broad interpretative syntheses. Parallels with other assassinations, especially that of Lincoln, could lead to broader generalizations that go beyond the immediate subject. The alternative would be simply to present the facts of previous assassinations and attempts on U. S. Presidents without seeking to generalize from them.

If the report is to include broad generalizations that go beyond the immediate event, they should be carefully worded and supported by strong evidence. This will not preclude criticism, but it will require a major effort by critics who want a respectful hearing.

Finally, it is desirable that the people who write and edit the report should have viewed the scenes about which they are writing. This not only makes for more effective writing, especially description, but it can accent the air of authority that the report should have. It is also important that the Commission visit Dallas. For the report to be issued without any of the Commissioners having visited Dallas, might well forfeit in some degree the respect for and general acceptance of the report. Personal acquaintance with the scene of the assassination by both the Commissioners and the staff would be a validating credential of the report's soundness, thoroughness and integrity.

Alfred Goldberg
Alfred Goldberg

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

January 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF

FROM: Mr. J. Lee Rankin

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Commission, January 21, 1964

In order to keep you informed regarding action taken by the Commission, I would like to bring to your attention the following matters which were considered by the Commission at its recent meeting:

1. The Commission approved the division of work set forth in the tentative outline and the assignment of lawyers to each of these areas. As you probably know by this time, the assignments to the areas are as follows: (1) Mr. Adams - Mr. Specter; (2) Mr. Ball - Mr. Belin; (3) Mr. Jenner - Mr. Liebeler; (4) Mr. Coleman - Mr. Slawson; (5) Mr. Hubert - Mr. Griffin; (6) Mr. Rankin - Mr. Stern. Professor Redlich is serving as my Special Assistant, and is being assisted by Mr. Eisenberg.

2. As I informed you in an earlier memorandum, the Commission desires to be informed at its next meeting, most probably on Monday, January 27, of the general objectives and problems in each area.

3. So far as relations with the press are concerned, the Commission decided that in the future each meeting of the Commission will be announced to the press and a press release will be issued after every meeting. Apart from this arrangement, the Commission has decided that no other releases should be made to the press. I urge each of you to observe the greatest discretion in your handling of any inquiries made to you by the press or member of the public regarding the work of the Commission. I believe that a policy of "no comment" should be followed by the members of the staff.

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4. The Commission passed a resolution designating the members of the Commission and the Commission staff as special government employees for purposes of the conflict of interests statute. In so doing, the Commission estimated that the members of the staff would not be required to serve more than 130 days of the 365 days following the appointment.

5. The Commission adopted certain procedures to be followed by the Commission in the handling of its work and, specifically, in the taking of testimony. Copies of these resolutions are attached for your files. If you have any additional thoughts regarding the draft set of procedures to be followed at Commission hearings, I would like to be informed of them.

6. The Commission decided to take the testimony of Marina Oswald within the next few weeks but firm arrangements are still to be made.

7. As you may know, disclosure of investigative materials within the possession of the Commission has been sought by District Attorney Wade and attorneys for Ruby. The Commission has decided to inform all parties concerned that disclosure of such materials is a matter for the decision of the agency supplying the reports to the Commission. As a result, the extent of any disclosures of FBI materials to District Attorney Wade and attorneys for Ruby will be decided by the Department of Justice.

8. As you have probably read, New York attorney, Mark Lane, has requested the opportunity to represent Lee Harvey Oswald before the Commission. The Commission decided to reject Mr. Lane's request and inform him accordingly.

9. In order to study adequately security precautions designed to protect the President, the Commission decided to address letters to each of the principal agencies concerned requesting recommendations on this matter.

* * * *

All of the above is to be regarded as highly confidential.

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RESOLUTION

Pursuant to the authority granted to this Commission by Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963, and by Paragraph "(b)" of S. J. Res. 137, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., the following individuals are authorized to perform the official acts herein specified when designated by the Chairman:

Each member of the Commission is authorized individually to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission.

Each member of the Commission is authorized individually to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence concerning any matter under investigation by the Commission.

The General Counsel of the Commission, J. Lee Rankin, is authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence concerning any matter under investigation by the Commission.

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RESOLUTION

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963, which authorizes this Commission "to prescribe its own procedures," it is therefore

Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the rules of this Commission in connection with hearings conducted for the purpose of the taking of testimony or the production of evidence.

1. One or more members of the Commission shall be present at all hearings. If more than one Commissioner is present, the Chairman of the Commission shall designate the order in which the Commissioners shall preside.

2. Any member of the Commission or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purpose, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

3. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S.J. 137, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the hearing. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and the production of evidence by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the hearing.

4. The period of notice specified in paragraph three (3) may be waived by a witness.

5. At the opening of any hearing at which testimony is to be received a member of the Commission shall read into the record a statement setting forth the nature of the Commission's inquiry and the purpose for which the witness has been asked to testify or produce evidence. A Copy of this statement shall be given to each witness prior to his testifying.

6. A witness shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel, of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.

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7. Every witness who testifies at a hearing shall have the right to make an oral statement and to file a sworn statement which shall be made part of the transcript of such hearing, but such oral or written statement shall be relevant to the subject of the hearing.

8. Rulings on objections or other procedural questions shall be made by the presiding member of the Commission.

9. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all testimony received by the Commission. Copies of such transcript shall be available for inspection or purchase by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter. A witness or his counsel shall be permitted to purchase or inspect only the transcript of his testimony before the Commission.

ROUTING SLIP

Remarks

<u>RANKIN, J. Lee</u>	
<u>WILLENS, Howard P.</u>	
<u>ADAMS, Francis W. H.</u>	
<u>BALL, Joseph A.</u>	
<u>BELIN, David W.</u>	
<u>COLEMAN, William T.</u>	
<u>CONROY, Edward A.</u>	
<u>EIDE, Julia T.</u>	
<u>EISENBERG, Melvin A.</u>	
<u>FARRAR, Josephine</u>	
<u>GRIFFIN, Burt</u>	
<u>HECKMAN, Beverly</u>	
<u>HUBERT, Leon</u>	
<u>JENNER, Albert E.</u>	
<u>LIEBELER, Wesley J.</u>	
<u>O'BRIEN, John J.</u>	
<u>REDLICH, Norman</u>	
<u>SHAFFER, Charles</u>	
<u>SLAWSON, W. David</u>	
<u>SPECTER, Arlen</u>	
<u>STERN, Samuel</u>	
<i>R. Mack</i>	✓

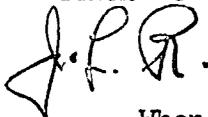
For your information.

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1964

TO: Norman Redlich

FROM: J. Lee Rankin



When the Commission announced the appointment of Mr. Walter E. Craig to undertake the task of protecting the interests of Lee Harvey Oswald before this Commission, I advised members of the staff that "This action by the Commission does not relieve any of us of our obligation to continue to examine every aspect of this matter pointing toward the involvement of Lee H. Oswald with the greatest care."

In order to assist the staff to fulfill this obligation, I would like you and Mr. Eisenberg to review the investigatory materials and prepare for each area a set of questions which you feel should be considered by the relevant staff member in order to protect fully the interests of Lee Harvey Oswald before this Commission. I will expect you to follow through with each staff member to make certain that these questions are fully explored and satisfactorily answered. Please furnish me with copies of all questions forwarded to the staff in connection with this aspect of your work.

You should make it clear to each staff member that your task is to call these questions to their attention and that the responsibility for investigation and evaluation lies with the staff member concerned with the particular area.

It is understood that you and Mr. Eisenberg will work with Mr. Craig in connection with the protection of Lee Oswald's interests and that you will apprise him of the progress of your work in this area.

MEMORANDUM

February 13, 1964

TO: Howard P. Willens

FROM: Melvin A. Eisenberg

The following memoranda, which Mr. Rankin has asked to be prepared, may be appropriate assignments for Mr. Mosk:

1. A memorandum on the administration of oaths by the staff, in the field or otherwise.

Presumably the question is the penalty, if any, for making a false affidavit to a staff member. It may also be useful to consider whether there would be any penalty for giving false information to a staff member in the absence of an oath.

2. The scope of the Commission's subpoena powers.

The relevant question here, I think, is the geographical scope of our subpoena power, which I believe is made clear in the enabling resolution. Although it was not specifically requested, I think we should also consider our power to subpoena Government officials and documents.

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*Can staff admin oath
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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
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J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

March 6, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

FROM: J. Lee Rankin

RE: Proposed Schedule for the Taking of Testimony

On the basis of my review of the memoranda and recommendations submitted by the staff, I have prepared this memorandum for the consideration of the Commission. This memorandum suggests which witnesses should be called before the Commission during the next several weeks and which witnesses should have their depositions taken by members of the staff during this same period. In most instances, a brief indication of the testimony expected from the witnesses is provided. This schedule reflects the wishes of Attorney General Carr and District Attorney Wade that representatives of the Commission not come to Dallas to interview witnesses during the Ruby trial, and that Dallas Police Department personnel not be called to Washington to testify during the trial, which they estimate will last approximately ten trial days. I suggest that this request be honored by the Commission for this period of time, at the very least, and reappraised later in the event the trial takes longer than expected.

I. Schedule of Witnesses before the Commission

The following schedule of witnesses to be called before the Commission has been prepared on the assumption that the Commission wishes to be presented with a full range of important witnesses on all phases of this investigation.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 9	William R. Greer Roy H. Kellerman Clinton J. Hill Rufus J. Youngblood	These four Secret Service agents are the best eyewitnesses from the Presidential motorcade who will testify on the basic facts of the assassination including time, place, number of shots, spontaneous statements of key people, and immediate reaction of the principals. Agents Greer and Kellerman, who were riding in the President's car, heard the spontaneous exclamations of President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, and were in a position to witness the immediate reactions of President Kennedy and Governor Connally. From the President's follow-up car, Agent Hill has crucial information to provide since he was the first to notice President Kennedy's reaction to the shots. Agent Youngblood also has important testimony to provide concerning his observations of and reactions to the assassination.
Tues., March 10	Arnold Louis Rowland Amos Lee Euins James Richard Worrell Robert H. Jackson	The first three of these witnesses stood near the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets when the motorcade passed by. They each observed the presence of a rifle in an upper floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mr. Jackson was located at the time of the assassination in the seventh or eighth car of the motorcade and also is in a position to testify regarding the presence of a rifle in the specified window of the building.
Wed., March 11	Limmie Mae Randle Buell Wesley Frazier	Mr. Frazier and his sister, Mrs. Randle, can testify regarding Oswald's departure for work on the morning of November 22, 1963, carrying a long package wrapped in brown paper. Mr. Frazier also can supply testimony regarding his association with Oswald during the period of Oswald's employment in the Depository, relevant conversations and Oswald's usual patterns of conduct.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Thurs., March 12	Mary Bledsoe Cecil J. McWatters William Wayne Whaley	Mrs. Bledsoe, a former landlady of Oswald's, and bus driver McWatters can testify regarding their observations of Oswald after the assassination. Mr. Whaley is the taxicab driver who picked up Oswald.
Mon., March 16	Ruth Paine	Mrs. Paine was one of Marina Oswald's most intimate associates during 1963 and can provide the Commission with considerable testimony of significance. Mrs. Paine is in a position to testify regarding the relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, their trip to New Orleans, Marina Oswald's return from New Orleans, Oswald's activities in the weeks before the assassination after his return from Mexico, and the FBI interviews of her and Marina Oswald prior to the assassination. To a somewhat lesser extent, Michael Paine is also able to supply important testimony before the Commission regarding his association with Oswald.
Tues., March 17	Michael Paine	
Wed., March 18		
Thurs., March 19	Mr. Declan P. Ford	Marina Oswald lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ford for approximately a week in November of 1962, and the Fords were the only Russian-speaking friends who remained in contact with Marina following the assassination. Marina Oswald lived with the Fords again after she left the residence of James Martin in February, 1964. Peter Gregory was the first of the Russian-speaking associates to meet Lee Harvey Oswald after his return from the Soviet Union. Moreover, he was called in by the Secret Service immediately after the assassination to serve as an interpreter prior to the arrival of Secret Service Agent Gopadze.
Fri., March 20	Mrs. Declan P. Ford Peter Gregory	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 23 Tues., March 24	George deMohrenschildt Jean deMohrenschildt	According to most of the Russian-speaking group in Dallas and Fort Worth, Mr. deMohrenschildt was very close to Lee Harvey Oswald despite his later disavowal of such a relationship. He was aware of the rifle and jested with Oswald about the General Walker incident. Mr. deMohrenschildt may be in a position to provide important insight into the character of both of the Oswalds. Moreover, Jean deMohrenschildt probably shared the close relationship with the Oswalds and may have important observations of her own.
Wed. March 25 Thurs. March 26	Dr. Charles J. Carrico De. Malcolm R. Perry Cdr. J. J. Humes	These three doctors should be examined carefully before the Commission regarding the medical treatment and examination of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital and Bethesda Naval Hospital. Every effort must be made to clarify the number and nature of the wounds suffered by President Kennedy. Dr. Carrico was the first physician to see the President, and Dr. Perry joined him shortly after the President arrived. Cdr. Humes acted as prosector during the autopsy performed on President Kennedy. Prior to taking the testimony of these witnesses before the Commission all the other doctors involved in the treatment of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital probably will have their depositions taken.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 30 and following days of the week to the extent necessary.	Experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other law enforcement agencies and/or independ- ent scientific laborator- ies.	After the necessary preliminaries have been completed by the staff, expert wit- nesses can testify before the Commission with respect to questions of ballistics, handwriting analysis, fingerprint identi- fication and clothing analysis with specific reference to the items of evi- dence gathered in the course of this investigation. Testimony on scientific examination of the clothes worn by the President at the time of the assassina- tion may supply important clarification regarding the wounds suffered by the President. Analysis of palm prints, fingerprints, handwriting samples and careful exploration of the ballistics identification of the bullets and cartridge cases are essential to any final judgment regarding the identity of the assassin.
Mon., April 6	Howard L. Brennan James Earl Jarman, Jr. Bonnie Ray Williams Harold Norman	Mr. Brennan is one of the most important eyewitnesses in that he observed a man in the window of the sixth floor with a rifle prior to the assassination and also saw this man take deliberate aim and fire one last shot. The other three witnesses are the three employees of the Depository who were on the fifth floor at the time of the shooting. Mr. Norman states that he heard the bolt action of the rifle and the falling of the expended cartridges onto the floor above him. Mr. Williams is the person who ate his lunch on the sixth floor prior to 12:15 P.M. and left certain remains of his lunch there prior to going to the fifth floor of the building. In addition to testi- mony regarding the location of the shots, these three witnesses can supply valuable testimony regarding the events immedi- ately subsequent to the firing of the shots. These witnesses are delayed until this date in order to permit their interrogation in Texas on the actual scene before their appearance before the Commission.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Tues., April 7	Roy S. Truly Patrolman Baker Mrs. R. A. Reid Mrs. Earlene Roberts	Mr. Truly, superintendent of the building, can testify regarding Oswald's employment in the Depository and their encounter immediately after the assassination. Patrolman Baker and Mrs. Reid also can testify regarding their encounters with Oswald immediately after the firing of the shots. Mrs. Roberts is the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley St. who observed Oswald returning to his room and his departure immediately thereafter.
Wed., April 8	W. W. Scoggins Helen Markham Jeanette Davis Ted Callaway Patrolman M. N. McDonald	Witnesses Scoggins and Markham were two eyewitnesses who saw Oswald kill Tippit. Witnesses Davis and Callaway will testify that a man they have identified as Oswald left the scene of the Tippit slaying with a pistol in his hands. Patrolman McDonald was one of the officers who apprehended Oswald in the theater.
Thurs., April 9 Fri., April 10	Deputy Sheriff Boone Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney Lt. Carl Day Capt. J. W. Fritz	These four witnesses can testify regarding the investigative effort initiated by the Dallas Police Department after the shots, including the finding of the cartridge shells and the rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository. Capt. Fritz was in charge of the interrogation of Oswald.
Mon., April 13 and following days of the week to the extent necessary.	Ralph Paul George Senator Andrew Armstrong Curtis L. Crafard Karen B. Carlin L. J. McWillie Seth Kantor Patrolman R. E. Vaughn N. J. Daniels	Assuming that the Ruby trial is over by this time, these witnesses can supply information regarding the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Included are selected personnel from the Dallas Police Department, associates of Jack Ruby and others who may be in a position to inform the Commission on this subject. Several of the witnesses have given statements which are conflicting or leave important questions unanswered.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., April 20, and following days of the week to the extent necessary	Representatives of Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, other federal or state agencies and other witnesses with experience in the area of security precautions.	At this point in the work of the Commission, the area of security precautions should be examined with a view toward making recommendations regarding the future protection of the President. The members of the Commission will undoubtedly wish to hear personally from representatives of these agencies and perhaps other experts in the field who may be in a position to advise the Commission as to what improvements can be realistically made in this field.

The above list does not include the following persons whose sworn testimony or deposition should be taken by members of the Commission: Mrs. John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Governor John C. Connally, Mrs. John C. Connally, Senator Yarborough, Kenneth O'Donnell, David Powers and Cliff Carter. Specific questions to be asked of these witnesses are being prepared by the staff for review by the Commission and use at a time convenient to the witness.

II. Program of Depositions to be Taken by Members of the Staff

At this stage in the work of the Commission, it appears that depositions of the following witnesses should be taken. As will be noted, most of these witnesses will supply testimony pertaining to the actual events on the day of the assassination, the medical treatment of President Kennedy and Governor Connally, the identity of the assassin, the background of Lee Harvey Oswald, and the security precautions taken by the Dallas Police Department after Oswald's arrest. No witnesses are included in the following list who can contribute to the Commission's work in the area of Oswald's foreign activities or the area of security precautions. As the investigation continues, of course, it is likely that the depositions of a few witnesses in each of these areas may be recommended. The beginning dates of these depositions are dependent upon the conclusion of the Ruby trial or any alternative arrangements which can be made and are satisfactory to the Texas authorities.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 16 through approxi- mately Fri., March 20	Dr. Charles R. Baxter Dr. William Kemp Clark Dr. Frank A. Bashour Dr. Robert N. McClelland Dr. Ronald C. Jones Dr. M. T. Jenkins Dr. A. H. Giesecke, Jr. Dr. Jackie H. Hunt Dr. Gene Akin Dr. Paul Peters Dr. Don Curtis Dr. Robert Shaw Dr. Charles Gregory Dr. George Thomas Shires Custodian of Records, Parkland Hospital Lt. Col. Finck Cdr. J. Thornton Boswell Janette Standridge Jane Webster R. J. Jimison Darrell C. Tomlinson Henrietta Ross	These witnesses have information to supply regarding the treatment and examination of President Kennedy and Governor Connally, including such matters as the bullet discovered on the stretcher. Depositions of these doctors will be taken prior to the appearance before the Commission on March 25-26 of the three principal doctors involved in the treatment and autopsy of President Kennedy.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Mon., March 23 through approxi- mately Fri., April 3	Thomas C. Dillard James R. Underwood Malcolm Couch Robert E. Edwards Ronald B. Fischer James R. Crawford Barbara Rowland Dep. Constable Seymour Weitzman Det. R. L. Studebaker Det. Johnny Hicks Det. Pete Barnes Det. Marvin Johnson Det. L. D. Montgomery Det. C. N. Dhority Det. C. W. Brown R. W. Simms E. L. Boyd C. F. Rose R. S. Stovall H. M. Moore J. P. Adamcik O. P. Wright William H. Shelley Frankie Kaiser Robert McNeil Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig Marvin C. Robinson A. C. Johnson Gladys Johnson Virginia Davis Sam Guinyard William Arthur Smith John Brewer Julia Postal C. T. Walker, Dallas PD K. E. Lyon, Dallas PD T. A. Hutson, Dallas PD Gerald L. Hill, Dallas PD Ray Hawkins, Dallas PD Bob K. Carroll, Dallas PD Dr. Liguore	Witnesses Dillard, Underwood, and Couch were in the car with witness Jackson who will be called before the Commission to testify regarding the place from which the shots were fired. Witnesses Edwards, Fischer and Crawford are additional eyewitnesses to the assassination. Witness Barbara Rowland can corroborate certain aspects of the testimony of her husband who will be called before the Commission. Witness Weitzman can supply additional testimony regarding the identification of the assassination weapon. Witnesses Studebaker through Adamcik are Dallas Police Department witnesses whose testimony should be taken regarding various aspects of the criminal investigation conducted by the Police Department after the assassination. Witness Wright is the Security Officer at Parkland Hospital, and can supply testimony regarding the events at Parkland Hospital after the arrival of the President. Witnesses Shelley, Kaiser, and McNeil can supply additional testimony regarding the events in the Depository immediately after the assassination. Witnesses Craig and Robinson have testimony regarding the departure from the Depository of a man in a station wagon they identify as Oswald. Witnesses A. C. Johnson and Gladys Johnson can supply testimony regarding Oswald's taking a room at 1026 North Beckley Street. They may supply additional testimony regarding his entry and departure after the assassination. Witnesses Davis, Guinyard and Smith can supply additional testimony regarding the murder of Patrolman Tippit. Witnesses Brewer, Postal and the named patrolmen from the Dallas Police Department can supply additional evidence regarding the apprehension of Oswald. Witness Liguore is the doctor at Parkland Hospital who can supply medical testimony regarding the wounds suffered by Tippit.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Thurs., April 2 through approxi- mately Fri., April 10	Paul Gregory George Bouhe Elena Hall Mrs. Frank Ray Mr. Teofil Meller Gary Taylor Alexander Kleinlerer Mr. Charles Murrett Mrs. Charles Murrett	These witnesses, supplemented by others which will come to mind as the review of the investigative materials in this area continues, can supply testimony regarding Oswald's background which should be taken in the form of sworn depositions. Paul Gregory is Peter Gregory's son and took Russian lessons from Marina Oswald shortly after the Oswald's return from the Soviet Union. Witness Bouhe saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald fairly often during the fall of 1962 and contacted the various individuals in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas who helped the Oswalds after their return from the Soviet Union. Marina Oswald lived with Elena Hall for most of the month of October 1962, which was the first separation from her husband while they resided in this country and also occurred at a time when we are unable to account for the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald. Marina Oswald stayed in Witness Ray's home briefly in November of 1962. Witness Meller had Marina staying in her house on Elsbeth Street immediately after an important argument with her husband. Witness Taylor is DeMohrenschildt's former son-in-law and appears to be the best source of information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald's whereabouts during the period October 19-November 2, 1962. Witness Kleinlerer dated Witness Hall at the time when Marina was living with Witness Hall and claims to have been present when Lee Harvey Oswald struck Marina Oswald. Mrs. Murrett is Marguerite C. Oswald's sister and Lee Harvey Oswald stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Murrett for a few days before he found an apartment in New Orleans. This couple had more contact with Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife than any other persons in New Orleans.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Monday, April 6 or as soon as possible	Chief J. E. Curry Capt. W. F. Frazier Capt. J. W. Fritz Capt. O. A. Jones Lt. Jack Revill Det. D. R. Archer Det. B. S. Clardy Det. W. T. Harrison Det. T. D. McMillan	These witnesses are the key men in regard to the handling and security of Oswald on November 24, 1963.

The above schedule is necessarily tentative and will be subject to modifications as the investigative work of the staff continues. I believe that a schedule of testimony such as that set forth above, supplemented by the investigative reports supplied and to be supplied by the various agencies, will supply the Commission with a solid and extensive foundation of fact upon which to base its final report.

March 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin

SUBJECT: Obtaining Radio and Television Tapes of Assassination Events

Mr. Stern has done a preliminary survey of the television tapes of the assassination and related events in the possession of the national television networks. He was advised that both the Library of Congress and the Kennedy Memorial Library are negotiating to obtain complete sets of the tapes from the networks, and that this will undoubtedly eventually be accomplished, although it will take some time.

In the course of these negotiations, it was estimated that one complete print of the tapes owned by NBC would cost from \$40,000 to \$75,000 to produce. In view of the expense, and in view of the likelihood that the tapes will be preserved for historical purposes, there is no warrant for an effort by the Commission to obtain its own complete set. Several staff members have asked the Secret Service to locate and obtain specified extracts from the tapes. In pursuing these requests, the Secret Service has learned that there is no adequate inventory of the tapes and that the search for a particular event is burdensome and expensive. So far the networks have not complained about requests by the Commission, but we should do whatever we can to avoid a number of sporadic requests.

Accordingly, each member of the staff should determine what televised events he desires to view and advise Mr. Stern. It would be helpful to have as much identification as possible as to date, time, scene and participants. These requests should be furnished to Mr. Stern no later than Wednesday, April 1. He will then make arrangements with the Secret Service to have one search made for all episodes requested.

DRAFT

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963, which authorizes this Commission "to prescribe its own procedures," it is therefore

Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the rules of this Commission for the questioning of witnesses by members of the Commission staff.

I. Sworn Depositions

- A. Individual members of the staff are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence in the form of sworn depositions on any matter under investigation by the Commission.
- B. Such sworn depositions may be taken only from witnesses designated for questioning in this manner by the Commission, by a member of the Commission, or by the General Counsel of the Commission.
- C. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all sworn depositions. Copies of the witness' testimony shall be available for inspection by the witness or his counsel. When approved by the Commission, said copies may be purchased by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter.
- D. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S. J. 137, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date

on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the deposition. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and production of evidence for the purpose of sworn depositions by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the deposition.

- E. The period of notice specified in ^{Sub} Paragraph D may be waived by a witness.
- F. A witness at a sworn deposition shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the state wherein the deposition shall occur, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.
- G. Any witness who refuses to answer a question shall state the grounds for so doing. Rulings on a witness' objections or refusals to answer shall be made in the first instance either by the Commission, a member of the Commission, by the General Counsel of the Commission or any other staff member designated by any of the foregoing so to act. The staff member so designated shall be one other than the examiner and shall not have the authority to make rulings on objections or refusals to answer which raise questions of privilege or of Constitutional rights.

II. Transcribed Interviews

- A. Individual members of the staff are hereby authorized to question witnesses in the form of transcribed unsworn interviews on any matter under investigation by the Commission.
- B. Copies of the witness' testimony shall be available for inspection by the witness or his counsel. When approved by the Commission, said copies may be purchased by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter.

III. Sworn Affidavits

- A. Members of the Commission staff are hereby authorized to obtain sworn affidavits from those witnesses who have been designated by the Commission, a member of the Commission, or the General Counsel of the Commission as witnesses whose testimony will be obtained in this manner.
- B. Those witnesses who have been so designated may be questioned by members of the staff prior to the preparation of the sworn affidavit on any matter under investigation by the Commission.
- C. Such questioning may be in the form of non-transcribed interviews.

IV. Non-Transcribed Interviews

- A. Non-transcribed interviews may be conducted as provided in Paragraph III.
- B. Witnesses other than those described in Paragraph III may be questioned by members of the staff in the form of non-transcribed interviews only if:
 - 1. They have already given transcribed testimony before the Commission or a member of the staff, and

2. The questioning falls within the area of information contained in the previously transcribed testimony, and
3. Within 24 hours, the staff member conducting such interviews transcribes a detailed summary of the interview.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph B, the General Counsel of the Commission may, at his discretion, permit a member of the staff to question a witness in the ~~from~~ of non-transcribed interviews prior to the taking of sworn testimony. A staff member conducting such a non-transcribed interview shall, within 24 hours, transcribe a detailed summary of this interview.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

MR. MOSK ✓

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

March 20, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF

FROM: J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL

In a memorandum of March 12, 1964, I advised all members of the staff that the fact of prior interviews with witnesses, as well as the existence of material inconsistencies, should be developed fully on the record. The purpose of this memorandum is to suggest methods by which this objective should be accomplished.

1. It is the obligation of the staff member to develop fully in recorded testimony (either before the Commission or on deposition) the existence of material inconsistencies between the witness' recorded testimony and information which the witness has given in prior interviews with investigatory agencies or members of the Commission's staff. When these inconsistencies are developed, the witness should be asked to state whether the testimony which he has now given, as distinct from that which he has given previously, is the correct version of the facts. Moreover, the witness should be asked to explain why and how he has come to believe that the testimony he has just given is correct.

2. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, he should be asked whether he has been interviewed by any member of the Commission's staff. The date of such interview and the name of the staff member involved should be elicited. In accordance with the objectives stated above, the witness should be asked whether there are any inconsistencies between these interviews and his recorded testimony which have not yet been developed on the record. He should also be asked whether he provided any material information in these interviews which has not yet been developed on the record. If these questions should elicit the existence of material inconsistencies, the procedures outlined in paragraph one should be utilized to record and explain these inconsistencies.

ROUTING SLIP

Remarks

<u>RANKIN, J. Lee</u>	
<u>WILLENS, Howard P.</u>	
<u>ADAMS, Francis W. H.</u>	
<u>BALL, Joseph A.</u>	
<u>BELIN, David W.</u>	
<u>COLEMAN, William T.</u>	
<u>CONROY, Edward A.</u>	
<u>EIDE, Julia T.</u>	
<u>EISENBERG, Melvin A.</u>	
<u>FARRAR, Josephine</u>	
<u>GRIFFIN, Burt</u>	
<u>HECKMAN, Beverly</u>	
<u>HUBERT, Leon</u>	
<u>JENNER, Albert E.</u>	
<u>LIEBELER, Wesley J.</u>	
<u>O'BRIEN, John J.</u>	
<u>REDLICH, Norman</u>	
<u>SHAFFER, Charles</u>	
<u>SLAWSON, W. David</u>	
<u>SPECTER, Arlen</u>	
<u>STERN, Samuel</u>	
<i>Mask</i>	✓

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
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JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

March 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

JLR.

On Monday, March 16, 1964, the Commission adopted the attached resolution. I call your attention to the fact that before a witness may be questioned in form of deposition or sworn affidavit, the witness must be so designated in writing, by the Commission, a Commissioner, or the General Counsel as a witness to be questioned in this manner. It is important, therefore, that before leaving for Dallas or any other point where testimony is to be taken, the staff member should obtain such written designation.

RESOLUTION GOVERNING QUESTIONING
OF WITNESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION STAFF

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963,
which authorizes this Commission "to prescribe its own procedures,"
it is therefore

Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the
rules of this Commission for the questioning of witnesses by members
of the Commission staff.

I. Sworn Depositions

- A. Individual members of the staff are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence in the form of sworn depositions on any matter under investigation by the Commission.
- B. Such sworn depositions may be taken only from witnesses designated in writing for questioning in this manner by the Commission, by a member of the Commission, or by the General Counsel of the Commission.
- C. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all sworn depositions. Copies of the witness' testimony shall be available for inspection by the witness or his counsel. When approved by the Commission, said copies may be purchased by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter.
- D. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S. J. 137, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the deposition. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and production of evidence for the purpose of sworn depositions by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the deposition.
- E. The period of notice specified in Paragraph D may be waived by a witness.

- F. A witness at a sworn deposition shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the state wherein the deposition shall occur, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.
- G. At the opening of any deposition a member of the Commission's staff shall read into the record a statement setting forth the nature of the Commission's inquiry and the purpose for which the witness has been asked to testify or produce evidence.
- H. Any witness who refuses to answer a question shall state the grounds for so doing. At the conclusion of any deposition in which the witness refuses to answer a question the transcript shall be submitted to the General Counsel for review and consideration whether the witness should be called to testify before the Commission.

II. Sworn Affidavits

- A. Members of the Commission staff are hereby authorized to obtain sworn affidavits from those witnesses who have been designated in writing by the Commission, a member of the Commission, or the General Counsel of the Commission as witnesses whose testimony will be obtained in this manner.
- B. A copy of the affidavit shall be provided the affiant or his counsel.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN,
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JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
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200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Staff

FROM: J. Lee Rankin

J. L. Rankin

The Commission will hear the testimony of Linnie Mae Randle and Buell Wesley Frazier on Wednesday, March 11, at 9:00 a.m., and Mary Bledsoe, Cecil J. McWatters, and William Wayne Whaley on Thursday, March 12, at 9:00 a.m. Buell Wesley Frazier is the person who transported Oswald back and forth from Irving, Texas, on weekends and Linnie Mae Randle is Frazier's sister. Cecil J. McWatters is the bus driver on whose bus Oswald rode after the assassination; Mary Bledsoe was a bus passenger and is the former landlady of Oswald; and William Wayne Whaley is the cab driver who took Oswald to the 500 block of North Beckley. All members of the staff are requested to give Messrs. Ball and Belin, by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, March 9, a brief outline of any questions they might wish to have put to any of these witnesses.

March 5, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FROM: Howard P. Willens

RE: Proposed Rules for the Questioning of Witnesses
by Members of the Commission Staff.

I have had the opportunity to review the draft procedures and accompanying memorandum submitted to you by Mr. Redlich, the alternative proposal submitted by Mr. Liebeler, and the memoranda on the subject by Mr. Liebeler and Mr. Eslin. This memorandum suggests certain alternatives to some of the recommendations made by Mr. Redlich and his committee and outlines my views on this subject.

General Observations

I think that testimony should be presented to this Commission in three different ways: (a) by testimony before the Commission; (b) by testimony in the form of a sworn deposition taken by a member of the staff; and (c) by affidavit. I agree that rules should be formulated which prescribe the procedures to be followed in the taking of depositions and the preparation of affidavits. I am not persuaded that procedures regarding interviews by members of the staff should be made part of the Commission's procedures, any more than our procedures in many other significant respects have not been the subject of official Commission concern and enactment, e.g., the procedures regulating our relationships with the investigative agencies. I think that we should be careful not to overregulate ourselves unless there is clear need shown for the proposed regulations and unless we are persuaded, after full and dispassionate consideration, that the work of the Commission will not be impaired by the recommended procedures. Assuming, however, that the judgment is made to deal with the interview problem in the procedures to be presented to the Commission, I suggest that it be done in a single section along the lines of the attached draft.

Sworn Depositions

I have no problem with the suggested procedures regarding the taking of sworn depositions up to subsection G. I do not think that rulings on a witness' objections or refusals to answer should be made in the course of a deposition. First, I think that such a procedure is quite impractical in view of the fact that most of the depositions will be taken out-of-town away from the Commission, any member of the Commission, or the General Counsel of the Commission. Second, I do not think it is desirable that rulings of this sort be made by a member of the staff. I suggest that provision for this eventuality be made in the rules by a statement that upon the refusal of a witness to answer a question the transcript of the deposition shall be submitted to the General Counsel of the Commission for review and consideration whether the witness in question should be called to testify before the Commission. I think this permits a witness the opportunity to reconsider the weight of his objection when he is subsequently called before the Commission and that the Commission is the only body which should act on such an important matter.

Affidavits

I recommend that subparagraphs B and C of Section III dealing with sworn affidavits be eliminated. For the reasons set forth below I believe that these matters can best be handled in a single section of the rules covering interviews by members of the staff. I recommend that provision be made in this Section of the rules for giving the witness a copy of any affidavit signed by him and submitted to the Commission. I see no reason why this privilege should not be afforded the witness who gives an affidavit as it is in the case of a witness who appears before the Commission or gives a sworn deposition.

Interviews

If it is decided to deal with the question of staff interviews in these rules, I suggest that the rule be as follows. First, subject to the approval of the General Counsel, authority should be afforded members of the staff to interview witnesses prior to the taking of any testimony or the securing of any affidavit. Second, members of the staff should be directed to prepare a memorandum for the General Counsel regarding every interview with a witness or prospective witness. The memorandum

should set forth the substance of the interview and reveal in detail any discussion between the staff member and the witness of any prior statements given by the witness. Third, the rules should provide that when the witness subsequently gives sworn testimony before the Commission or by deposition the responsible member of the staff shall question the witness on the record at an appropriate time regarding the following: (a) prior interviews of the witness by representatives of any law enforcement agencies or members of the Commission staff; and (b) any material inconsistencies in his prior statements or between his prior statements and his testimony.

I suggest the following reasons for preferring my proposal:

1. I believe the position urged by Mr. Redlich fails to reflect the extensive investigation already completed in this matter. I think it is very likely that the assassination of President Kennedy has produced the most complete investigation ever conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As we know, most of the witnesses to appear before the Commission or suggested as deposition witnesses have already given statements to at least one investigative agency, and frequently to more than one. As a result, the fear of pre-conditioning the witnesses by members of the staff, which appears to prompt Mr. Redlich's proposal, is more than likely to have already been accomplished. In fact, I think that one of the real functions of pre-testimony interviews should be to cause a witness to reflect once again on the facts, notwithstanding his prior statements, and try to present the "truth" in his sworn testimony.

2. I think that the concern that the record of this Commission will conceal matters of significance unless the recommended procedure is adopted is highly exaggerated and does not conform to the facts. My proposal contemplates not only that a memorandum of the interview be written for the record, but also that a full record under oath will be made as to all prior interviews (not only by the staff but by investigative agents) with a full discussion of all inconsistencies in any prior interviews. In my view, this provides the Commission with a full record and also one that is compact and intelligible and will serve to inform fully the members of the staff, the Commission and historians of the future regarding all aspects of the testimony of the specific witness.

3. Nor do I believe we should concern ourselves with the fear that unless all interviews are transcribed we will have a "deceptively clean" record. First, under the proposal I am suggesting the record with regard to any individual witness will be full and, if such is the case, will reflect whatever inconsistency or ambiguity the facts disclose. More importantly, we all know that many of the important witnesses in this investigation often contradict each other or facts known to the Commission. I am sure that we all can supply numerous examples where this may be the case. If this is the true state of the record, then this is what will be revealed. As I stated at the staff meeting, I think it is creating an irrelevant and highly emotional issue to couch this question of procedures in terms of the "full truth" versus something less.

4. Mr. Redlich recognizes that a free exchange of thoughts results in a more perfect determination of the truth and that non-recorded interviews do have a certain value in bringing about this result. Apart from any impact on the relationship between the lawyer and the witness, I do not believe that the subsequent interview which Mr. Redlich's proposal would permit will be half as productive after the recording of the witness' testimony as it might be before the witness goes on the record (whether or not under oath). The witness certainly will not feel as free at that time to retract prior statements, reconsider earlier observations, elaborate on his thinking process, or make seemingly irrelevant comments which may in fact be useful to the interviewing member of the staff.

5. The fact that an interview is permitted under these rules after the transcription demonstrates the formalistic nature of the recommendation. Such a recommendation attaches some unspecified significance to the fact of a recorded interview, which may come after several prior statements on the same subject given by the witness to an investigative agency. In short, why do you have to have a recorded interview piled on top of prior statements before you can enjoy an unrecorded interview which everyone seems to be agreed might be a useful tool in ascertaining the truth. The requirement consumes time, energy, and money without any commensurate benefits which (1) have been articulated by the committee and (2) are not met by my alternative proposal.

6. The recommendation is just not practical. The requirements mean that there will be fewer interviews by members of the staff with witnesses. Although the proponents seem to have backed off from their initial statements on the subject,

I think that this is probably the principal purpose of the requirement. In my mind, this would be a great loss to the Commission and its efforts to do a thorough and professional job of ascertaining the truth regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. One of the principal reasons why I believe this result will follow is that, in short, the overwhelming majority of the staff simply will not go through procedures which they do not believe are calculated to advance the effort of which they are a part. Although I grant that issues of this sort are not to be determined by a nose count, it is certainly desirable on this issue to consider the observations and opposition of the most experienced members of the staff. In addition, I do not think proponents of the rule have fully considered the impact of their recommendation with regard to the interview of a large number of witnesses to be called before the Commission or whose depositions are to be taken. As to these, the requirement of a recorded interview would be not only impractical but possibly insulting. In this respect, I am thinking of the numerous doctors who should be interviewed by the staff regarding their earlier reports and statements, the law-enforcement officers whose attitude toward our investigation is going to be quizzical at best, the uneducated and ill-informed who are going to be even more disadvantaged by the requirement of a recorded interview, etc. These are human beings whose help is needed by the Commission and I think their likely reactions should be considered.

7. In my opinion, another false issue has been raised by the debate whether the analogy to normal litigative procedures is appropriate. We are all so self-conscious about the Commission's unique mission that I think we lose sight of the fact that our job is still to ascertain certain facts with as much precision as is humanly possible. Unrecorded interviews with persons who possess relevant information is a part of every lawyer's work, whether he is preparing to try a case, prepare an advisory opinion for a client, or formulate regulations in a government agency. I believe that the reasons for informal interviews are as applicable here as in any other legal job which any of us has been called upon to perform. I think the assignment of this Commission is too important to permit experimentation with untried procedures which, in the view of a minority, might be preferable or serve to advance some unarticulated purpose.

8. The related point has been made that the absence of cross-examination is another justification for the requirement that staff interviews be recorded. I thought we had crossed this bridge before. I thought we had all agreed that our function as lawyers for the Commission is to ascertain all the facts to the extent possible, and that we would make up for the absence of cross-examination by both forswearing any adversary role and/or performing the function of cross-examination ourselves. I understand that this is the reason, among others, that Messrs. Redlich and Eisenberg have been asked to raise questions of significance in each of the various areas of our work and present them to the appropriate members of the staff for consideration and resolution. If we can deal with serious questions of substance in this manner, then we certainly can handle the lesser problem of dealing with prior inconsistent statements by a procedure such as that incorporated in my proposal.

9. Despite the disavowals, I think that the procedure is based in part on the concern as to the ability or good faith on the part of staff members. I think the proposal reflects adversely and unnecessarily on the members of the staff. I also think it will inhibit their best efforts to bring to bear their experience and best judgment in accomplishing the work of this Commission. In my opinion, there are no problems of staff inadequacy which cannot be met by a procedure such as the one I outline in the attached draft supplemented by careful supervision by the General Counsel.

Attachment.

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 1964

TO: J. Lee Rankin

FROM: Norman Redlich

SUBJECT: Report of the Chairman of the Committee on
Rules for the Taking of Testimony by the Staff.

Attached herewith is a draft of proposed rules for the taking of testimony by members of the Commission staff. Your committee is unanimous in recommending Rules I, II, and III. I regret that your committee has been unable to reach agreement on Rule IV.

Rule IV on the attached draft represents my views. The difference of opinion over Rule IV concerns the extent to which the staff should be permitted to conduct non-recorded interviews with witnesses prior to their sworn testimony either before the Commission or in sworn depositions. As I indicated at the staff meeting on Monday, I feel that an unrecorded interview with a witness creates the inevitable danger that the witness will be conditioned to give certain testimony when he is under oath. I do not feel that this can be cured by requiring the staff member to transcribe a summary of this interview because we will be relying on the recollection of the very person who might have done the conditioning. I believe that this danger exists notwithstanding the complete good faith of the staff member and his sincere desire to obtain only the truth.

I appreciate the value of non-recorded interviews in which a free exchange of thoughts can often result in a more perfect determination of the truth. The enclosed draft permits such a free exchange after the witness' testimony has been set forth on the record. In this way the Commission, the staff, and future observers, can evaluate for themselves the steps which the staff member followed as he developed the witness' testimony from the initial interview through to the final sworn testimony.

I believe that the analogy to normal litigative procedures is inapposite because the witness in our proceeding is never subjected to the searching cross-examination which the adversary system would normally provide. If we compound the lack of cross examination with the pre-conditioning of a witness, we will be presenting a record which, in my view, will be deceptively clean which will conceal the steps taken to reach the final conclusion.

There may be compelling reasons in the case of individual witnesses which would cause us to depart from the general rule which I propose. It is for this reason that I accepted the excellent suggestion that you be permitted to provide for such exceptions at your discretion. But I feel that the general rule should be as outlined in the attached rules.

Mr. Liebeler agrees that the procedures outlined in the enclosed rules be applied to Commission witnesses, but he would allow non-transcribed questioning of deposition witnesses. Attached herewith is Mr. Liebeler's proposed Rule IV which incorporates his position as herein stated.

Mr. Belin generally favors non-transcribed interviews of all witnesses with similar safeguards as proposed by Mr. Liebeler. While agreeing, therefore, with Rules I, II, and III, Mr. Belin would apply Mr. Liebeler's proposed Rule IV to all witnesses.

April 7, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

RE: Depositions and Testimony before the Commission

1. The members of the Commission have requested that a summary of the deposition of each witness be prepared for their review. The summary should set forth the substance of the most important portions of the testimony, with citation to the relevant pages of the transcript. I would like the summaries prepared promptly after the transcript of the deposition is received by the Commission from Ward and Paul. These summaries should be carefully prepared, since further consideration may be given to their eventual publication. I do not think it is necessary to prepare summaries for witnesses who have appeared before the Commission.

2. Transcripts of all depositions and testimony presented before the Commission should be prepared for the printer as quickly as possible. Editing should be limited to correction of typographical errors, including corrections in the names of persons, places, or technical terms where needed. If the responsible staff members believe that an error affecting meaning should be corrected, the matter should be discussed with Mr. Redlich. The corrected copy of the transcript, initialed by the responsible lawyer on the cover of the transcript, should be given along with one photograph of each exhibit introduced during the testimony to Mr. Eisenberg. Mr. Eisenberg will have responsibility for supervising any further processing of these transcripts and for making the necessary arrangements with the printing office.

3. I expect that the interrogating lawyer will assume responsibility for editing and initialling the testimony of witnesses presented before the Commission or deposed. This results in a somewhat uneven spread of responsibility for reviewing these transcripts.

I have requested Mr. Stern to assist Messrs. Ball and Belin in Area 2. If lawyers in any of the other areas feel that review of their transcripts imposes too heavy a burden, I would like them to discuss the question of assistance with Mr. Willens.

I regard this entire task of preparing transcripts for the printer as one of extreme importance. It should be done immediately so that we may all turn our attention to drafting the Final Report. As we near the end of our assignment, I ask each of you to contribute that extra measure of effort which is needed to complete this job skillfully and expeditiously.

March 4, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: J. Lee Rankin

From: W. J. Liebeler

Re: Report of Committee on Rules for the taking of testimony
of the staff.

I attach my version of Proposed Rule IV, on which a majority of the committee has not been able to agree.

Under the attached proposal all deposition and affidavit witnesses could be interviewed off the record at the interviewing attorney's option, so long as the interview is memorialized in some appropriate manner before another witness is interviewed or within 24 hours of the conclusion of the interview, whichever is sooner.

Commission witnesses could not be interviewed off the record without your prior permission for reasons stated by the person requesting that permission. An off the record interview of a Commission witness would have to be memorialized as described above for other witnesses.

I think the attached version provides adequate protection for the historical record and still leaves enough flexibility so that the practical work of the Commission will not be unduly affected.

IV. Non-transcribed Interviews

A. Staff members may conduct non-transcribed interviews:

- i) as provided in Paragraph III;
- ii) of any witness designated by the Commission, a member of the Commission or by the General Counsel of the Commission as a witness who shall have his testimony taken upon sworn deposition; and
- iii) of any other witness at the discretion of the General Counsel of the Commission who shall permit such interviews only upon the written recommendation of the interviewing attorney, whose recommendation shall set forth the reasons why such an untranscribed interview is deemed necessary.

B. A staff member conducting any non-transcribed interview shall record, in the form of a memorandum, on the record of a sworn deposition or in any other appropriate manner, a detailed summary thereof before interviewing any other witness and, in any event, within 24 hours of the conclusion of the interview. Such record shall note with particularity any manner in which statements made by the witness in the interview were inconsistent within themselves or with any other evidence to which the attention of the witness was called during the interview.

March 6, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
From: Mr. B. Griffin & Mr. Hubert

This memorandum is in response to your conversation of Wednesday March 4 with Mr. Griffin and Mr. Belin concerning the testimony of Earlene Roberts which resulted in postponing that testimony. So that further investigation can proceed expeditiously and with a complete exchange of information available to the Commission an informal staff meeting involving Mr. Redlich, Mr. Slawson, Mr. Willens, Mr. Eisenberg, Mr. Hubert and Mr. Griffin has been scheduled for Saturday March 7 at 10 A.M. The following sets forth the evidence and theories previously expressed to you in part:

1. Statements from Earlene Roberts, Mrs. Bertha Cheek (sister of Earlene Roberts), Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II aka Bob Litchfield, and Jess Willard Lynch, and a letter from Mr. & Mrs. Arturo Alcocer Ruiz suggest that the credibility of Earlene Roberts requires close scrutiny. Mrs. Roberts rented the room to Lee Oswald at 1026 North Beckley, had access to his room at all times during his absence, and is the sole witness to Oswald's actions upon his return to the North Beckley address after the Kennedy shooting. Her sister Bertha Cheek is a friend of Jack Ruby.

Mrs. Roberts was first interviewed briefly on November 22, 1963 sometime after 2:30 or 3:00 P.M. She stated she was watching TV when a man known to her as O. H. Lee came into the rooming house, got a coat from his room, and left. She said he was identical to Oswald whom she later saw on T. on November 22. (5.353) She gave a more detailed statement on November 27, 1963 and produced a sheet of paper on which she says Oswald wrote the name O. H. Lee and she used it to maintain a record of rental payments. (5.354) She did not mention knowing Jack Ruby.

Bertha Cheek was first interviewed on November 27, 1963 in Dallas (205.456) probably because her name was on a piece of paper in Ruby's possession. (4. 739) She stated that she had managed a boarding house in Dallas from 1956 to 1961, that on two occasions (the most recent on November 18, 1963) Jack Ruby had asked her to invest several thousand dollars in his night clubs, and that she recalled having rented rooms to two Cuban males in 1959 and 1960. (104.283)

Also on November 27, the FBI received a report from Arturo Alcocer Ruiz, Mexico City Attorney, that he, his wife, and daughter Anita Rodriguez De Losano had seen a woman in the background of a TV interview with Mrs. A.C. Johnson, landlady at 1026 North Beckley, who closely resembled a woman they had seen in San Antonio on November 21 when President Kennedy was there and also closely resembled a woman seen, after the Johnson interview, on a separate TV interview. They believed this woman was identified in

her interview as Jack Ruby's sister. (uncatalogued Document, FBI Report dated December 3, 1963)

On November 29, Mrs. Roberts stated that she had seen a police car #207 drive slowly past 1026 North Beckley while Oswald was in his room changing clothes on November 22, blow its horn, and then proceed toward Zangs Boulevard. (5.356)(Tippett was in car 10). Again, she did not mention knowing Jack Ruby.

On December 2, 1963 Mr. Litchfield voluntarily contacted the Dallas Police Department (205.433). His name had previously been found in one of Ruby's notebooks but we have no indication that he knew this (4.739). He apparently had been present at the home of Mrs. Cheek during the November 27 interview although he was not questioned and made no statement at that time. He stated on December 2, 1963 that he had been in the Carousel Club on a Tuesday or Thursday night during the first two weeks of November of 1963 when he observed a man whom he believed closely resembled Lee Oswald. He did not claim the man was Oswald. The Dallas Police Department has provided discrediting information in the form of a substantial police record for Litchfield and a lie detector test which is evaluated as indicating that Litchfield was not being truthful about what he reported to the Dallas Police. However, Jack Ruby confirmed that Litchfield was present in the club on or about the time he claims but has indicated that the person whom Litchfield believes resembles Oswald is a man named Edward Rocco, an employee of Cabaret Magazine published by Trans-American Exports News, Skokie, Illinois. Ruby stated Rocco was from

California. It is also known that an employee of Ruby, Larry Craford, closely resembles Oswald. Litchfield's story checks out, moreover in other significant details including the description of a man resembling Alex Gruber of Los Angeles, California who is known to have visited Ruby at the Carousel during the period to which Litchfield refers.

One day after Litchfield made his disclosure, a former employee of Mrs. Cheek, Jess Willard Lynch, stated to the FBI in Page, Arizona that he recalled two Cubans as being residents in Bertha Cheeks boarding house during 1959 (205.453). Lynch was apparently interviewed after viewing Mrs. Roberts on TV and remarking to acquaintances that he knew her.

Bertha Cheek was then re-interviewed on December 9, 1963 and stated that she had no recollection whatsoever of the two Cuban male residents and was unable to refresh her recollection upon an examination of her records for the period 1958 and 1959. (205.460) Her attention was not directed to her previous statement that two Cubans had boarded with her. Earlene Roberts was interviewed on this same day and also stated that she had no recollection about the Cubans although she was working for her sister at the boarding house at the time. (205.462) She was not questioned about her possible presence in San Antonio, any TV personal interviews, or at the Johnson interview.

2. The above events are especially significant in light of Jack Ruby's admission that in 1959 he was interested in selling jeeps to Cuba and other reports that persons interest in Cuban arms sales were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. Although there is no "held" evidence linking Ruby to

Oswald or to a Cuban plot, the conduct of persons close to Ruby raises suspicions: Larry Craftard, Ruby's handyman, fled Dallas on Saturday November 23 and was located in a log-cabin in Rural Michigan on November 28; Ralph Paul, Ruby's partner, hid in Dallas-Fort Worth for 8 hours after Oswald was shot; George Senator, Ruby's roommate, went directly to his lawyer after the shooting of Oswald, has given a demonstrably false statement to the FBI, and efforts to locate him since mid December have failed. Likewise the conduct of Litchfield and Lynch in coming forward with apparently spontaneous statements suggests that they may suspect Ruby, Bertha Cheek or Earlene Roberts.

3. The relationship among Ruby, Bertha Cheek, Earlene Roberts, and Cuban elements may not necessarily lead to a grand conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. If Ruby, Cheek, etc. all were not in fact connected illegally with Oswald but were involved in an unrelated illegal enterprise they might fear that their innocent association with Oswald might be distorted. A first inclination might have been to help the police tighten the noose around Oswald in order to discourage probing of their own activities. However, as the evidence grows stronger against Oswald, the chances increase that Oswald--if convicted--would falsely elaborate upon his associations, out of fear, to implicate them in an assassination plot. Thus Ruby, Cheek, etc. all might find it necessary to eliminate Oswald. (At the risk of grasping at straws, it

might be noted that Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, stated in a news interview shortly after Oswald was killed that her brother must have believed that Oswald had done something to him personally. Our own evaluation of Ruby's past conduct leads us to a similar conclusion.

4. Assuming an extreme possibility -- that Oswald thought that Mrs. Roberts was involved in the assassination -- Oswald's return to 1026 North Beckley might be for the purpose of removing a weapon which might incriminate him and his shooting of Tippett might have been out of fear that Tippett was an agent of Mrs. Roberts. By the same token even if Oswald didn't know who was behind the assassination but was himself innocent he might have fled to the rooming house to remove the gun because he knew that his background as a defector would make him a suspect and any guns he owned would heighten the suspicion.

5. Assuming another extreme possibility--that Earlene Roberts and Bertha Cheek provide a link between Oswald and Jack Ruby in a plot to assassinate the President--the following might be considered:

a. That under some original escape plan Oswald was not intended to return to the N. Beckley address that he was either on his way out of Dallas when he debarked from the taxicab or to a rendezvous spot near the home of Jack Ruby;

b. That, whatever the original plan, Earlene Roberts was surprised, alarmed, or otherwise upset by Oswald's return to the N. Beckley street address and either threatened

him, scared him, or arranged for his apprehension by Tippett.

c. That the return of Oswald to the N. Beckley St. address was arranged so that he could be located and eliminated shortly after the assassination by the conspirators;

6. If the credibility of Earlene Roberts is in doubt, the following events are subject to close examination:

a. Oswald's finding and renting the room at 1026 N. Beckley.

b. The reason for his return to that address after the shooting of President and the events that occurred at the house spontaneously upon that return (Oswald admits that he did return to the house).

c. Statement of Miss Roberts that she noticed a holster in Oswald's room after he left on November 22.

d. Any property which was turned over to the FBI by Miss Roberts or was discovered in Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley (if the Alek James Hidell cards were found at the North Beckley address Bertha Cheeks or Earlene Roberts should be considered as a possible source of those cards. Bertha Cheeks has been married to a man convicted under the Dyer Act. The FBI has already identified the selective service card as being counterfeit. Thus, Oswald might have had an underworld sources.

e. Her failure to notify the police of Oswald's residence at the N. Beckley address. (Mrs. Johnson apparently called the police from a different address immediately upon seeing Oswald's picture on TV but Roberts who was watching TV

at the N. Beckley address, did not.

7. The following steps are suggested for further investigation of evidence which has been provided so far:

a. Lynch and Litchfield should be re-interviewed in detail concerning the events which led to their coming forward on December 2 and 3, knowledge of Ruby, and general background information on Bertha Cheek and Earlene Roberts. The nature of the existing relationship among Lynch, Litchfield, Cheeks and Roberts should be determined if possible, prior to interviewing Lynch and Litchfield and the FBI or the Internal Revenue Service should obtain all records of Bertha Cheeks.

b. Background should be obtained on all roomers at 1026 N. Beckley between September 26 and November 22 1963 and records for the rooming house should be obtained as far back as available including records after November 22, 1963.

c. Details should be obtained as to all persons who could have been expected to be present at 1026 N. Beckley when Oswald returned on November 22.

d. Background information should be obtained from Federal and police records on Bertha Cheeks and Earlene Roberts including a physical description of each.

e. Telephone records should be obtained for all phones available to Bertha Cheeks and Earlene Roberts.

f. The activities of Bertha Cheeks and Earlene Roberts on November 22, 23, 24, and 25 should be examined in detail.

g. The accuracy and significance should be determined of an advertisement of October 15, 1963 in the personal column of the Dallas Morning News which read "Running Man. Please call me. Please. Please. LEE".

h. Possibility should be explored that Earlene Roberts is the woman who was seen by the Mr. & Mrs. Ruiz and Mrs. Rodriguez in San Antonio, Texas on November 21, at the A.C. Johnson home during a TV interview of Mrs. Johnson, and later in a separate TV interview which may have been mistaken for an interview with Jack Ruby's sister. It may be that Earlene Roberts rather than a Ruby sister, was interviewed and stated that she knew Jack Ruby.

i. The investigation of Ruby's Cuban activities should be pursued in depth.

j. Police cars in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley at 1:00 P.M. November 22, 1963 including car 207 should be checked out.

Mr. Wilkins

4 March 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J. Lee Rankin

From: David Belin

Re: Report of Committee on Rules for the taking of testimony of the staff.

My basic position is that I disagree with Rule IV as proposed by Mr. Redlich and disagree with that part of Rule IV proposed by Mr. Liebler where Commission witnesses are treated differently from deposition witnesses.

From past experience, I believe that any transcription of statements prior to interviews will serve as a needless barrier in having a complete, open and frank disclosure of facts by the proposed witness. We all know that first impressions are most important, and I sincerely believe that the presence of a court reporter as a condition precedent would impede the open disclosure of every possible fact the witness knows.

Mr. Redlich asserts that this situation is not analogous to normal litigation because of the lack of opportunity of cross-examination. I fully agree; as a staff member, I am representing neither a plaintiff nor a defendant. As stated at the first staff meeting, my sole concern is the search for the truth. The basic objection I have to the proposed rules is that they impede this search. Mr. Redlich expressly states that his rules permit a free exchange after the testimony of the witness has been set forth in the record; I believe that this very procedure impedes such a free exchange.

There is one further factor which I think is most relevant: if we are concerned with evaluating the steps which staff members follow during interviews with witnesses, the basic source material is already available. We have the written reports of interviews by the FBI and Secret Service, together with affidavits and other written

memoranda made. Were such material not available, I would probably agree with the position of Mr. Redlich, notwithstanding the fact that there would be a loss of information. However, with a written documentation already available, I do not feel that there is any further need for this and would respectfully dissent from the position of the majority with regard to Commission witnesses.

JLR:DE:jm:4Mar64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

October 8, 1964

Mr. Richard Mosk
66 Cleary Court
San Francisco, California

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your recent letters. You are correct in pointing out the error on page 776 of the Report. Investigation shows that it was an error by the printers committed on page proof. It will be corrected in future printings of the Report.

The staff has scattered to the four winds and there are only a few people here to wind up the work of the Commission. The big job is preparing the remaining volumes of the Commission Exhibits for publication. It seems likely that the total number of volumes to be published will be somewhere between 25 and 30.

The reaction to the Report in this country has been extremely favorable and all of us connected with the Report are naturally pleased. The foreign reaction is pretty much what we expected and it will take sober analysis by the more respected European pundits to assure acceptance of the Commission's findings in the future.

I agree that if you attend the Mark Lane-Melvin Belli debate you will have trouble controlling yourself. It would probably be better therefore if you stayed home or went somewhere else. Lane, of course, cannot accept the Commission's findings without going out of business, and he does not appear to be the kind of man who would commit suicide in this fashion.

I hope that all is going well with you in your work and that you are spending more time at home. Let us hear from you again.

Sincerely,



Alfred Goldberg

ROUTING SLIP

Remarks

<u>RANKIN, J. Lee</u>	
<u>WILLENS, Howard P.</u>	
<u>ADAMS, Francis W. H.</u>	
<u>BALL, Joseph A.</u>	
<u>BELIN, David W.</u>	
<u>COLEMAN, William T.</u>	
<u>CONROY, Edward A.</u>	
<u>EIDE, Julia T.</u>	
<u>EISENBERG, Melvin A.</u>	
<u>FARRAR, Josephine</u>	
<u>GRIFFIN, Burt</u>	
<u>HECKMAN, Beverly</u>	
<u>HUBERT, Leon</u>	
<u>JENNER, Albert E.</u>	
<u>LIEBELER, Wesley J.</u>	
<u>O'BRIEN, John J.</u>	
<u>REDLICH, Norman</u>	
<u>SHAFFER, Charles</u>	
<u>SLAWSON, W. David</u>	
<u>SPECTER, Arlen</u>	
<u>STERN, Samuel</u>	
<u>DR. GOLDBERG</u>	
<u>Mr. Richard Mosk</u>	✓
<u>Mr. John H. Ely</u>	
<u>Mr. Philip Barston</u>	

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MEMORANDUM

March 12, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FROM: Burt W. Griffin

As indicated in our memorandum of March 6, 1964 concerning the testimony of Earlene Roberts, we met on Saturday March 7th with Mr. Redlich, Mr. Slawson, Mr. Willens, Mr. Eisenberg and Mr. Ely. There was general agreement that further investigation would be appropriate along the lines outlined in that memorandum. Accordingly, further work was divided in the following manner:

1. Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hubert.
 - a. Further investigation of Jess Willard Lynch and Wilburn Walden Litchfield as indicated in paragraph 7.a. of the March 7 memorandum.
 - b. Background information and physical description of Bertha Cheek and Earlene Robert.
 - c. Check-out of report from Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Alcocer Ruiz.
 - d. Investigation of Ruby's Cuban activities.
 - e. Further investigation with respect to Leopoldo Ramos Ducos and Teamsters.
 - f. Detailed statement of activities of Bertha Cheek on November 21 to 25 to be provided by deposition.
2. Mr. Ball and Mr. Belin
 - a. Obtain copies of registration records for rooming houses of Mrs. Bledsoe and Mrs. Johnson for the period September 26, 1963 to January 1, 1964 and identify all other rooming house records presently retained by Mrs. Bledsoe and Mrs. Johnson.
 - b. Details as to persons whom Oswald could have expected to be present at 1026 N. Beckley when he returned after the assassination on November 22nd.

- c. Detailed statement of the activities of Bertha Cheeck and Earlene Roberts on November 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 to be provided by deposition or interrogation before the Commission.
- d. Determination of police cars in the vicinity of 1026 N. Beckley Street at 1 PM November 22, 1963, including Car 207.
- e. Detailed statements from Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts concerning their activities and communications between the time that Oswald returned to the North Beckley address and Mr. Johnson called the Dallas Police Department to inform the Police that he had seen the Oswald picture on television.
- f. Handwriting evaluation of piece of paper turned over to the Dallas police by Mr. Roberts on which she claims Lee Oswald wrote the name O. H. Lee and which she used to maintain the account for O. H. Lee. Also, determination of whether or not it was a normal practice to keep accounts on a scrap of paper such as the one in question.

3. Mr. Mosk.

Check classified advertising columns of Dallas Morning News and all other Dallas newspapers on file at the Library of Congress for the period October 10-15 to determine whether or not there appears (allegedly on October 15, 1963) the personal column advertisement "Running man. Please call me. Please. Please. signed Lee". Also a check of all advertisements both classified and regular entertainment ads for any advertisements placed by Jack Ruby with respect to entertainment at the Carousel Club or Vegas Club, sale of either club, solicitation of a partner or any other matters. With respect to the entertainment ad for the Carousel and Vegas Clubs, it will be sufficient to note the general character of the ad, the date upon which the ad changes and the nature of the change.

every change set photostats

4. Mr. Stern.

also add by Ruby for business partner (business opportunities) but photostats

Determination of when Oswald's picture first appeared on television in Dallas, together with station which carried photograph and, if possible, source of the photograph.

5. Mr. Slawson.

Provide statement of Sylvia Odio to Hubert and Griffin.

6. Mr. Redlich.

- a. Citation to all statements of Earlene Roberts.

b. Details as to how and when Oswald first became a suspect. (Information so far is that Mr. Truly notified Fritz, Fritz checked police records and learned, while checking, that Oswald was presently being held at the City Hall in connection with Tippit murder.) Question remains as to how Truly came to notice that Oswald was missing since Truly, presumably, did not work closely with Oswald.

c. Determination of how police happened to go to 1026 N. Beckley.

7. Mr. Eisenberg.

a. Determination of how Oswald got room at 1026 N. Beckley. (There has been a general inference that Oswald obtained the room by finding an ad in a newspaper or by seeing a sign in a window. However, Mrs. Johnson has stated that when Oswald first inquired about a room she told him that she did not have a room available other than the one next to Mrs. Roberts which ordinarily was not rented out. Thus, Mrs. Johnson's story would suggest that no advertisement or sign attracted Oswald's attention to the 1026 N. Beckley address). In connection with this inquiry, it may be relevant to ascertain how Oswald happened to return to the 1026 N. Beckley address after he had been told a room was not available. Did Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts contact him? What other rooming houses did Oswald inquire at?

b. What was the source of the material used in counterfeiting the Alek Hidell identification cards? Were these cards really found in his billfold? (The Secret Service inventory shows copies of the Selective Service card in the billfold at the police property room on November 24. The original was in a metal box which allegedly came from his room at 1026 North Beckley. The various reports state that the card was originally on his person. Were materials similar to those used in the counterfeit cards available to any of the employers where Oswald had previously worked?

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 21, 1964

Mr. Richard M. Mosk
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

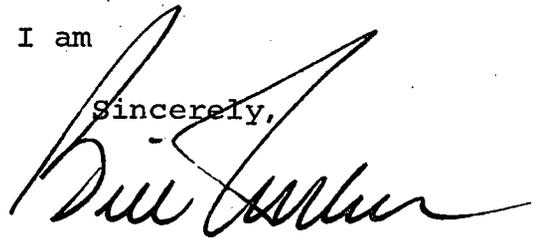
Dear Mr. Mosk:

Enclosed herewith is a letter Senator Russell received from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in response to his expression of interest in your application to serve your annual field training with the President's Commission.

In view of our last telephone conversation, I was concerned that the information I had relayed to you was incorrect.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,





DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE,
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1964
SENATOR RUSSELL

Honorable Richard B. Russell

AUG 18 1964

United States Senate

Dear Senator Russell:

This is in reply to your inquiry concerning the authorization for Airman Richard M. Mosk's assignment to the Warren Commission to be considered as training in lieu of annual field training with his California Air National Guard unit.

Except when they are in actual Federal service, the administration and training of units and members of the California Air National Guard are functions of the State Adjutant General and the Governor of the State is their Commander-in-chief. The Air National Guard authorities in the State can make final disposition of cases within their jurisdiction, as long as Federal laws and implementing regulations published by order of the Secretary of the Air Force are not contravened.

In view of the State's responsibility for the administration of the California Air National Guard, any request from a member to deviate from the scheduled training program would of necessity be considered first in the State. Accordingly your assistant, Mr. Jordan, was quite correct in informing Airman Mosk that his request for special consideration with regard to performance of annual field training should be directed to the State Adjutant General.

As you know, section 502 of title 32, United States Code, prescribes the minimum training requirements for Air National Guard units. It is, of course, the intent of that section that training will be conducted which will prepare the members of a National Guard unit to function as a unit. It follows that the Adjutant General of California, would conclude that to permit Airman Mosk to continue to perform his civilian occupation and be credited with participation in Air National Guard annual field training would not be in accord with the intent of section 502, and that to grant the Airman's request would be beyond the scope of his responsibility. Under these circumstances his action to ask the National Guard Bureau to advise him on the legality of granting such a request was

Honorable Richard B. Russell

proper. The National Guard Bureau has determined that continuation by Airman Mosk of his civilian occupation, even though he is employed by the Federal government on a special project, may not be credited toward the fulfillment of his Air National Guard training obligation.

I trust this reply will be of assistance.

Sincerely,



WINSTON P. WILSON

Major General

Chief, National Guard Bureau

Incl

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Mr. Richard M. Mosk
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Messrs. Ely & Mosk

Vol. 24-B
Copy

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Report of Proceedings

Held at

Washington, D. C.

Monday, March 16, 1964

PAGES 2732 to 2735

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~~TOP SECRET~~

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

- - -

Washington, D.C.

Monday, March 16, 1964

The President's Commission met, pursuant to recess, at 5.47 p.m., in the Hearing Room, Fourth Floor, 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D.C., Chief Justice Earl Warren, presiding.

PRESENT:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman
Senator John Sherman Cooper, Member
Representative Gerald R. Ford, Member
John J. McCloy, Member

- - -

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Norman Redlich, Special Assistant to General Counsel

- - -

P R O C E E D I N G S

The Chairman. Gentlemen. I wish to read the following resolution governing the questioning of witnesses by members of the Commission staff:

"Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963, which authorizes this Commission 'to prescribe its own procedures', it is therefore

"Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the rules of this Commission for the questioning of witnesses by members of the Commission staff.

"I. Sworn Depositions:

"A. Individual members of the staff are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence in the form of sworn depositions on any matter under investigation by the Commission.

"B. Such sworn depositions may be taken only from witnesses designated in writing for questioning in this manner by the Commission, by a member of the Commission, or by the General Counsel of the Commission.

"C. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all sworn depositions. Copies of the witness' testimony shall be available for inspection by the witness or his counsel. When approved by the Commission, said copies may be purchased by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter.

"D. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S.J. 137, 88th Congress, 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the deposition. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and production of evidence for the purpose of sworn depositions by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the deposition.

"E. The period of notice specified in Paragraph D may be waived by a witness.

"F. A witness at a sworn deposition shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the State wherein the deposition shall occur, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.

"G. At the opening of any deposition a member of the Commission's staff shall read into the record a statement setting forth the nature of the Commission's inquiry and the purpose for which the witness has been asked to testify or produce evidence.

"H. Any witness who refuses to answer a question shall state the grounds for so doing. At the conclusion of any

deposition in which the witness refuses to answer a question the transcript shall be submitted to the General Counsel for review and consideration whether the witness should be called to testify before the Commission.

"II. Sworn Affidavits.

"A. Members of the Commission staff are hereby authorized to obtain sworn affidavits from those witnesses who have been designated in writing by the Commission, a member of the Commission, or the General Counsel of the Commission as witnesses whose testimony will be obtained in this manner.

"B. A copy of the affidavit shall be provided the affiant or his counsel."

Representative Ford. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. McCloy. Second.

The Chairman. All in favor say aye.

(There was a chorus of "ayes".)

The Chairman. Opposed?

(No response.)

The Chairman. The motion is carried unanimously.

(Whereupon, at 5:50 p.m., the Commission adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

ROUTING SLIP

Remarks

RANKIN, J. Lee	
WILLENS, Howard P.	
ADAMS, Francis W. H.	
BALL, Joseph A.	
BELIN, David W.	
COLEMAN, William T.	
CONROY, Edward A.	
EIDE, Julia T.	
EISENBERG, Melvin A.	
FARRAR, Josephine	
GRIFFIN, Burt	
HECKMAN, Beverly	
HUBERT, Leon	
JENNER, Albert E.	
LIEBELER, Wesley J.	
O'BRIEN, John J.	
REDLICH, Norman	
SHAFFER, Charles	
SLAWSON, W. David	
SPECTER, Arlen	
STERN, Samuel	
<i>Mr. Mosk</i>	

February 27, 1964

The attached, as indicated in the caption and footnote on the first page, is a literal transcription, page per page, of Robert L. Oswald's handwritten memorandum of events on November 22, 1963 etc. seq. prepared by him retrospectively December 6, 7 and 11 and covering pages 1 through 26 inclusive.

The last page (27) is a contemporaneous diary covering Sunday January 14, 1964 (the entry is misdated as January 13) and Sunday January 19, 1964. The original of the memorandum and diary has been received by the Commission as Exhibit No. 323.

The exhibit was produced by Mr. Oswald and his counsel a few minutes before we commenced to examine him Thursday, February 20, 1964.

We questioned him as to various aspects of the document, particularly the Richard M. Nixon incident, Robert Oswald's visit with Lee Harvey Oswald in the city jail on November 24, 1963 and his views respecting the Paines. To the extent the memorandum covered in detail RLO's hour to hour course on November 22 - 24, we questioned him very little, having in mind that we would rely on his memorandum since he testified it represented his full recollection as of the time the entries were made and that his recollection was necessarily better at those times than last week.

The memorandum and one page diary cut across a good many of the areas in which all of us are interested and for this reason we have duplicated our literal transcription for your use.

Albert E. Jenner, Jr. 

Wesley James Liebler 

ROBERT LEE OSWALD's Handwritten Memorandum of Events of
November 22, 1963 et. seq., and Diary of January 13 and 19, 1964.

(Commission Exhibit No. 323)

December 6, 1963

For the history of the pass 2 weeks as seen thru my eyes & heard with my ears & felt with my body I write for future references for myself & for future members of the family.

Friday-November 22, 1963.

I was out to lunch, on this never to be forgot day, with Bill Darwin, Burnette Henry, Bob Oesch & Bud Adams all of the Acme Brick Co. As we were leaving the Jay's Grill in Denton the cashier commented "Have you heard (Speaking to all of us) that the President had been shot". This was approx. 1.00 PM. As we walk to the car generally we all had doubts if it were true or not. Soon as we entered the car the radio was turned on & it was real enough but at the time the reports were not stating how serious the President was or Gov. Connaly.

We were on the yard of the "Old" Denton Plant when a man from the sample dept. said that President Kennedy was dead. It seems untrue or hard to believe it was unreal & I'm

Page 1.**

* This is as careful a literal interpretation of RLO's handwriting as we have been able to do with the aid of magnifying glass, careful scrutiny, diligent joint scanning efforts and examination of ROL's testimony.

**The page numbers are those that appear at the foot of the pages of the exhibit itself. We have broken each page at the point of the last word or part of a word appearing on that page.

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sure none of us there really grasped the full meaning of that statement.

We return to the "New Denton Plant with many degree's of comment's from everyone in the car. Soon as we stepped from the car someone said we should have our flag at halfmast. This was done promptly.

After about 1/2 hr in the office we went out on the yard at the "New Plant & returned to the office approx 1/2-3/4 hr. later.

I returned to my desk & worked on some papers for about 15 min. & left my office & walked up to the front desk or rather into Marvin Ellis office and Nina Providence the receptionist is located there also had a portable radio going. I remember that the radio announcer said Lee's name and Miss Providence said "Oswald" with shock & realization on her face - then the second time Lee's name - then it hit me my statement was "That's my kid brother". I turned & went to my phone & called Vada & asked her if she had heard she had not. I explained briefly

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& told her I would be home shortly.

I received, before leaving the office, a phone call from Witt Dubose Credit Manager in Fort Worth Station "Bob brace yourself, your brother has been arrested" to this I replied "yes I know I just heard". He advised me that my mother was trying to reach me & gave me a number to call. I called and we agreed to meet in the Baker Hotel in Dallas & that a Star-Telegram report would take her there.

I left the office & came home & on arrival Vada & I agreed best to call her folks & have them pick up the kids & herself (at first Vada insisted on going with me - I am thankful I would not let her go).

I called the Fort Worth General office & asked for Harry Reger but he was on a long distance call so I asked for Bill Darwin & advised him I needed to go to Dallas & he stated yes he had heard & something like Do what you need to do & don't worry about the office, also the F.B.I. had called the office for me.

I called the F.B.I. Fort Worth office

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& spoke to a Mr. Jennings & informed him that unless he wanted me to do something else, I was going to Dallas & he asked that I go to F.B.I. Office in Dallas soon as possible. I advised him I would around 5 P.M.

It was approx 5:15 P.M. as I rang the night bell at the F.B.I. office. Strange but I do not recall the agent name who interviewed me for 2 hours of "When was the last time I saw Lee? Or when was the last time I wrote him or heard from him? This was a an interview with no pressure applied to me. His first statement was I had a right not to answer any questions. My reply was I didn't need a lawyer & he could feel free to ask any question. On completion of our talk, I asked where was Lee being kept & he said "Dallas City Jail or Police Station.

I walked into the Police Station around 7:15 P.M. & went up on an elevator but it was the wrong floor.

I found a Capt of Police in traffic Division eating his Dinner & asked

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where I could find someone in charge of the case. I then introduce myself. He stop eating & tried to call upstairs but all the lines were busy so he said he would take me up. As we stood waiting on the elevator I reach into my left-hand rear pocket for a handkerchief and apparently or a least I feel almost certain that the Capt. thought I was reaching for a gun because he turned as to prepare himself but then he saw it was a handkerchief. We went upstairs & he found Capt Fritz who was in charge of the case. We shook hands & he asked that I wait in another office. The office I went into was were mother was & a Star-Telegram reporter and 2 or 3 F.B.I. agents. Two of the agents name were Brown.

Mother & I talked briefly & after about 30 min. we were taken across the hall to were Marina & the 2 children were (This was the first I knew of the new baby). A Mrs. Paine was also present. We talked a little & shortly Mr. Paine - who the police had

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been talking to came out of the office and Mrs. Paine introduced us. I did not like the appearance of Mr. Paine nothing really to put my finger on but I just had a feeling.

I still do not know why or how but Mr. and Mrs. Paine are somehow involved in this affair.

Shortly thereafter Mother, Marina and children & the Paines left to go to the Paine's house in Irving & I advised them I would stay there & see them tomorrow.

I stood around for a short while & finally started a conversation with a Lt. Cummings. (I believe this was his name) We of course, discuss the happen of the date and I do not feel we were in any type of "formal or informal interview we were just talking. This office did state he did arrive at the movie show shortly or during Lee's arrest. He did give me first - first hand report & generally, it was as announced on the radio & thru the press. That he was in the theatre after shooting a policeman later identified as Tippitt. Also he was thought to be involved with the President's

Page 6.

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death. We talked about 30-45 min & I finally decided I could gain nothing this night - this night of unspeakable horror.

I walked to my car about 7 blocks away (I was not known to reporters at this time & was not bothered at all) & I just started to drive to drive down Hiway to Fort Worth & returned to Dallas by the turnpike the only stop I made was a midway for gasoline. I do not recall my thoughts other than I was attempting to arrange my thoughts & my fears in my own mind.

I arrived back in Dallas approx 10:30 PM & check into the Statler-Hilton hotel, which is located across the street from Dallas Police Station. After checking in I went to my room & then decide to eat something, which I did in the coffee shop I had a ham sandwich.

After eating I decide to go back to the Police Station this was approx. 11:15 PM. maybe 11:30 PM anyway I asked to see Capt. Fritz again & was taking to his office but again he was busy, how-

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ever as I stood outside of his office an F.B.I. agent who name I do not recall asked if he could not speak with me & of course I said yes. We sat in a small office & another F.B.I. agent came in & we start & covered more or less the same ground covered by the original interview with the exception of one thing the man named who had come to my house in Ft. Worth while Lee was there this was Mr. Peter Gregory (I later become to know him, at least a little bit, & find him to be a fine person). At approx 11:55
12-7 PM* one agent left and returned & said "Robert you might as well know now they are charging your brother with the President's death (he had all ready been charged with Policeman Tippitt death) I looked at my watch it was a few minutes after 12 midnight.

I left the Police Station a few minutes later & as I walked to the hotel approx 1/2 block away my body suddenly began to shake all over - however I regained control by the time I reach the entrance to the hotel. This young body of mine had then started to re-

Page 8.

*RLO testified that he stopped writing the diary at the point at which the above margin date appears, or rather that he stopped the previous evening, and commenced further writing his memorandum on December 7 at noon.

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act to this unbelievable day & during the next 7 days especially my young body mind & soul was aged a great deal.

I went to bed this Friday night of November 22, 1963 but I know I never went to sleep.

Saturday November 23, 1963

I started moving about at 7 AM took a shower & because I didn't have a comb, razor or anything I went to the drugstore & purchase a comb & hair oil returned to my room combed my hair & left for a shave in the hotel barber shop.

The barber who shaved me & the barber in the next chair had a discussion on the past day's happening. I listened intently & even now (2 weeks later) I cannot recall but one point & that was made by the barber who shaved me. The point was even the crime Lee was charge with he deserve's like any one else a just & fair trial. I never commented to any part of the discussion but I did leave my barber a 50¢ tip.

I went, without breakfast, to the

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police station & after hanging around for 30-40 min I thought that since charges had already been made that the District Attorney's office might be the place to contact. I called from the first floor of the Police Station & was advised by an Asst. D. A. that the D. A. was not in but expected shortly & for me to come to his office.

12-11-63*

When I arrive the D. A. Mr. H. Wade was there & I was shown right in and also met 1st Asst. D. A. Jim Bowie. We talked for about 1 hour or so mostly general things about when & where Lee trial would be held & would it be a Federal case or not. The answer was no to Federal case since it was not against Federal law to kill a President. All of our conversation was pleasant & not too informative on either side.

I received a call from Mother while I was at the D. A.'s office & she advised that she was at the Baker hotel (I believe) & was with Life magazine reporters. She stated that Capt. Fritz had agreed for us to see Lee around 12 noon. I left the D. A.'s office at approx 11 AM & went to the hotel. I remember I walk there

Page 10.

* RLO testified the portion commencing with the margin date 12-11-63 was written on that particular day.

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I believe it was 6 or 7 blocks.

When I came to the hotel room 2 Life men were there one F.B.I. Agent by the name of Odom & an interpreter (she was a mess just to see this interpreter). Marina apparently did not want to talk to the F.B.I. at this time so we made ready to go to the jail to see Lee.

We arrived approx. 12 noon & were asked to wait for a little bit before we could go up. As we were waiting a man asked if he could talk with me. This was Mike Howard of the United States Secret Service. Mr. Howard stated that he would like certain facts about Lee & myself. I indicated I would be more than willing to answer any & all questions the best I could. We had an interview that lasted perhaps 1 hour or so, with many degrees of interruption. He mentioned that Mrs. Kennedy was interested in our background etc at the very first part of the interview. Later as we talk I mentioned to him that perhaps thru this direct means I could express my deepest sympathy on the death of the President my voice broke and I could not finish. Mr. Howard stated he new what I was trying to say.

Mother and Marina & the children went

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up to see Lee and I was told I would go later.

About this time a Mr. Kelley came into the office where Mr. Howard & I were talking. Later I found out his was Inspector Tom Kelly of United States Secret Service. We talked for a few minutes off & on as we were having a few interruptions again.

Mike Howard, Mr. Kelly & myself talked about whether or not Lee upon seeing me would say anything to me because he (Lee) did not at any time admit to any part of the whole unbelievable mess. I stated I would do my best. (Do not misunderstand here my whole intention then as now was to find out the Truth & nothing else).

Approx 3:15 PM I went up to see Lee & as we came face to face thru the glass he motioned for me to pick-up the telephone which we were to talk thru. His first statement to me was "How are you" I reply O.K. & I asked if he was O.K. (he did have cuts & bruises on his face) he stated that he was O.K. & that they were "treating me well". I do not recall everything we say I did try to point out to him that the evidence was over heling that he did kill the Police officer Tippitt & possible the President. To this he replied do not form any opinion on the

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so called evidence. All the time we were talking I searched his eyes for any sign of guilt or what ever you call it. There was nothing there - no guilt no shame no nothing Lee finally aware of my looking into his eyes he stated "you will not find anything there". I tried to talk about his family (Marina and the babies) He said "How about the little one I want a boy but you know how that goes". He asked that I not come every day to see him but he did want me to come though & visit with him. He talked about the Paines as his friends & that they would take care of Marina and children. I stated who he considered to be his friend were not necessary mine, I did this to try to get thru to him, to me his answers were mechanical & I was not talking to Lee I knew. A police officer finally tap Lee on the shoulder & Lee said that was all & his last words were "See you". These were to be the last words I would ever hear from him.

Mr. Tom Kelley & Mike Howard were waiting outside the door for me & as we enter the elevator & the door closed I said "He did not say anything because (I forgot this up above) the first thing Lee said was that the line is tapped. Mr. Kelly said if it was he would not be asking me

Page 13.

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what we say.

We discussed briefly what was said & we all agreed that maybe if we had been allowed to enter into a room & not over telephone things might have been different, but we also agreed this was now out of the question since he (Lee) would feel everything is tapped or wired.

I left the Police Station & went to the hotel & mother & Marina & babies had been moved to another motel by the Life reporters. This was the Executive Inn. I called there & told mother I was going to the farm & would see them in the A.M.

When I arrived at the farm Mike Howard had called & left word for me to call back. When finally I reach him he stated he wanted to know where Mother & Marina were & I gave him the room number & telephone number at the Executive Inn.

Sunday November 24, 1963.

Around 8:45 A.M. Mike Howard called again & advised Mother had call Mr. Gregory & was upset over reporters showing up & bothering her & Marina. I advised him I would meet them there (Executive Inn) around 10:30 A.M.

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When leaving I decided to go thru Fort Worth rather than to Denton & then to Dallas as I had advised Mike Howard. I stop at a phone booth as I entered Fort Worth & called Mike Howard & we agreed to meet at the Howard Johnson on the Turnpike.

I arrived first & they that is Mike Howard, Charlie Kunkel and Mr. Gregory. We had a cup of coffee but before sitting down I was introduced to Mayor Vandergriff of Arlington also some others (about 2 men) who I do not remember. (Believe these were police officers of Arlington).

After coffee Mr. Gregory rode with me & the 2 agents rode together, we followed there car to the Executive Inn. On arrival Mr. Gregory & myself went to the room and no reporters were visible any where. After a few minutes in the room I left to pay the bill & prepare to leave.

Out front where we parked the car Mike Howard stood waiting & he informed me that they just heard of the radio that Lee was shot. He advised that it had not been serious though & not to worry. I decided not to say anything to Marina & Mother but rather that they should

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go to the farm. This I spoke to Mike Howard about also that I would go to find out about Lee.

I went to Parkland Hospital (I heard that this was where they were taken Lee) & arrived but had to identify myself to a police officer in order to pull into the entrance rode. The police officer instructed me to wait & he called a policeman (the first one was a Sgt.) to park my car in front of a pastel car & wait with me.

Shortly in about 20 min I guess 2 Secret Service Agents came out to the car & we talked for a few minutes & then left to go into the Hospital. Roger Warren was one of the 2 Agents & I do not recall the others one name but later on he took the tape recording to Washington.

As we entered a side door of the hospital Agent Warren gave me a fast shake down for any weapons. This I did not mind since he did not know me at all.

We went into a room on the first floor & one agent stayed with me (Warren I believe at first) & then a new one came in (I later saw him at the Motel also but cannot recall his name). We were there

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approx 30 min when the telephone rang (2 or 3 other calls had come in) Oh, yes, before I forget an Agent came in after about 20 min & advised it was not serious & Lee was doing fine. Now approx 10 min later the phone rang, as I mentioned above & the Agent in the room with me requested that the party on the other end repeat what ever he said. The agent rose & I look at him & he stated "Robert I am sorry but Lee is dead". I broke down and cried for God I do not know how long and I was not aware of anything going on around me at this time. Someone finally said there was a minister here in the hospital & asked if I wanted to speak to him I nodded yes.

Before the minister arrived Mr. Tom Kelley came in (I wasn't aware when) but suddenly he stated "violence breeds violence" I replied "does this justify anything or all of this" I do not recall if he answered that or not.

Dr. Pepper talked to me & we prayed together & then agents said I could go & see Lee. We walked slowly down the hall & went to the back or basement of the hospital I do not remember which. They put me in a room & said it would be a few minutes.

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About this time Marina, Mother & the two children came in. They had already seen Lee so we waited for a while. Then someone came in & said that they had already started the autopsy & that it would be impossible for me to see him until it was completed. They advised it would be 4-5 hours. I decided not to wait so plans were made to go.

The Secret Service apparently had received orders from the local level to stop with us until further notice

We left in two cars. I was in the first car with 2 agents & Marina kids and mother and Mr. Gregory was in the last car. Only one car with newspaper reporters tried to follow us as we headed for the Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. We were driving down the highway & this car was still following us. Additional help was called for over the radio & before long police cars were stopping the car that was following us or speeding or something.

We arrived at the Inn where the Agents had set-up 4 different rooms.

We stayed in Room 424 and 423.

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Marina took the children in room 423 (actually the rooms were together & we could walk thru without going outside). I do not remember much that went on this first afternoon (I guess it was around 4 PM when we arrived there). I do recall that Arlington Police were now helping the Secret Service Agents out. I will mention two of these Police officer now. Bob Parson & Jesse Gass (I do not know what there ranks were but both were around from this day forward until we left the Inn).

Later in the night Police Chief of Arlington Chief Perry by name came in. I stayed mostly in the main room 424 & everyone that came in was introduced to me. Also I not sure whetaer it was this night or the following night by Sheriff Lon Evans of Ft. Worth came in & I remember having a cup of coffee with him & talking about different things & he told me anything he could to help to count on him.

We order supper that night & all I had was a milk shade (I found out on the day I left that the Inn usually didn't serve milk shades & that they had to find a machine somewere).

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After Marina had eaten they (the Secret Service Agents) started an interview with Marina & Mr. Gregory as the interpreter. I was present during this entire interview which was on a tape recorder & Marina answer all questions to the best of her ability - of this I am sure of. Marina never did mind talking to the Secret Service. Agent Charlie Kunkel was the interviewer. Mike Howard controlled the tape recorder for a while & then I believe they found it did not need any further adjustment.

A telephone call started involving me into making a decision on what arrangement were to be made for the body of Lee. I talked with Mike Howard & Cecil J. Miller's Funeral home in Ft. Worth would be my preference. Agent Howard called & talked with the Funeral Home Director Mr. Groody.

During the general time period Bob Pansen went to Dallas Parkland Hospital and "Stole" my car. He took it to Arlington Police Station and they put a guard on it. *

Much later I would say around 10 or 11 PM Mike received a call from the hospital wanting to confirm that Miller funeral home was to pick-up the body.

I was to call and ask for Macolm and this would identify me and C.E. removal by Miller's.

After this I believe the interview was

Page 21.

*This paragraph appears on sheet #20 of the notebook. RLO testified it was an insert for page 21. Therefore, we have inserted the paragraph at the point RLO designated on page 21.

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complete with Marina.

Agent Charlie Kunkel who was really dead on his feet stretched out on the sofa and went to sleep. Bob Parson was outside walking around (everyone more or less expected the F.B.I. Any time now) with a carbine in case some one else should show up. As I went to bed some one (usually everyone was knocking on the door) rattled the door knob & Charlie Kunkel came alive I knew by sheer reflex with drawn pistol but Jesse Gann had reached the door now & it was Bob Parson wanting in.

After Marina interview I was interviewed by Mike Howard perhaps for 20 or 30 minutes. Also they had Mason Langford take a picture of Marina & one of me.

Monday November 25, 1963

Some where around 6 or 6:30 AM I got up. I do believe I never really went to sleep. Also around 8:30 either the Funeral Home called or we called them this I do not remember anyway I make funeral arrangements over the phone.

Around 11 AM the first great shock of this day was to hit me - One cemetery (Lauel Lord in Ft. Worth would not accept the body) also they were having a hard time locating

Page 22.

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a minister to give the service. The Funeral Director was going to continue until he found something out for sure. We had planned the funeral for around 4 PM.

Someone came in & said that a Lutheran Minister was here & did we want to talk with him. Mother & I replied yes. (They had been taking a tape recording from Mother but it was stop because I was so badly shook-up over so called Christian people not ever wanting to bury Lee.

The above mentioned Minister (who name I do remember & perhaps never forget) I will not print - he has my deepest sympathy because he is the lowest of all in my book. He was so afraid for his personal reputation that he would avoid every possible question he could. He at one point said He would preform the service but when he left we never saw him again.

Later we heard (around 1 PM or 2 PM) that every thing was ready or would be ready for 4 PM.

It was necessary to purchase a dress for Marina & a few other odds & ends for the Funeral, prior to this an example of the understanding of the Secret Service was understood.

Lee, who always loved his children & mine too, had

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said the June needed new shoes, she had been wearing a pair of canvas top shoes for children, early this Monday Nov. 25, 1963 Marina was dressing June & she said in her broken English "Lee said June need shoes" I looked to see what size as I turned I could not control myself and broke once again. I called Agent Charlie Kunkel over and with tears falling down my cheeks I said "I realize this is personal and explained briefly about the shoes" his reply was as he put his hand on my shoulder was something like "She will have shoes". I said I would of course pay for them & he sent Masen Lagford for them.

On return Masen was again asked to go out and find the necessary apparell for Marina this he did @ Sears in Arlington. Also a dress for June Lee was purchased (I had stated from the beginning that I would pay for all the items. I mention this again because later this week & early the following week varies report that the government was paying for all this - they never indicated at any time they would because I had from the beginning said I would).

We left for the funeral in two cars Roger Warren, Bob Parson & a man

Page 24.

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from the Sheriff department was driving the car I was in. Marina & the children and Mother were in the other car driven by Mike Howard with Charlie Kunkel also.

Also an example to show even under the constant pressure all of us were under on the way, ours was the lead car, a car came between us & the 2nd car the driver asked Bob Parsen's to turn around (He & I were in the back seat. Bob carrying a M-1 Carbine) and Bob Parsen's turned and then said it was OK only two old maid one carrying a burp gun. Everyone laugh I believe it was the first time I had laugh in over 2 days.

As we arrived at the gate to Rose Hill the Ft. Worth Policemen made all Agents & Police officer identify themselves they were taking no chances. We pulled up to the "Chapel" and nothing was on the inside and reporter with camera started gathering around I felt again as if I were literally torn apart because I had hoped for a few minutes alone before the burial but this also could not be so as we walked to car again a cameraman partically bent his camera up to my face and I almost lost control because I believe if I had to take a couple more steps to the

Page 25.

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car I would have knocked him down, this I am sure would have been exactly what they hope for. As I set down in the back of the car again Bob Parsen, who had orders to stay inside with the Carbine, said "Bob, hang on you are doing fine" We drove down to burial place and the funeral began conducted by the Rev Sanders I do not remember much but there was numerous reporters around, one speaking Russian to Marina. I finally asked Mike Howard, the picture in Life magazine showing an agent bending over me was Mike Howard and I was asking him to see if all the reporters could not be moved back so that we may have a few private minutes with the Casket open. This was done & also a half-dozen or so policemen in plain clothes formed a semicircle around the head of the Casket for further protection of no pictures while the Casket was open. Marina kissed Lee & slipped (rather the funeral director helped her) her ring on Lee's finger. Mother kissed Lee and so did I & said a pray as I bend over him.

After the funeral was over we went back to the Motel

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Sunday Jan 13, 1964**

Jim advised that Marina told him that Lee wanted to - -
- - - N M R also but Marina locked Lee in the bath room all day.
This was confirmed later this day by Marina on the way to the cemetery.**

Sunday Jan 19, 1964

Marina & the Martins had gone to Katy Ford house in Richardson
and arrived at the Martin's house around 2 PM they return around 4:45 PM.

On the way to grocery Jim said the F.B.I. had asked Marina
during the week if she knew (RLO testified that at this point the
word Lee had been inadvertently omitted by him) had tried to commit
suicide while in Russia prior to their marriage. She did not and
it was the first I knew about it. Marina later confirm this and
said that she had asked Lee 2 or 3 times what was the cut on his
wrist pointing to the cut on his left wrist, Lee would become very
mad and tell her nothing. The FBI read this in Lee "book".
Understand he had a date with another girl around 8 PM (this is
in Moscow) one night before she was due to arrive he cut his
wrist. Marina said she was "shocked" when the F.B.I. told her
the story.

Page 27.

*RLO testified that at this point the narrative of past events
he was recording ended and that page 27 of the memorandum was
a contemporaneous diary recording of two events made on the
dates they took place.

**RLO testified that the five dashes were his indication for
the word "shoot" and that the initials N M R were the initials
of Richard M. Nixon reversed.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

September 16, 1964

Mr. Richard M. Mosk
66 Cleary Court, Apt. 708
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Mosk:

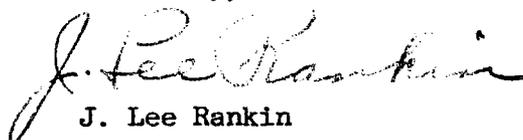
I am very sorry that a problem has arisen about getting you back on the payroll after your resignation. However, in order to accomplish this and in compliance with rules set up for reemployment, it is necessary that you sign the forms as requested by the Personnel Officer of the General Services Administration.

Mr. Powell, the personnel officer, informed us that their office in San Francisco had offered to bring the papers to your office for signature but that you refused to sign any papers. If you still refuse to do so, there is no way that we can assure you of payment for your services here in September. Even if you were placed on a per diem basis as a consultant, this would still be required.

I suggest that you sign the papers there and take the required oath in order to avoid any further complications.

Best wishes. We did appreciate your returning and certainly want to see that you receive remuneration, but we must have your cooperation.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
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200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
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ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 16 1964

Mr. Richard Mitchell Mosk
AF 28249439
3377 School Squadron, Box 79
Amarillo AFB, Texas 79111

Dear Mr. Mosk:

Thank you for your letter of January 2, 1964,
regarding employment on the staff of the Presidential
Commission.

As you can understand, since the establishment
of the Commission many highly qualified lawyers
like yourself have written to express their desire
to be of service to the Commission. In view of the
Commission's desire to hire only a small staff at
this time, I am sorry that we are unable to take
advantage of your generous offer of assistance.
If the work of the Commission subsequently requires
additions to the staff, I can assure you that your
application will receive careful consideration.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the
Commission.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

CHAPTER ONE:
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was a grievous wrong against a person, a family, a nation, and against people everywhere. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life stretched before him was the victim of the fourth Presidential assassination in the history of a people dedicated to peaceful political change. This Commission was created on November 29, 1963, in recognition of the right of the people of this country, and of all nations, to complete and truthful knowledge concerning these events. This report has been prepared in the hope that to these tragic events there may have been brought those qualities of fairness and respect for the rule of law which form our vital experience and cherished tradition as a free people.

Narrative of Events

At 11:40 a.m. (Central Standard Time) on Friday, November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and their accompanying party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas. Behind them was the beginning of a Texas trip planned five months before by the President, Vice President Johnson and John B. Connally, Governor of Texas. After a departure from the White House on Thursday morning, the itinerary had taken the President and his party through a brief stop at San Antonio

where Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson joined the party and where the President dedicated the new Aero-Space Medical Health Center. Following a testimonial dinner in Houston for an outstanding Democratic Congressman, the President flew to Fort Worth where he spent the night and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday.

Ahead lay a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a speech at the Trade Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception, speak at a Democratic fund-raising dinner, and then proceed to the Texas ranch of the Vice President. Evident on this trip were the varied roles which an American President may be called upon to perform - Head of State, Chief Executive, party leader, and, in this case, candidate for re-election in a democratic country.

The Dallas motorcade, it was hoped, would give the President the opportunity to demonstrate his personal popularity in a city which he had lost in the 1960 election. Once it had been decided that the trip to Texas could span two days, it was generally agreed by those responsible for planning, primarily Governor Connally and Kenneth P. O'Donnell, a Special Assistant to the President, that a motorcade through Dallas would be desirable. The route was selected initially by the agents of the United States Secret Service who were responsible for the advance preparations for the Dallas phase of the trip. Originally notified about the trip on November 4, the agents were told that the motorcade should take approximately 45 minutes and should give the greatest number of people in Dallas an opportunity to see the President. Given these instructions and the selection by the Secret Service of the Trade Mart as the luncheon site, the motorcade route selected was a natural one. The route was approved by the local

host committee and White House representatives on November 18 and publicized in the local papers on November 19. This advance publicity made it clear that the motorcade would leave Main Street and pass the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets on the way to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart.

Clearing skies had dispelled an early threat of rain and the President was able to greet the people of Dallas from his open limousine without the plastic "bubble top," which was at the time designed only as a protection against inclement weather. Seated to the left of the President in the rear seat was Mrs. Kennedy. In the jump seats were Governor Connally, who was in front of the President, and Mrs. Connally, who was seated to the Governor's left. Special Agent William R. Greer of the Secret Service was driving, and Special Agent Roy H. Kellerman was sitting to his right. Directly behind the Presidential limousine was an open "follow-up" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat, two in the rear and two on each running board. These agents, in accord with normal Secret Service procedures, were instructed to scan the crowds, the roofs and windows of buildings, overpasses, and crossings for signs of trouble during the course of the motorcade. Behind the "follow-up" car in the motorcade was the Vice Presidential car, carrying the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, and Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, a Vice Presidential "follow-up" car, several cars for other

dignitaries, representatives of the press and others.

The motorcade left Love Field at approximately 11:55 a.m., and proceeded through residential neighborhoods, stopping twice at the President's request to greet well-wishers among the friendly crowds. On each occasion when the President's car halted, Secret Service agents from the "follow-up" car moved forward to assume a protective stance near the President. As the motorcade reached Main Street, a principal east-west artery in downtown Dallas, the welcome became tumultuous. At the extreme west end of Main Street the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and proceeded north for one block so as to turn left on Elm Street, the most direct approach to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. As the President's car approached the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets, there loomed directly ahead on the intersection's northwest corner a seven-story red brick warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the Vice President's car, Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade Mart. The President's car made a sharp left turn on to Elm Street and, at a rate of about 11 miles per hour, started the gradual descent toward a railroad overpass under which the motorcade would pass before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was now on his right, and the President waved to the crowd which had assembled

there as he passed the building. Dealey Plaza - a landscaped area marking the western end of downtown Dallas - stretched out to the President's left. A Secret Service agent in the lead car radioed the Trade Mart that the motorcade would arrive in five minutes.

Seconds later shots were heard in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck and he stiffened in his seat. A bullet had entered his back at a point slightly above the shoulder to the right of the spine. It traveled a downward path, and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the left lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie. When the shooting started, Governor Connally, who had been facing toward the crowd on the right, started to turn toward the left in order to see the President. Near the start of this turn the Governor suddenly felt a blow on his back. He had been hit by a bullet which entered at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh. The force of the bullet appeared to spin the Governor to his right and he then fell back into his wife's lap. President Kennedy was then hit by a second bullet which struck the right rear portion of his head and caused a massive and fatal wound. The President fell to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

On the lefthand side of the President's "follow-up" car, Special Agent Clinton J. Hill jumped off and raced for the President's car when he heard a noise like a firecracker and saw the President

lurch forward and to the left. Back in the front seat of the Vice Presidential car, Special Agent Rufus W. Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unnatural movements in the crowd. He leaped into the rear seat to protect the Vice President as other shots were fired. At the same time Special Agent Roy H. Kellerman in the front seat of the Presidential limousine turned to observe the President. Seeing that the President was hit, Kellerman instructed the driver "let's get out of here. We are hit." and radioed ahead to the lead car to "Get us to a hospital immediately." Simultaneously with Kellerman's instructions, Special Agent William R. Greer accelerated the Presidential car. As the car lurched forward, Special Agent Hill managed to climb on the back of the car, push Mrs. Kennedy back into the rear seat, and shield the stricken President and Mrs. Kennedy as the car sped to a hospital.

The President's car proceeded at high speed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, four miles away. The President was immediately treated by a team of physicians who noted irregular breathing movements and a possible heart beat, although they could not detect a pulse beat. The doctors observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately 1/4 inch in diameter in the lower third of his front neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians enlarged the throat wound and inserted a tube, performing what is known as a tracheotomy. Totally absorbed in the immediate task of trying to preserve the President's life, the attending

doctors never turned the President over for a visual examination of his back. At 1:00 p.m. after all cardiac activity ceased and last rites were performed, President Kennedy was pronounced dead. Governor Connally underwent surgery and ultimately recovered from his serious wounds.

Upon announcement of the President's death, Vice President Johnson left Parkland Hospital under close security and proceeded to the Presidential plane at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanying her husband's body, boarded the plane shortly thereafter. At 2:38 p.m. Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the thirty-sixth President of the United States in the plane by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes. The plane left immediately for Washington, D. C., arriving at Andrews Air Force Base at 5:58 p.m. E.S.T. The President's body was taken to the Bethesda Naval Hospital, where it was given a complete pathological examination. The autopsy doctors discovered two head wounds, one the large wound previously observed and the other a small wound in the rear of the President's skull. The autopsy also disclosed a wound near the base of the back of the neck. In the Autopsy Report the cause of death was set forth as "Gunshot wound, head."

At the scene of the shooting itself, there was confusion at the outset concerning the origin of the shots, as witnesses reported that they heard the sounds come from several different points. Within

a few minutes, however, attention centered on the Texas School Book Depository building. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co., which distributed school textbooks of several publishers in the southwestern states, and leased space to representatives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the Texas School Book Depository were employees of these publishers. The balance, including a fifteen-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository Company itself.

Several eyewitnesses reported that they saw a rifle being fired from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. One eyewitness, Howard L. Brennan, had been watching the parade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite the building. He immediately told the police that he had seen a slender man, about 5'10", in his early 30's, take deliberate aim from the sixth floor corner window and fire a rifle in the direction of the President's car. Brennan thought he might be able to identify the man since he had noticed him in the window a few minutes before the motorcade made the turn on to Elm Street.

When the shots were fired, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker, was riding in the motorcade at a point several cars behind the President. He had turned right from Main Street on to Houston Street and had proceeded about 70 feet north toward Elm Street when he heard a sound which he immediately knew to be a

rifle shot. He looked ahead of him and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository building. He drove his motorcycle rapidly to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the west and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered to help. They entered the building, and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that the elevators were not on the first floor but were both on an upper floor, they started up the stairs. Only two or three minutes had elapsed since the shooting.

When they reached the second floor, Patrolman Baker thought he saw someone through the small glass window in the door separating the hall area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunch room. With his gun drawn, he rushed to the door and saw a man about twenty feet away walking toward the "Coke" machine at the other end of the lunchroom. He was empty-handed. In response to a command by Baker, the man turned and walked toward him. At this point, Truly, who started up the stairs ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man was an employee, whereupon Truly and Baker proceeded up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository building on October 15, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet--a "loner." His name was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Following his encounter with Baker, Oswald walked through the second floor offices, heading toward the front of the office, where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of the building on the first floor. Approximately seven minutes later, at 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the Depository Building. The bus was heading west in the direction of the building from which Oswald had come. Its route was toward the Oak Cliff Section in southwest Dallas where it would pass several blocks east of the rooming house in which Oswald was living, at 1026 N. Beckley Street. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately three or four minutes, during which time the bus moved only two blocks due to the traffic jam caused by the assassination. Oswald then left the bus, and was next seen four blocks away, where he entered a vacant taxi and asked the driver to take him to the "500 block" on North Beckley Street, that is, five blocks south of his rooming house. The trip took five or six minutes. After leaving the taxi, Oswald walked to his rooming house. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was surprised to see Oswald in mid-day and remarked that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. After about three minutes Oswald emerged from his room zipping up his jacket, and rushed out of the house. This was shortly after 1:00 p.m.

Approximately 14 minutes later, and just 45 minutes after the assassination, another violent shooting occurred in Dallas. The victim was Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police, a patrolman with a good

record during his more than ten years with the police force. He was shot near the intersection of Tenth Street and Patton Avenue, approximately ten blocks from 1026 N. Beckley. Tippit, who had been eating his lunch at home at the time of the assassination, was driving his patrol car alone, as was routine practice for the majority of Police Department cars at this time of day. He had been ordered to go to the Oak Cliff Section at 12:45, as part of a general effort following the assassination to concentrate patrol-car activity around the center of the city. At 12:54 Tippit advised that he had moved as directed and would be available for any emergency. By this time several messages had been sent by police radio broadcasting a description of the suspect based on Brennan's description--a slender white male, about thirty years old, 5'10", and weighing about 165 pounds.

At approximately 1:14 p.m., Tippit was driving on East Tenth Street in Oak Cliff, proceeding slowly in an easterly direction. About one hundred feet past the intersection of Tenth Street and Patton Avenue, Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking slowly in the same direction, presumably because he met the suspect's general description. The man walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the right hand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door and started to walk around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man on the sidewalk drew a revolver and fired five shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly.

An automobile repairman, Domingo Benavides, had stopped his pickup truck about fifteen feet away on the opposite side of the street when he heard the shots. He observed the gunman start back toward Patton Avenue, removing the empty cartridge cases from the gun. Benavides rushed to Tippit's side and noticed that the patrolman, though apparently dead, appeared to be holding his gun in his right hand. Benavides immediately reported the shooting to police headquarters over the radio in Tippit's car.

As the gunman left the scene, he walked back toward Patton Avenue and turned left, heading south. Standing on the northwest corner of Tenth Street and Patton Avenue was Helen Markham, who had been walking south on Patton Avenue and had seen both the killer and Tippit pass in front of her as she waited on the curb for traffic to pass. She witnessed the shooting and then saw the man with a gun in his hand walk toward the corner and cut across the lawn of the corner house as he started south on Patton Avenue.

In the corner house itself, Mrs. Jeanette Davis heard the shots and rushed to the door in time to see the man walk across her lawn shaking a gun as if he were emptying it of cartridge cases. She and her sister-in-law, who lived in the same house, later found two cartridge cases near the house. As the gunman turned the corner he passed alongside a taxicab which was parked on Patton Avenue, a few feet from Tenth Street. The driver, William W. Scoggins, had seen the shooting and was now crouched behind his cab on the street

side. When Scoggins heard the gunman cut through the shrubbery on the lawn, he looked up from behind his cab and saw the man approximately twelve feet away. In his hand was a pistol and he muttered some words which sounded to Scoggins like "poor dumb cop."

After passing Scoggins, the gunman crossed to the west side of Patton Avenue and ran south toward Jefferson Boulevard, a main Oak Cliff thoroughfare. A used car salesman, Ted Callaway, had heard the shots and was on the east side of Patton as the man with the gun rushed past. Callaway shouted "What's going on?" but the man shrugged, ran to Jefferson Boulevard and turned right. On the next corner was a gas station with a parking lot in the rear. The assailant ran into the lot, discarded his jacket, and then continued his flight west on Jefferson.

A few blocks further west on Jefferson was a shoe store managed by Johnny Calvin Brewer, who had been listening to news reports of the shooting of President Kennedy. Moments after he heard about the shooting of the police officer in Oak Cliff he heard the siren of a police car and then saw a man quickly step into the entranceway and stand there with his back toward the street. When the police car made a U-turn and headed back in the direction of the Tippit shooting, the man left and entered the Texas Theatre, a motion picture house about sixty feet away, without buying a ticket from Mrs. Julia Postal at the box office. Brewer, who had followed the man to the theatre, pointed this out to Mrs. Postal, who called the

police. The police radio at 1:45 p.m. sounded the alarm: "Have information that suspect just went in the Texas Theater on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theatre was surrounded. The lights were then turned on. Officer M. N. McDonald and several other officers approached the man, who was pointed out to them by Brewer.

McDonald ordered the man to his feet, and he replied, "Well, it's all over now." He drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left hand. After a brief struggle McDonald and several other police officers disarmed and handcuffed the suspect and drove him to police headquarters, arriving at approximately 2:00 p.m.

In the interim since the assassination, other officers had arrived at the TSED in response to police radio messages which, as early as 12:34 p.m., were identifying the building as a possible source of the shots. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department arrived at the scene shortly after hearing this first message. He rode a passenger elevator to the fourth floor, conducted a quick search, returned to the main floor and at about 12:40 p.m. ordered that no one be permitted to leave the building. Shortly before 1:00 p.m., Captain J. W. Fritz of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Dallas Police Department arrived to take charge of the investigation. Searching the sixth floor was Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney who noticed a pile of cartons in the southeast corner. He

squeezed through the boxes and realized immediately that he had come upon the scene of the shooting. On the floor were three empty cartridge cases. A carton had been placed on the floor to the side of the window so that a person sitting on the carton could look down Elm Street toward the overpass and scarcely be noticed from the outside. Between this carton and the half-open window were three additional cartons arranged at an angle so that a rifle resting on the top carton would be aimed directly at the motorcade as it moved away from the building. The high stack of boxes which first attracted Mooney's attention provided an effective screen to shield a person at the window from the view of anyone else on the floor.

This discovery intensified the search for additional evidence on the sixth floor and at 1:22 p.m., approximately ten minutes after the cartridge cases were found, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone turned his flashlight in the direction of two rows of boxes in the northwest corner near the staircase. Stuffed between the two rows was a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight. The rifle was not touched until it could be photographed and examined for fingerprints. When it was decided that the wooden stock and the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained no prints, Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Police Identification Bureau held the rifle by the stock while Captain Fritz ejected a live round by operating the bolt. Lieutenant Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle

itself was the serial number "C2766" as well as the markings "1940 Made Italy" and "Cal. 6.5." When disassembled, the rifle was able to fit into a home-made paper sack which was found in the corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases.

As Fritz and Day were completing their examination of the rifle on the sixth floor, Roy Truly approached with information which he felt should be passed along to the police. While observing the police take the names of employees, Truly had noticed that one of the fifteen men who worked in the warehouse was missing. The employee was Lee Harvey Oswald. When Truly provided Oswald's name, address and general description, Fritz left for police headquarters. The time was approximately 2:00 p.m. When he arrived at headquarters, Fritz asked two detectives to pick up the employee who was missing from the Texas School Book Depository. Standing nearby was Detective Gerald Hill who had just arrived with the man arrested at the Texas Theatre in connection with the shooting of Officer Tippit. When Fritz mentioned the name of the missing employee, Hill told him that the man was already in the interrogation room. The missing School Book Depository employee and the suspect who had been apprehended in the Texas Theatre were the same man - Lee Harvey Oswald.

The man who was now being questioned in connection with the assassination of the President and the murder of a police officer was a slender young man who by the age of 24 had acquired a personality and a set of beliefs which seemed to be largely alien to the society around him.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, two months after the death of his father. His mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, had two older children. One was a half-brother to Lee from an earlier marriage which had ended in divorce. The other was Robert Oswald, a full brother to Lee and five years older. At the age of three, Lee was placed in an orphanage where his brother and half-brother had already been living, primarily because of the family's poor financial condition and the fact that his mother was working. In January 1944, when Lee was four, the children were taken out of the orphanage and shortly thereafter the family moved to Dallas, Texas, where in 1945 Marguerite Oswald married her third husband, Edward Ekdahl. While Lee's older brothers were in military school, Lee and his mother and stepfather moved around the country a good deal. Lee started school in Covington, Louisiana, but in January 1947, midway through his first year, they moved to Fort Worth, Texas. Approximately one year later, before Lee was nine, his mother was divorced from her third husband. Lee's school record

during the next five and one-half years in Fort Worth was average, and the comments of teachers and others who knew him at that time do not reveal any unusual personality characteristics.

A few months after Lee completed sixth grade in May 1952, Marguerite Oswald and her twelve-year-old son moved to New York at the invitation of Marguerite's oldest son, who was stationed there with the Coast Guard. The ensuing year and one-half in New York was marked by refusals to attend school and by psychiatric problems of a seemingly serious nature. As a result of school truancy Lee underwent psychiatric study at Youth House, an institution in New York for juveniles who have had difficulty with the law and who appear to require psychiatric or other types of guidance. The social worker assigned to his case described him as a "seriously detached, withdrawn youngster." The probation officer characterized him as "pleasant and friendly though withdrawn to himself." Lee expressed the feeling to the social worker that his mother did not care for him and regarded him as a burden. He experienced fantasies about hurting or killing people, but during his stay at Youth House he was apparently not a behavior problem. He was generally withdrawn and preferred to spend his time by himself reading and watching television, which he considered more important than school. His tests indicated that he was above average in intelligence for his age group. The Chief Psychiatrist of the Youth House diagnosed Lee's problem as a "personality pattern

"disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies" and concluded that the boy was "an emotionally quite disturbed youngster." His recommendation was psychiatric treatment.

In May 1953, after having been at Youth House for three weeks, Lee Harvey Oswald returned to school, and although there was some immediate improvement in grades and attendance, by the following fall the probation officer reported that virtually every teacher complained about Lee's behavior. His mother insisted that he did not need psychiatric assistance and during the last few months of their stay in New York, there was apparently some improvement in Lee's behavior, but the Children's Court recommended further treatment. In January 1954, Marguerite and Lee returned to New Orleans, the city of Lee's birth.

In New Orleans he seemed to return to his pattern of average grades and no obvious behavior problems. Neighbors and others who knew him outside of school remember him as a lonely and introverted boy who read a great deal and whose vocabulary made him very articulate. At the start of tenth grade, a few days before his sixteenth birthday, Lee Oswald brought to school a note alleged to have been written by his mother claiming that the family was moving to California. The note was apparently written by Lee. A week later he dropped out of school.

For the next ten months Lee worked at several jobs in New Orleans, usually as an office messenger or clerk. It was during this period that he started to evidence an intense interest in Marxism.

He became an avid reader and in conversations with other he praised communism. One fellow employee recalls that Oswald once expressed a desire to kill President Eisenhower, whom he regarded as an exploiter of the working class.

In August 1956, Lee and his mother returned to Fort Worth where he entered high school. On October 24, 1956, five days after his seventeenth birthday, he dropped out of school and enlisted in the Marines, which he had unsuccessfully attempted a year before. On December 21, 1956, during boot camp in San Diego, Oswald fired a score of 212 for record with the M-1 rifle--two points over the minimum for a rating of "sharpshooter" on a marksman/sharpshooter/expert scale. After his basic training, Oswald received training in aviation fundamentals and then in aircraft control.

The almost universal description given to Oswald by those who knew him in the Marines is that he was a "loner" who resented authority. He spent a good amount of time reading, and was frequently critical of officers whom he believed less qualified than he was to serve in positions of command. Although he was court-martialed for possessing an unregistered privately-owned weapon and, on another occasion, for the use of provocative language to a non-commissioned officer, he generally was able to comply with Marine discipline.

Oswald served fifteen months overseas until November 1958, most of it in Japan where he studied Russian intensively and developed the reputation of being a political radical who expressed his views with dogmatic conviction. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in Santa Ana, California. Oswald again fired the M-1 rifle for record on May 6, 1959, and this time shot a score of 191 on a shorter course than before, only one point over the minimum required to be a "marksman." According to one of his fellow Marines, Oswald was not very interested in his rifle performance. During this period, he was apparently less pugnacious in his attitudes but he continued to express a strong belief in Marxism and an admiration for Castro and the Cuban Revolution. He expressed an interest in going to Cuba to train troops. He tried to impress people as an intellectual, but his thinking appeared to some as shallow and rigid.

On September 11, 1959, Oswald received a hardship discharge because of the economic plight of his mother. He returned to Fort Worth, remained with his mother only a few days and left for New Orleans, telling his mother he planned to get work there in connection with importing and exporting. In New Orleans he booked passage on the freighter SS Marion Lykes from New Orleans to Le Havre, France. The ship left at 6:35 a.m. on September 20.

Lee Oswald had apparently planned this step in his life for quite some time. In March of 1959 Oswald applied to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland for admission in the spring 1960 term. His letter of application contained many blatant falsehoods concerning his qualifications and background. A few weeks before his discharge he had applied for a passport, listing the Soviet Union as a possible country which he planned to visit. During his stay in the Marines he had saved \$1600, which would appear to have been accomplished with considerable effort and for a specific purpose.

The purpose soon was apparent. On October 16, 1959, Oswald arrived in Moscow by train after crossing the border with Finland, where he had secured a visa for a 6-day stay in the Soviet Union. On October 21, 1959, Oswald learned that the Soviet Union would not permit him to remain in the country. That afternoon Oswald attempted suicide by slashing his wrist in his hotel room. On October 31, three days after his release from the hospital, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy and announced that he wished to renounce his United States citizenship and become a Russian citizen. When asked his reasons, Oswald stated only that "I am a Marxist." Although he had prepared a written statement for this occasion, Oswald never formally complied with the legal steps necessary to renounce his American citizenship. The Russian government never permitted him to acquire Soviet citizenship, and in January 1960, Oswald was sent to Minsk where he worked in a radio factory as an unskilled laborer. One year later, in February 1961, he wrote to the American Embassy in Moscow expressing a desire to return to the United States.

The following month Oswald met a nineteen-year-old Russian girl, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, a pharmacist who had been brought up in Leningrad but was now living with an aunt and uncle in Minsk. They were married on April 30, 1961, and throughout the following year he was in frequent correspondence with American and Soviet authorities seeking approval for the departure of his family to the United States. In July of 1961, Oswald and his wife visited the Embassy in Moscow to pursue their efforts to go to the United States. On the basis of an interview and questionnaire completed by Oswald, the Embassy concluded that Oswald had not lost his citizenship, a decision subsequently ratified by the Department of State in Washington, D. C. Upon their return to Minsk Oswald and his wife applied for permission of the Soviet Union to leave Russia together. The application was made in July 1961, and was granted on September 25, 1961.

A child was born to the Oswalds in February 1962. One of the last barriers to their travel to the United States was removed on May 9, 1962, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at the request of the Department of State, agreed that certain sanctions under the law would be waived so as to permit issuance of a visa to Oswald's wife in the Soviet Union. They finally left Moscow on June 1, 1962, assisted in meeting their travel expenses by a loan of \$435.71 from the Department of State. Two weeks later they arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, where Oswald's brother and mother were living.

Lee worked for a while in Fort Worth and then moved to Dallas in October 1962, where he was employed as a trainee in a commercial photography shop.

During this period the Oswalds had been introduced to a group of Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Many of them assisted the Oswalds financially because of sympathy for Marina and the child. Lee Oswald was disliked by almost all this group. Despite the fact that he had left the Soviet Union, he adhered to a dogmatic belief in what he called Marxist-Leninism. He was disillusioned with the government of the Soviet Union but seemed more firmly committed than ever to his concepts of Marxism. He expressed disdain for American democracy, capitalism, and its society in general. He was highly critical of the Russian-speaking group because they seemed to have become imbued with the aim of improving themselves economically, a concept which Oswald regarded with contempt.

*Marina
Ford*

In February 1963, the Oswalds met Ruth Paine. Because of an interest in the Russian language and sympathy for Marina, who spoke no English and had little funds, Ruth Paine had assisted the Oswalds in many ways. When Lee Oswald lost his job in April, 1963, and decided to move the family to New Orleans, Ruth Paine offered to let Marina and the baby stay with her while Oswald looked for work. Early in May, Ruth Paine drove Marina and the baby to New Orleans to rejoin Oswald. In July Oswald was fired from his job and Ruth Paine offered to bring the

family back to Dallas. Marina Oswald was expecting her second child in October and Ruth Paine suggested that during the period of expectancy Marina could live with her in the Paines' modest home in Irving, Texas, a suburb of Dallas.

During the stay in New Orleans, Oswald ostensibly formed a New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He posed as Treasurer of this organization and claimed that the President was A. J. Hidell. In reality, Hidell was a completely fictitious person created by Oswald, who was the organization's only member. Oswald was arrested for disturbing the peace in connection with passing out pro-Castro leaflets, and he appeared on radio and television as a self-proclaimed spokesman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

In September 1963, Ruth Paine drove to New Orleans and transported Marina, the child and the family belongings to Irving. Lee remained in New Orleans, ostensibly to look for work. Instead he left two days later by bus for Mexico City where he contacted the Cuban and Russian Embassies. His apparent objective was to obtain official permission to go to Cuba, which the Cuban Government would not grant unless the Soviet Government would issue a visa authorizing his return to Russia. Oswald's efforts in Mexico City failed and on October 3, 1963, he arrived in Dallas.

When he saw his wife the next day, it was decided that Oswald would rent a room in Dallas and visit his family on weekends. For one week he lived at the home owned by Mrs. Bledsoe, the woman who saw him

on the bus shortly after the assassination. On October 14, he rented the Beckley Street room and listed his name as O. H. Lee. One day later, at the suggestion of a neighbor, Mrs. Paine phoned the Texas School Book Depository and was told that there was a job opening. Lee contacted the firm on the next day and started work on October 16.

The general pattern of weekend visits to Irving was maintained during October and November. Lee would drive between Irving and Dallas on Friday afternoon and Monday morning with a fellow employee who lived near the Paines'. On Thursday, November 21, Oswald told his friend that he would like to drive to Irving to pick up some curtain rods for his room in Dallas. His wife and Mrs. Paine were quite surprised to see him since it was a Thursday night.

Later that evening when Mrs. Paine had finished cleaning the kitchen, she went to the garage and noticed that the light was on. She was certain that she had not left it on, although it appeared unimportant at the time. In the garage were most of the Oswalds' personal possessions. The following morning Oswald left while his wife was still in bed feeding the baby. On the dresser in their room he left his wedding ring, the first such incident that Marina could recall. The man who drove him to work recalled that he carried a long package which he said contained curtain rods.

When Marina heard on television that the shots that killed President Kennedy were probably fired from the building where her husband worked, she was frightened because she knew that her husband owned a rifle. She also knew that in April 1963 he had attempted to kill General Edwin Walker, a man whom Oswald considered a Fascist. Marina quietly went to the Paines' garage where the rifle had been concealed in a blanket and it appeared to Marina that the rifle was still there, although she did not actually open the blanket.

At about 3:00 p.m. the police arrived at the Paines and asked Marina whether Lee owned a rifle. She said that he did, and then led them to the garage and pointed to the rolled-up blanket. Ruth Paine was standing near the blanket as a police officer lifted it up. The blanket folded on either side of his arm as he lifted it. The rifle was not there.

Meanwhile, at police headquarters, Captain Fritz began questioning Oswald almost immediately. Soon after the start of the first interrogation, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Secret Service were present and participated in the questioning. Oswald denied having anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Officer Tippit. He claimed that he was in the lunchroom of the Depository Building at the time of the assassination, and that he then spoke with his foreman for

five or ten minutes before going home. He denied that he owned a rifle and when confronted, in a subsequent interview, with a picture showing him holding a rifle and pistol, he claimed that his face had been superimposed on someone else's body. He refused to answer any questions concerning a Selective Service card found in his wallet with a picture of Oswald and the name "Alek J. Hidell."

During the questioning of Oswald on the third floor of the Police Department, representatives of the press, radio and television were crowded in a nearby hall through which Oswald had to pass when being taken from his cell to Captain Fritz's office. Some of the more than 100 reporters actually tried to interview Oswald as he made approximately fifteen trips from the office to his cell during the next two days. The generally chaotic conditions outside and inside Captain Fritz's office increased the difficulty of orderly police questioning. Oswald was advised by the police that he could contact an attorney. He made several phone calls in an effort to secure representation of his own choice, and discussed the matter with a representative of the local bar association.

At 7:10 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was formally charged with the murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Several witnesses to the Tippit slaying and the subsequent flight of

the gunman had positively identified Oswald in police lineups. While positive ballistics evidence was not available at the time, the gun in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was of the type which could have fired the shots that killed Tippit.

The formal charge against Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy came at 1:35 a.m., on Saturday, November 23. By 10:00 p.m. of the day of the assassination, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had traced the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository to a mail order house in Chicago which had purchased it from an importer in New York. Approximately six hours later the Chicago firm advised that this rifle had been ordered in March 1963 by an A. Hidell for shipment to a post office box in Dallas, Texas. Payment was by money order signed by A. Hidell. By 6:45 p.m. on November 23, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was able to advise the Dallas Police that, as a result of handwriting analysis of the documents used to purchase the rifle, it had concluded that the rifle had been ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald. Similar analysis had also led to the conclusion that Oswald had also purchased by mail the gun which had probably been used to kill Officer Tippit.

Throughout Friday and Saturday many of the details concerning the alleged evidence against Oswald had been released to the public. Representatives of the Dallas Police discussed many aspects of the case, usually in the course of impromptu and confused press conferences in the third floor corridor. Some of the information divulged was erroneous, based only on unverified statements. Efforts by press

representatives to reconstruct the crime and promptly report details frequently led to conflicting and often erroneous reports. At the urgings of the press, Chief of Police Curry and District Attorney Wade brought Oswald to a press conference at 11:50 p.m. Friday night. An estimated 70 to 100 people crowded into the assembly room to see the suspect, shout questions at him and take his picture. Among this group was a Dallas nightclub owner--Jack L. Ruby.

On Sunday morning, November 24, arrangements were hastily completed for the transfer of Lee Oswald from the city jail to the Dallas County Jail, about one mile away. Earlier that day, between 2:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. anonymous telephone calls threatening Oswald's life were received by the Dallas offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the County Sheriff. The news media had been informed on Saturday night that the transfer of Oswald would not take place until after 10:00 a.m. on Sunday. By that time television, radio and newspaper representatives were in the ramp and parking area of the City Hall basement. Viewed from the position of the television cameras, Oswald would emerge from a door to the side, having been taken down an elevator from the jail. To the right was a "down" ramp from Main Street on the north. To the left was an "up" ramp leading to Commerce Street on the south.

The armored car in which Oswald was to be transferred arrived at 11:00 a.m. It was then decided, however, that an unmarked police car would be better from the standpoint of speed and deception with the armored car being used as a decoy. Oswald's

departure was delayed as a result of further questioning by Captain Fritz, but at approximately 11:20 a.m., Oswald emerged from the door with a detective on either side. He took a few steps toward the car and was in the glaring light of the television cameras when a man suddenly darted out from the right of the cameras where over fifty newsmen had been assembled. He was carrying a Colt .38 revolver in his right hand and, while millions watched on television, he moved quickly to within a few feet of Oswald and fired one shot into Oswald's abdomen. Oswald groaned with pain as he fell to the ground and quickly lost consciousness. Within seven minutes Oswald was at Parkland Hospital where he was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m. He never regained consciousness after the shooting.

The man who killed Oswald was Jack L. Ruby, who was instantly subdued. Ten minutes later, Ruby was lodged on the fifth floor of the jail. Under interrogation by Dallas police officials and federal agents, he denied that the killing of Oswald was in any way connected with a conspiracy involving the assassination of President Kennedy. He maintained that he had killed Oswald in a temporary fit of insanity. Ruby was transferred the following day to the County Jail without notice to the press or to police officers not involved in the transfer. Ruby was indicted for the murder of Oswald by the State of Texas on November 26, 1963, found guilty on March 14, 1964, and sentenced to death.

ROUTING SLIP

Remarks

<u>RANKIN, J. Lee</u>	
<u>WILLENS, Howard P.</u>	
<u>ADAMS, Francis W. H.</u>	
<u>BALL, Joseph A.</u>	
<u>BELIN, David W.</u>	
<u>COLEMAN, William T.</u>	
<u>CONROY, Edward A.</u>	
<u>EIDE, Julia T.</u>	
<u>EISENBERG, Melvin A.</u>	
<u>FARRAR, Josephine</u>	
<u>GRIFFIN, Burt</u>	
<u>HECKMAN, Beverly</u>	
<u>HUBERT, Leon</u>	
<u>JENNER, Albert E.</u>	
<u>LIEBELER, Wesley J.</u>	
<u>O'BRIEN, John J.</u>	
<u>REDLICH, Norman</u>	
<u>SHAFFER, Charles</u>	
<u>SLAWSON, W. David</u>	
<u>SPECTER, Arlen</u>	
<u>STERN, Samuel</u>	
<i>Mask, R</i>	

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May 11, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
RE: Depositions taken by Members of the Staff

Attached for your information is a list of the 288 witnesses deposed by the staff through May 7, 1964, with a brief statement as to the nature of their testimony. The full testimony of any particular witness can be found in the transcript carrying the indicated volume number. An alphabetical listing of witnesses with the appropriate volume number is found at the end of this memorandum.

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
1	Dr. Charles J. Carrico	Dr. Carrico was the first physician to treat President Kennedy upon his arrival at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. He started the processes to produce an airway and stimulate the flow of liquids in the President's circulatory system. Dr. Carrico testified before the Commission on March 30, 1964.	Specter
2	Dr. Malcolm O. Perry	Dr. Perry was the attending surgeon who performed the tracheotomy on President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital. He was the central figure in the initial reports that there was a wound of entry in the President's throat. Based on the known facts of the case, Dr. Perry testified that the throat wound was consistent with being a wound of exit. He testified before the Commission on March 30, 1964.	Specter

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
3	Jane Carolyn Wester Doris Mae Nelson Darrell C. Tomlinson	Witnesses Wester, Nelson and Tomlinson traced the locations of the stretchers which carried President Kennedy and Governor Connally in order to determine the source of the whole bullet, which was found on one of those stretchers. Miss Wester helped trace the Connally stretcher. Mr. Tomlinson testified that the bullet came from a stretcher which was, most probably, traced to Connally. Mrs. Nelson testified about the Kennedy stretcher, which helped to eliminate it as the source of the bullet.	Specter
4	Dr. Robert N. McClelland Dr. William K. Clark Ruth Jeanette Standridge Margaret M. Henchcliffe R. J. Jimison	Dr. McClelland, an attending surgeon at Parkland Hospital, assisted Dr. Perry in performing the tracheotomy on President Kennedy. Dr. Clark, Chief Neurologist at Parkland, was called to treat the President's head wounds and made the formal pronouncement of death. Miss Standridge and R. J. Jimison helped trace the movements of the Connally stretcher. Miss Henchcliffe's testimony eliminated the Kennedy stretcher as being the source of the whole bullet.	Specter
5	Barnard S. Clardy	Police officer Clardy was also present when Sgt. P. T. Dean and Secret Service Agent Sorrels spoke to Jack Ruby in his 5th floor jail cell a few minutes after the shooting. In his first report to the police department written on November 24, 1963, but signed November 27, 1963, Clardy made no mention of any statements Ruby made as to how he got into the building or why he shot Oswald. On November 25th, he was	Hubert

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
5	Barnard S. Clardy (Continued)	interviewed by the FBI and remembered hearing Ruby state, "Somebody had to do it, you all couldn't do it." He told the FBI he had no further information to give. He specifically failed to mention any statement by Ruby as to how he got into the basement or any further statement as to why he shot Oswald. On December 1, 1963, he told two investigators from the police department that Ruby said his shooting Oswald was "a spur of the moment thing" (quotations are from police report and not direct words of Clardy or Ruby) and said Ruby explained that he walked down the Main Street ramp, when the officer guarding it turned to talk to Lt. Pierce. On December 3, 1963, Clardy was interviewed by the FBI and recalled Ruby saying in the presence of Dean, "If I had planned to kill Oswald, my timing could not have been more perfect." (quotes are from FBI report and purport to be exact quotes of Ruby). Clardy also told the FBI on December 3rd that Ruby mentioned that he had intended to get off three shots.	Hubert
6	William J. Newman	Reserve police officer who testified to seeing a man walk down Main Street ramp shortly after Lt. Pierce's car left basement, less than one minute before Ruby shot Oswald. Did not report this until December 1, 1963, when questioned by investigating officers of Police Department. Newman was identified by Officer Holly as having made a statement at Parkland Hospital to the effect that he had let Ruby into the basement or had seen him come in (Holly is uncertain), but denies ever talking to Holly or anyone else about the man entering by the Main Street ramp while at Parkland Hospital.	Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
7	Jimmy Turner Roy Lee Lowery Don Ray Archer	Witness Turner is a TV employee and was in the basement at the time of Oswald shooting. He described security measures and his observations as to Ruby's presence and his own activities. Police officer Lowery corroborates suspicion of officer Cutchshaw (see Vol. 9) that Ruby may have helped push a TV camera into the basement. Police officer Archer testified at Ruby's trial to statements of premeditation allegedly made by Ruby in presence of officers Clardy, Dean and McMillon. Archer had not previously reported such statements either to his own superiors or the FBI.	Hubert
8	Louis D. Miller	Officer Miller is an associate of officers Harrison, Lowery, and Cutchshaw. He declined to be sworn to testify when he first appeared for deposition. He testified the following day after receiving explanation from staff counsel and opportunity to read authorizing material. He was evasive and had little specific recollection of anything which occurred on November 24.	Griffin
9	Kenneth Hudson Croy Wilbur Jay Cutchshaw	Reserve officer Croy claims to have directed a man who might have been Ruby back against the Main Street ramp railing shortly before Oswald entered the basement area. He saw Ruby run past him through a line of news reporters and shoot Oswald. He also claims to have been first officer at the scene of the Tippit killing. In the opinion of the examining attorney, this witness is not reliable. Officer Cutchshaw claims to have seen three men push a TV camera into the jail basement. He believed that the third man on the camera might have been Ruby. Further investigation has tended to discredit this belief.	Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
10	Dr. Charles F. Gregory Dr. George T. Shires Dr. Robert Shaw	Dr. Gregory, Chairman of the Division of Orthopedic Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, operated on and treated Governor Connally's wrist. Dr. Shires, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, operated on Governor Connally's thigh. Dr. Shaw, Chairman of the Division of Thoracic Surgery, Southwestern Medical School, performed the major operation on Governor Connally's chest. Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shaw testified before the Commission on April 21, 1964.	Specter
11	Charles Oliver Arnett	Reserve officer Arnett was in the basement of the Dallas Police Department at the time Ruby shot Oswald. He had nothing particular to offer.	Griffin
12	Patrick T. Dean	Similar to officers Clardy, Archer and McMillon, this witness testified at trial that Ruby said that he thought of killing Oswald when he observed Oswald at a press conference on November 22. These statements by Ruby had not been reported by this witness either to his superiors or the FBI prior to February 18, 1964. This witness charged the examining staff attorney with intimidation.	Griffin
13	Capt. O. A. Jones Det. L. C. Graves	Jones had general supervision of security in basement but delegated some authority to Sgt. P. T. Dean. Jones headed Police Department investigation as to how Ruby got into basement. Graves escorted Oswald to the jail basement and wrested gun from Ruby. He gives testimony tending to discredit Dean, Archer, Clardy and McMillon on the issue of Ruby's entry into the basement.	Hubert

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
14	George A. Bouhe M. W. Stevenson Deputy Chief of Police Charles Batchelor	Mr. Bouhe is the apparent leader of the so-called "Russian Community" in Dallas-Ft. Worth area. He met the Oswalds through Peter Gregory and eventually became the chief "benefactor" of Marina Oswald, transmitting to her many of the gifts given by the "Russian Community" and inducing George deMohrenschildt to arrange for dental services for Marina. Lee Oswald's resentment of the "help" given to Marina by the "Russian Community" was probably more strongly felt against Mr. Bouhe than any one else. Assistant Chief of Police Stevenson provided a chronological report compiled from reports of various other supervisors regarding efforts to protect the President and Lee Harvey Oswald after his arrest. Witness Batchelor helped to formulate plans for the movement of Oswald. He heard Officer Harrison say, "Jack, don't you so and so," and talked to Officer Dean on Sunday afternoon or evening concerning Ruby's statement that he came down the Main Street ramp. There is no indication that Dean also told him about any statements by Ruby with respect to premeditation. Chief Batchelor made some specific suggestions for improving liaison between the Secret Service and local police departments with respect to Presidential protection.	Liebeler Hubert Griffin
15	Capt. Frank M. Martin Det. L. D. Montgomery	Witness Martin is critical of the planning for Oswald's security. Witness Montgomery brought Ruby down from his fifth floor jail cell to the homicide office for interrogation at about 2 p.m. Sunday, November 24. He obtained custody of Ruby from Archer, McMillon and Clardy, but none of them told Montgomery about the statements which Ruby allegedly made about why he killed Oswald.	Hubert Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
16	Raymond F. Krystinik Everett D. Glover Samuel B. Ballen John Raymond Hall Elena Hall	<p>Mr. Krystinik, a co-worker of Michael Paine's was present at the ACLU meeting at SMU in October of 1963 to which Lee Oswald went with Paine. Following the meeting Oswald and Krystinik had an extended and somewhat acrimonious discussion concerning economics. Krystinik was also with Paine when Paine learned of the assassination and discussed with Paine the possibility that Oswald might have been involved.</p> <p>Mr. Glover is a Dallas, Texas, oil-soil chemist and friend of the deMorchenschildts who became acquainted with Marina through them and who organized a gathering at his home in February 1963 at which he invited Marina and Oswald. Mr. Ballen is a Dallas businessman who, at the request of George deMorchenschildt, conferred with Lee Oswald in an attempt to better Oswald's employment situation after he moved to Dallas in October of 1962. Ballen said he did not take any steps to help Oswald because he concluded after his conference that Oswald was too hard-headed and too much of an independent thinking person for him. The Halls are also members of the so-called "Russian Community". Marina lived in Mrs. Hall's home in Fort Worth from the time Oswald went to Dallas in October 1962 until Marina joined him early in November of that year. Mr. Hall had less direct contact with the Oswalds but did have several conversations with Lee Oswald concerning economics and religion.</p>	Liebeler Jenner Liebeler Liebeler Liebeler
17	Ilya A. Mamantov	Member of Dallas Russian emigre group that befriended Marina. Was a conservative and knowledgeable witness regarding the Russian emigre colony in Dallas - Fort Worth.	Jenner

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
18	Louis McKinzie B. W. Frazier James Robert Leavelle Billy Joe Maxey Don Frances Steele	Witness McKinzie is an employee of the Municipal Building adjacent to the police building and testified that he locked a door through which Ruby might have entered the jail basement. Officer Frazier received an anonymous telephone call about 3:50 a.m. Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, threatening to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. Detective James R. Leavelle was handcuffed to Oswald and walked from the third floor to the basement area prior to Oswald being shot by Ruby. He is extremely critical of Chief Curry's plans for the transfer of Oswald. Sgt. Maxey was a passenger in the car which drove up the Main Street ramp shortly before the shooting. He states unequivocally that Ruby was not at the base of the Main Street ramp before the car went up. In addition, he did not see Ruby at top of the Main Street ramp when the car exited. Don Frances Steele is another police officer who was in the basement at the time of the shooting.	Hubert
19	Ruth Hyde Paine	Irving, Texas, housewife with whom Marina resided in the Spring of 1963 and during September, October, and November 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald visited in the Paine home on weekends during the latter period. Mrs. Paine's acquaintance with both Oswalds probably more extensive than any other person outside of the Oswald immediate family.	Jenner
20 20a 20b	Curtis Laverne Crafard Curtis Laverne Crafard Curtis Laverne Crafard	Crafard was employed by Ruby from about October 15 to November 22, fled Dallas on morning of November 23, and gives an innocent explanation. He testified generally to Ruby's character, habits, friends, and activities.	Hubert and Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
21	Dial Duwayne Ryder	Mr. Ryder is the service manager of the Irving Sports Shop which is owned and operated by Mr. Charles W. Greener (Vol. 33). Ryder made available to the FBI a work ticket which he said he found in the Sports Shop on November 23, 1963. The ticket indicated that a telescopic sight had been mounted on a rifle and bore-sighted for a man named Oswald, apparently some time while Mr. Greener was absent from the shop during the first two weeks of November 1963. Ryder did not remember the type of gun to which the ticket related or the man who had the work done, although, he did say that he was quite sure the rifle was not similar to the alleged assassination weapon. Mr. Ryder's testimony and the whole subject of the gun ticket have been made the subject of extensive additional investigation by the FBI.	Liebeler
22	Buford Lee Beaty James Maurice Solomon Harold B. Holly, Jr. Gano E. Worley	Det. Beaty was in the basement at the time Ruby shot Oswald. Capt. Solomon is in charge of all Reserve officers. He testified generally to the role of the reserves in the Dallas Police organization. Officer Holly casts doubt on the credibility of William Newman who claimed to have seen a man walk down Main Street ramp before shooting. Police Officer Worley was in the jail basement at the time Oswald was shot.	Griffin Hubert Hubert Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
23	B. H. Combest James C. Watson Harry Kriss Logan W. Mayo Alvin R. Brock	Combest recognized Ruby as he moved forward to shoot Oswald and said, "Jack, you son-of-a-bitch, don't." Watson, Kriss, Mayo and Brock were members of the Dallas Police Department and were in the basement of the police station at the time Ruby shot Oswald.	Hubert
24	Cecil E. Talbert James A. Putnam Woodrow Wiggins Rio S. Pierce	Capt. Talbert advised FBI at 7:28 a.m. that Chief Curry had been informed of a threat to kill Oswald. He was in general charge on an operational basis of all policemen on Sunday, November 24. Capt. Talbert was head of radio patrol and testified the routine of Tippit being ordered in. Since that testimony we have the complete police logs of the radio that showed Tippit being called in. They were introduced when Chief Curry testified. Putnam was in right front seat of Pierce car leaving via Main Street ramp but did not see Ruby. Wiggins is the police officer who guarded Oswald during November 22 and 23. He was in the basement at the time of the shooting and called ambulance for Oswald. Pierce was supervisor of Sgt. Dean and driver of the car which left the basement via Main Street ramp one minute before shooting. He did not notice Ruby at the top of the ramp as the car left.	Hubert

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
25	Thomas D. McMillon	<p>This officer testified at the Ruby trial and gave testimony similar to that of Sgt. Dean. In his original report to the police department written on November 24 and signed on November 27 McMillon reported hearing Ruby state as he shot at Oswald "You rat son-of-a-bitch you shot the President" and while in the basement in the jail office "I hope I killed the rat son-of-a-bitch." McMillon is the only officer to report the first statement from Ruby and may be confusing this with what was said by officer Combest to Ruby. On November 25, McMillon told FBI officers about Ruby's statement concerning entry into the basement, but made no mention of any statements with respect to premeditation. On November 30, 1963 he told investigators of the police department that Ruby said on the fifth floor "Y'all won't believe this, but I didn't have this planned. I couldn't have timed it so perfect." McMillon has indicated that he has filed an additional report which would clear up these discrepancies and offered to give the report to the Commission; however, the report has not been forthcoming.</p>	Griffin
26	Igor Vladimir Voshinin (Mrs. Voshinin - Vol. 63)	<p>Mr. and Mrs. Voshinin are Russian emigres residing in Dallas. They befriended Marina and had extensive knowledge of the nature and character of the Russian colony in Dallas.</p>	Jenner
27	William J. Harrison	<p>Witness Harrison is the police officer who was standing next to Ruby when Ruby moved out of the crowd to shoot Oswald. He is a longtime friend of Ruby. He disclaims any knowledge that Ruby was in the basement prior to the shooting.</p>	Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
28	Anna N. Meller Mrs. Thomas M. Ray Mr. Thomas M. Ray Max E. Clark Mrs. Frank H. Ray	<p>Anna Meller, a member of the "Russian Community", met the Oswalds through Peter Gregory at the same time George Bouhe did. Marina Oswald stayed with Mrs. Meller for a week early in November 1962 when she left Oswald because of his alleged cruel treatment of her. Mrs. Ray is a Russian emigre although not closely associated with the so-called "Russian Community" in Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Ray were present at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford on December 28, 1962 and at several social gatherings shortly after that time. Mrs. Ray testified that there was considerable conversation at some of the social gatherings subsequent to the Ford party about the possibility that Lee Oswald might be a Russian agent. Mr. Clark, a Fort Worth attorney, was one of the first people contacted by Oswald after his return to Fort Worth in June of 1962. Clark said Oswald obtained his name through the Texas Employment Commission in Fort Worth. There was no direct contact between Clark and the Oswalds until later in 1962, however, at which time Clark had several extended conversations with Oswald concerning his experiences in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Ray is a friend of Mrs. Declan P. Ford. Marina was to have stayed with Mrs. Ray following her two weeks' residence with Anna Meller and Mrs. Ford in November 1962. The same day that Marina moved to Mrs. Ray's home, however, Lee Oswald came and induced Marina to return to him.</p>	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
29	Huey Reeves	Witness Reeves is the attendant at the parking lot where Jack Ruby parked his automobile. He saw Ruby on Friday and Saturday, November 22 and 23.	Hubert
30	Dr. Don Teel Curtis Dr. Ronald Coy Jones Dr. Charles Rufus Baxter Dr. Jackie H. Hunt Diana Hamilton Bowron Jean Lollis Hill Dr. Paul C. Peters	Doctors Curtis, Jones, Baxter, Hunt and Peters assisted in the treatment of President Kennedy. Those doctors performed various functions, such as cutdowns, insertion of chest tubes, and general assistance in the medical treatment of the President. Dr. Hunt, an anesthesiologist, attended President Kennedy briefly and then assisted in Governor Connally's operations. Miss Bowron helped bring in President Kennedy on a stretcher. She testified that he remained on the stretcher while in the emergency room and that that stretcher was then stripped of its linen and wheeled into Trauma Room 2, which eliminated it as a source of the whole bullet. Mrs. Jean L. Hill was a bystander at the assassination scene. She testified that she heard at least 4 and perhaps 5 or 6 shots and that she saw a man running away from the slope near the western edge of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mrs. Hill stated that he was the only thing moving which led her to conclude that he did the shooting, although she never saw a weapon in his hand. She thought the man was the same general build as Jack Ruby. She further testified that she had the general impression that the shots came from the knoll. Mr. Mark Lane interviewed her by telephone and has relied upon Mrs. Hill as a source for his conclusions that there were more than three shots and that the firing came from some place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building.	Specter

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
31	<p>Dr. Gene Coleman Akin Dr. Kemp Clark (continued) Dr. Fouad A. Bashour Dr. Robert N. McClelland (continued) Charles Jack Price Dr. Marion Thomas Jenkins Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer Dr. Richard Brooks Dulaney Dr. Martin G. White Mrs. Henrietta M. Ross Dr. Adolph H. Giesecke, Jr.</p>	<p>Doctors Akin, Bashour, Giesecke, McClelland, Jenkins, Salyer and White assisted in the treatment of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital. Doctors Giesecke and White also assisted in caring for Governor Connally. Dr. Dulaney treated Governor Connally. Mrs. Ross testified concerning the movements of Governor Connally's stretcher. Mr. Price, the Administrator of Parkland Hospital, authenticated the Parkland records on President Kennedy and Governor Connally and provided copies of statements taken from hospital personnel concerning the treatment of President Kennedy, Governor Connally, and Lee Harvey Oswald. Doctors Clark and McClelland, whose depositions were continued, aided in the treatment of President Kennedy.</p>	Specter
32	<p>W. W. Semingsen Paul Roderick Gregory Laurance R. Wilcox</p>	<p>Mr. Semingsen, Gulf Coast Vice President, and Mr. Wilcox, Dallas District Manager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified concerning the investigation made by that company into the allegations that Lee Oswald had received money order telegrams and had sent various telegrams, particularly one to the Secretary of the Navy shortly before the assassination. It appears that such allegations, which have received considerable publicity, are the result of a story given to the press by one C. R. Hamblen, an Assistant Night Manager in the Dallas main office. The somewhat imperfect investigation conducted by Western Union disclosed no records of any telegrams either sent or received by Oswald. Mr. Hamblen and some of his co-workers are yet to be examined.</p>	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
32	(continued)	Paul is the son of Peter Gregory who testified before the Commission concerning his contacts with Lee Oswald. Paul, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, took Russian lessons from Marina Oswald in the Fall of 1962 and had considerable contact with Lee Oswald during that time.	
33	Glenn Emmett Smith Floyd Guy Davis Virginia Lewis Davis Charles W. Greener Dial Duwayne Ryder Philip Eugene Vinson Dr. Homer Wood Sterling Charles Wood Theresa Wood	Mr. Smith is employed in a service station in Irving, Texas, which is located close to the Paine residence. Mrs. Paine apparently had her automobile serviced at this service station, as a result of which Mr. Smith had some contact with her. Smith is a co-worker of one Robert Taylor who allegedly purchased a rifle from Oswald in April of 1963. Smith was examined in an attempt to evaluate Mr. Taylor's story concerning the rifle purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Davis operated the Sports Drome Rifle Range located in the western area of Dallas, not far from Irving, Texas. The Davis' were examined concerning the statements of several people that Lee Oswald was seen firing a rifle at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in November of 1963. Mr. Greener is the owner and operator of the Irving Sports Shop (Vol. 21 - Dial Duwayne Ryder). Mr. Vinson was a classmate of Lee Oswald's in the second grade. Dr. Wood, a dentist, and his son, Sterling, testified that they saw Lee Oswald firing at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas on Saturday, November 16, 1963. Mrs. Wood was examined briefly concerning statements made by her husband and son shortly after the assassination regarding their alleged observations of Oswald at the Rifle Range.	Liebeler
34	Vernon S. Smart	Officer Smart searched the automobile of Jack Ruby and found ignition keys to the car locked in the trunk, and found a billfold and trunk key in the glove compartment of the car.	Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
35	Vance Blalock	Vance Blalock and Philip Geraci III (Vol. 44) are two 16-year old gentlemen who were present in the clothing store managed by Carlos Bringuier when Oswald and Bringuier first met. During the course of the conversation Oswald said he was familiar with guerrilla tactics and according to Bringuier volunteered to help train anti-Castro guerrillas.	Liebeler
36	Paul Raigorodsky Frank Pizzo	Witness Raigorodsky is a wealthy White Russian emigre member of the Dallas Russian Colony. He was not acquainted with the Oswalds, but was well acquainted with the Russian emigre colonists and especially with the deMohrenschildts. Witness Pizzo is the assistant sales manager, Dallas, Texas Lincoln-Mercury automobile sales agency and testified respecting his knowledge of the alleged occasion upon which Oswald is supposed to have sought to purchase a new car.	Jenner
37	A. M. Eberhardt	Dallas Police officer Eberhardt was not in the basement at the time of the shooting. He saw Ruby on the third floor of the Dallas Police Department Friday, November 22. Ruby told him he was working for the Israeli newspapers as a translator. Others saw Ruby in the basement assembly room during press conference with Lee Oswald, Henry Wade and Chief Curry.	Griffin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
38	Garland Glenwill Slack Mrs. Virginia Davis Donald E. Brooks Comingo Benavides Johnny Calvin Brewer Harry D. Holmes	Slack and Malcolm Howard Price, Jr. (Vol. 95) testified that they saw Oswald firing at the Sports Drome Rifle Range on several occasions and particularly on November 17, 1963. Slack is an habitue of the Range and Price is actually employed there. Mrs. Davis was with her sister-in-law, Barbara Jeannette Davis, at the corner of E. 10th and Patton and heard the shots fired at Tippit. She also found a cartridge case. Her testimony is confused with whether or not she saw Oswald running across the lawn before or after her sister-in-law called the police. She identified Oswald at the police station, but as to the time sequence she changed her story back and forth seven different times in the course of her deposition. Witness Brooks is an interviewer at Texas Unemployment Office who interviewed and classified Oswald. Benavides was driving along E. 10th Street at the time of the Tippit murder and was right across the street at the time of the shooting. He was the first person who called in the police radio to notify headquarters of the shooting and also he saw Oswald throw two cartridge cases into the bushes as he was trotting away. Benavides picked up two cartridge cases and gave them to the police. Benavides said that he told the police at the time he did not think he could identify Oswald and consequently he did not go down to the station. He described Oswald as having about the same height, the same weight, the same color hair, the same complexion as Commission attorney Belin. Brewer was a shoe store salesman who became suspicious of Oswald as he saw him duck inside the "lobby" of the shoe store when police sirens were heard, and he followed Oswald and saw him enter the theater. He pointed Oswald out to the police officers when they came in the back door. Holmes is the Post Office Department inspector	Liebeler Belin Jenner Belin Belin Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
38	(continued)	in Dallas who participated in tracing the purchase of the rifle through the renting of the post office box and the postal money order. He was present at the last interrogation of Oswald on Sunday morning.	
39	Mrs. Jesse Garner	Mrs. Garner is the manager of the premises located at 4905-11 Magazine Street in New Orleans. She testified concerning Oswald's activities while he resided at that address, throughout his stay in New Orleans.	Liebeler
40	Mildred Sawyer	Mrs. Sawyer was a neighbor of Marguerite and Lee Oswald when they lived on Exchange Alley in New Orleans in 1955. She was examined in an attempt to obtain background information concerning the Oswalds at that time but she remembered very little about them.	Liebeler
41	Lt. Jack Revill Willie B. Slack Doyle E. Lane Jesse M. Strong Sidney Evans, Jr. Elnora Pitts Dr. F. A. Breberdorf Michael Hardin Hal Priddy, Jr.	Lt. Revill conducted the investigation by the Police Department into the breakdown of security. Witness Slack and Dr. Breberdorf were in the basement at the time Ruby shot Oswald. Witnesses Lane, Strong and Hardin place time Oswald was shot and that Ruby left the Western Union office before entering the jail. Police Department records show that dispatcher's office placed call for ambulance for Oswald sometime between 11:21 and 11:22 a.m. Western Union records show Ruby received money order receipt at 11:17 a.m. Evans and Pitts claims to have spoken to or seen Ruby on Sunday morning, November 25, before he entered the jail basement. Priddy is an employee of adjacent Municipal Building.	Hubert

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
42	Adrian Thomas Alba	Mr. Alba is part owner and operator of an automobile storage garage located next to the William B. Reilly Co. Alba testified that Oswald frequented his office during the time that he was employed by the Reilly Company and engaged in several extended discussions on the subject of firearms.	Liebeler
43	Marilyn Dorothea Murret	Miss Murret is Lee Oswald's cousin and she associated with Lee and Marina while the Oswalds lived in New Orleans. She testified concerning that association and concerning her recollection of Oswald as a youth. In her opinion, as well as in the opinion of most other people who knew Oswald prior to the assassination, Oswald was incapable of committing an act such as the assassination.	Liebeler
44	Philip Geraci III	Philip Geraci III and Vance Blalock (Vol. 35) were in the clothing store managed by Carlos Bringuier when Oswald and Bringuier first met. During the course of the conversation Oswald said he was familiar with guerrilla tactics and according to Bringuier volunteered to help train anti-Castro guerrillas.	Liebeler
45	Charles Joseph Le Blanc	Mr. LeBlanc was a co-worker of Lee Oswald's at the William B. Reilly Co. He said that Oswald did not seem interested in his job as a greaser and oiler and absented himself from his work for considerable periods of time, as a result of which he was discharged about two months after he was hired. LeBlanc testified that Oswald asked him whether or not he "liked it here," to which LeBlanc replied that he did since he had been working for the Reilly Company for over ten years.	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
45	Charles Joseph LeBlanc (continued)	Oswald indicated that he meant to ask whether LeBlanc like it or not in this country. When LeBlanc answered affirmatively Oswald walked out without comment. Mr. LeBlanc appeared to be a person of somewhat limited intelligence.	Liebeler
46	Carlos Bringuier	Bringuier, a lawyer in Cuba prior to the advent of the Castro regime, is active in anti-Castro activities in New Orleans. Oswald volunteered his services to Bringuier in the training of anti-Castro guerrillas. Oswald and Bringuier subsequently became involved in a dispute in connection with Oswald's distribution of Fair Play for Cuba literature. As a result they were both arrested. They also debated the subject of Cuban relations over radio station WDSU in New Orleans. Bringuier also testified concerning Oswald's alleged presence in the Havana Bar in New Orleans in the company of a Mexican for whom the FBI was allegedly searching because of his communist activities.	Liebeler
47	Helen B. Cunningham	Mrs. Cunningham is an interviewer at the Texas Unemployment Commission who interviewed Oswald. She is a well-educated lady and she had reasonable good recall respecting Oswald.	Jenner
48	W. E. Barnes Victoria Elizabeth Adams Barbara Rowland	W. E. Barnes is a Sergeant in the Crimes Search Section of the Dallas Police Department and took the original pictures of the Tippit crime scene and also performed the paraffin test on Oswald. The test on Oswald's cheek is the only time he has ever performed the paraffin test on someone's cheek. He did not think a rifle would leave any	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
48	(continued)	<p> nitrates on the cheek because the chamber is enclosed and that a man firing a rifle "has got very little chance of getting powder residue on his cheek." This is in contrast to the open chamber of a pistol. He testified about the manner in which he performed the test, and he also took the fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald. "Vickie" Adams is an employee of the Scott Foresam Company on the fourth floor of the TSBD Building who watched the motorcade and shortly thereafter ran down the back stairs to the street. She says in her deposition that she started running down the stairs from 15 to 30 seconds after the shots were fired; she saw no one - Oswald, Officer Baker, or Mr. Truly - but when she got down on the first floor she saw the foreman, Shelley, and TSBD employee Lovelady. They had already gone down to the railroad tracks and then come on back, and her time sequence is obviously wrong, for they could not have been back before five minutes after the shooting. Barbara Rowland is the wife of Arnold Louis Rowland, who testified before the Commission. She confirmed her husband telling her that he saw someone on the southwest portion of the sixth floor of the TSBD Building with a rifle 15 minutes before the assassination; she impeaches the testimony of her husband with regard to high school grades, admission in the college, and statements of her husband as to inaccuracies in FBI or Secret Service reports. </p>	Belin
49	Thomas Alexander Hutson John P. Adamcik Henry M. Moore C. T. Walker F. M. Turner C. W. Brown	Thomas A. Hutson is a Dallas police officer who assisted in the arrest of Oswald at the Texas theater. Detective Adamcik took part in the search of the Irving Street residence. Officer Moore participated in the	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
49	(continued)	search of 1026 N. Beckley where the gun holster was found along with many other items. Officer Walker assisted in the arrest of Oswald. Officer Turner went out to search 1026 N. Beckley. Officer Brown took affidavits from several witnesses at the police station and also was present at the lineup when Barbara Jeanette Davis and her sister-in-law, Virginia Davis, picked out Lee Harvey Oswald as number two man in a four man lineup in connection with the Tippit murder.	Belin
50	Mrs. Dorothy Garvitis L. C. Graves Marvin Johnson	Mrs. Gravitis taught Russian to Ruth Paine. She had one or two telephone conversations with Marina Oswald, but refused to invite Marina to her home because of a statement Marina Oswald made which Mrs. Gravitis interpreted to mean that Oswald was in the third stage of trying to gain admission to the Communist Party (4th stage being actual admission), and the third stage being the most "dangerous one" because it was the one where the person has to prove himself worthy of admission by acts such as spying on relatives, etc. However, her acquaintanceship with the Communist Party goes back at least 20 years before she left Russia. Officer Graves participated at a showup where Helen Markham identified Oswald as the murderer of Tippit. He also attended a part of the interrogation of Oswald on Sunday morning, November 24. Officer Johnson was on the sixth floor TSBD Building in the search party. He saw the three rifle hulls and protected them until the lab people arrived and also found the long brown sack in the extreme southeast corner.	Belin & Jenner Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
51	Tom C. Dillard James N. Crawford James Robert Underwood Seymour Weitzman Mary Ann Mitchell Mrs. Arthur Carl Johnson	Dillard is a photographer in Dallas who took the pictures of the upper portion of the southeast corner of the TSBD Building approximately one minute or less after the actual assassination. These pictures show the three Negro employees on the fifth floor and show the boxes in the southeast corner of the sixth floor. Crawford is a spectator who at about the time of the assassination saw some sort of movement in the southeast corner portion of the sixth floor of the TSBD Building in the assassination window. Underwood is a news cameraman who was in the car with Malcolm Couch and Robert Jackson and heard Jackson say that he saw a rifle being withdrawn from a window in the TSBD Building. Deputy Constable Weitzman was on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building and was with Boone when the rifle was found. Weitzman was also one of the people who referred to the rifle as a .65 Mauser, but he never picked up the rifle and just said it looked like a Mauser. Mitchell was with the witness Crawford standing at Elm and Houston Streets and heard Crawford say after the shooting, that "If those were shots, they came from that window." She heard him say that he saw movement in the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of the owner of the home at 1026 N. Beckley and testified pertaining to the renting of the room to Oswald and the use of the alias O. H. Lee.	Ball
52.	Edward John Pic, Jr.	Mr. Pic is the first husband of Marguerite Oswald, and the father of John Pic, half-brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.	Jenner

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
53	Mrs. Viola Peterman	Mrs. Peterman was a New Orleans neighbor of the Oswalds during the period following the death of Lee Harvey Oswald's father.	Jenner
54	Mrs. Anne Boudreaux	Mrs. Boudreaux was a New Orleans neighbor of the Oswalds during the period following the death of Lee Harvey Oswald's father.	Jenner
55	Theodore Jackson John L. Daniels Alfreadia Riggs John O. Servance Hal Fuqua Edward E. Pierce Edward Kelly Mrs. Frances Cason C. E. Hulse P. T. Dean	Jackson and Daniels are parking lot attendants near the expressway where Jack Ruby parked his car before entering the police station. When interviewed they stated that they did not see Ruby and are unable to provide further information. Riggs, Servance, Fuqua, Pierce and Kelly are employees in the Municipal Building, adjacent to the police building. It was believed that these persons might have left open an outside door which would enable Ruby to enter through the stairway to the basement of the police building. Each denied this possibility. Cason and Hulse helped in fixing time at which Ruby left Western Union office before entering jail. Witness Dean is a police officer. This testimony was given one week following his previous testimony and involves the delivery of a tape-recorded interview.	Hubert
56	Clifton M. Shasteen Richard Leroy Hulen Colin Barnhorst Hiram Conway R. L. Adams Mrs. Helen Leslie Aron Statman	Shasteen is a garrulous Irving, Texas, barbershop owner and operator who claimed that Oswald had his hair cut some five or six times at Shasteen's shop during September-November 1963. He related various events involving Oswald which supposedly took place. Hulen is the Assistant Director of the	Jenner

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
56	(continued)	physical health group in the Dallas downtown YMCA. He had a clear recollection of Jack Ruby as a health club member. He testified that Oswald was not a member. He interpreted the YMCA registration and health club records. Barnhorst is a room clerk at the Dallas downtown YMCA where Oswald stayed October 15-18, 1962 and October 3, 1963. His testimony consists of interpretation of records. Conway was a Fort Worth neighbor of the Oswalds during 1948-1952. Adams is an employment interviewer and office superintendent of the Texas Employment Commission. Mrs. Leslie is an elderly Dallas Russian emigre but had no direct contact with the Oswalds. Statman is an employee of the Texas Employment Commission and testified respecting Commission records.	Jenner
57	Chief Jesse E. Curry	Mr. Curry is Chief of the Dallas Police Department and testified to preparations for transferring Oswald to county jail.	Hubert
58	John M. Murret	Mr. Murret is Lee Oswald's cousin. He testified that he attempted to teach Oswald to drive an automobile while Oswald was staying in the Murret home immediately after his arrival in New Orleans in May of 1963. Murret said that Oswald did not appear to be familiar with the operation of an automobile even though he was able to drive Mr. Murret's car through a city park in New Orleans. Mr. Murret indicated that his car had an automatic transmission and was very easy to drive.	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
59	Clyde A. Haygood E. D. Brewer Bob K. Carroll (see also No. 88) Robert E. Edwards D. V. Harkness	Haygood is a motorcycle officer who was in the rear of the motorcade and at 12:35 p.m. called in that a witness said the shots were fired from the TSBD Building. He also talked to some person who was possibly hit with a ricochet (bullet) off the concret. He also saw the large brown paper bag on the south-east corner of the sixth floor and the cartridge shells. Officer Brewer was in the lead part of the motorcade ahead of the chief's car. The Dallas police log shows that at 12:34 p.m. he called in that "a witness says he saw him pull the weapon from the window off the second floor in the southeast corner of the Depository Building". He went to the TSBD and saw the long paper sack to the east of the southeast corner window on the sixth floor and also the rifle in the northwest corner. Officer Carroll participated in the arrest of Oswald and was the person who either took the gun from Oswald or got the gun as McDonald was taking it from Oswald. Carroll turned the gun over to Sgt. Hill and drove the car with Hill, Oswald, and two or three other police officers to the police station. Edwards was standing with Ronald Fischer and saw a man in the assassination window shortly before the assassination. There was no gun seen at the time. The man was a whiteman. He thought he had light brown hair. Dallas Police Sergeant Harkness at 12:36 p.m. called in to headquarters: "witness says shots came from the fifth floor, Texas Book Depository store at Houston and Elm. I have him with me now and we are sealing off the building." He then went to the back of the building at the director of Inspector Sawyer. Witness actually said the window was "under the ledge" and said it was his error to call over police radio that it was the fifth floor.	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
60	John G. Graef Tommy Bargas Dennis H. Ofstein Robert L. Stovall	Graef is head of the department at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall in which Oswald was employed. He had a rather vivid recollection of Oswald's activities, skills and performance while he was employed at JCS. Bargas is foreman of the department at Leslie Welding Company where Oswald was first employed as a sheet metal worker following his return from Russia in 1962. Bargas had a reasonably good recollection of Oswald. Ofstein was a fellow employee of Oswald at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall. He worked in the same department and did the same type of work. He became reasonably well acquainted with Oswald. Stovall is the principal owner of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, a Dallas photographic advertising firm, where Oswald was employed from October, 1962 to February, 1963.	Jenner
61	Mary E. Bledsoe Julia Postal George J. Applin, Jr. William Arthur Smith Lee E. Bowers	Mrs. Beldsoe is the landlady with whom Oswald lived during the first week he was in Dallas. She testified that she saw him on the bus driven by Cecil McWatters shortly after the shooting. Witness Postal is the cashier at the Texas Theater. She did not see Oswald go into the theater. Applin was a spectator in the Texas Theater when Oswald was arrested. He testified he saw a police officer hit Oswald in the back of the head with a butt of a shotgun at the time of the arrest and he also saw Oswald strike the officer. No other witness testified that they saw Oswald hit with the back of any shotgun. Smith was about a block away from the Tippit shooting and saw someone running. He was shown pictures of Oswald and he said he looked like him but did not identify him because he thought it showed Oswald with light hair and the man he saw had dark hair. Bowers was	Ball

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
61	(continued)	employed at the railroad tower to the west of the TSBBD Building. He heard the shots but couldn't tell from where they came. He did not see any suspicious people running along the railroad tracks in that area at the time and he did not see anyone leave the back of the TSBBD Building.	Ball
62	Lt. Francis L. Martello	Lt. Martello, an officer of the New Orleans Police Department, interviewed Oswald after his arrest in connection with his distribution of Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Martello, who appeared to be a very competent officer, questioned Oswald in some detail concerning his political philosophy.	Liebeler
63	Mrs. Igor V. Voshinin (see Vol. 26 - Mr. Voshinin)	Mr. and Mrs. Voshinin are Russian emigres residing in Dallas. They befriended Marina and had extensive knowledge of the nature and character of the Russian colony in Dallas.	Jenner
64	Mrs. Lillian Murret	Mrs. Murret is a sister of Marguerite Oswald and aunt of Lee Harvey Oswald. She has good recall and was very helpful regarding Marguerite and Lee Harvey Oswald.	Jenner
65	Frederick S. O'Sullivan	Mr. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Bennierita Smith (Vol. 67) both attended Beauregard Junior High School with Oswald. Neither of them had any extensive recollection of Oswald at that time.	Liebeler
66	William E. Wulf	Mr. Wulf was president of the New Orleans Astronomy Association during the year 1955. He said that Oswald applied for membership in the Association, apparently because of his friendship with one Palmer McBride. Wulf said that Oswald espoused communism and stated to him that he would join a communist group in New Orleans but for the fact that he could not locate one. Oswald was 15 or 16 years old at that time.	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
67	Bennierita Smith	Mrs. Smith and Frederick S. O'Sullivan (Vol. 65) attended Beauregard Junior High School with Oswald. Neither of them had any extensive recollection of Oswald at that time.	Liebeler
68	Arnold Samuel Johnson John J. Abt	Mr. Johnson, who is "associated" with the Communist Party-USA, was examined by Mr. Rankin concerning correspondence between Johnson and other people apparently associated with the CP-USA and Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Abt testified that he had never received any communications from anyone asking him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald in any connection even though he had seen stories in the press and received information from some of his associates that Oswald had requested that he represent him in connection with the charges placed against him in Dallas.	Rankin and Liebeler
69	James J. Tormey	An apparent functionary of the Communist Party-USA, Tormey was examined along the same lines as Arnold Samuel Johnson (Vol. 68).	Rankin and Liebeler
70	Vincent T. Lee	Mr. Lee, former Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was examined by Mr. Rankin concerning Oswald's correspondence and possible contact with that Committee.	Rankin and Liebeler
71	Farrell Dobbs	Mr. Dobbs, Chief Executive Officer of the Socialist Workers' Party, was examined by Mr. Rankin concerning correspondence between that Party and Lee Harvey Oswald.	Rankin and Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
72	Evelyn Grace Strickman Siegel	Mrs. Siegel worked as a social worker for Youth House at the time Oswald was remanded there in 1953. Mrs. Siegel interviewed both Oswald and his mother and prepared a rather extensive report at the time. She does not personally recall any details of her contacts with the Oswalds but did identify her reports on them.	Rankin and Liebeler
73	George Senator	Mr. Senator was a roommate of Jack Ruby since November 1, 1963. He accompanied Ruby and Larry Crafard to photograph "Impeach Earl Warren" sign on expressway in Dallas in early dawn hours of Saturday, November 23.	Hubert
74	Charles D. Givens Richard M. Sims Troy Eugene West George W. Rackley, Sr. James E. Romack William W. Whaley Austin L. Miller J. Herbert Sawyer Gerald D. Henslee Sgt. Gerald L. Hill	Givens is a TSBD employee who saw Oswald coming from the southeast corner of the sixth floor carrying a clipboard around the noon hour. Givens left the TSBD Building and watched the motorcade on Main Street. Dallas Police Officer Sims took the rifle cartridge cases down to the police station. West is a TSBD employee who was on the first floor at the time of the assassination and did not see Oswald there at any time. Rackley was standing about a block or two north of the TSBD Building and at the time of the shot saw pigeons fly up in the air. He saw no one leave the back of the TSBD Building. Romack was standing about a block behind the TSBD Building and then after the shots moved closer. He kept an eye on the back door and saw no one leave. Whaley is the cab driver who transported Oswald shortly after the assassination. He testified before the Commission in Washington. There	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
74	(continued)	<p>was basic inconsistency in his testimony as to where he left Oswald off--the place that he marked on the map was within 1/2 block of 1026 N. Beckley rather than the 500 block of N. Beckley. When reinterviewed in an effort to clear up this inconsistency he then gave a third place where he claims he left Oswald off, the 700 block of N. Beckley. There is also confusion in his identification of Oswald. Miller was standing on the top of the triple underpass over Elm Street when the motorcade came by. He is a railroad employee. He saw no one else in the vicinity other than railroad employees and after the shooting looked and saw nobody running across the tracks.</p> <p>Sawyer went down to the TSBD Building sometime after 12:34 and went up to the fourth floor, came down, sealed off the building, and took command of the TSBD Building and called in the description of the person seen in the southeast corner of the sixth floor window with the rifle; this was called in between 12:43 and 12:45 p.m. Henslee is the sergeant who was in charge of the police radio dispatches and who prepared the summary excerpts from the police radio log which were introduced into the deposition as Sawyer deposition exhibits a and b. Sgt. Hill went to the scene of the Tippit murder and then went to the Texas Theater. He assisted in the apprehension of Oswald. Officer Carroll gave him the pistol. He placed his initials on the pistol. He saw six bullets removed from the pistol at the police station that afternoon, November 22.</p>	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
75	Ira N. Walker, Jr. Warren E. Richey John A. Smith Karen B. Jarlin Bruce R. Carlin	These five people claim to have spoken to or seen Jack Ruby on the morning of Sunday, November 24, before he entered the basement of the police building.	Hubert
76	James R. Leavelle Danny G. Arce Geneva L. Hine J. B. Hicks Doris Burns Billy N. Lovelady William H. Shelley Earl V. Brown Joe R. Molina	Leavelle is the Dallas police officer who took part in several showups with Oswald at the police station and was handcuffed to Oswald when he was killed. Arce is a TSBD employee who was working on the floor-laying crew on the sixth floor on the morning of November 22. He was outside the building at the time of the assassination near the front steps and he saw Billy Lovelady there. Hine is an employee who was on the second floor of the TSBD Building at the time of the assassination and said she did not see anyone go by. Hicks is a Dallas police officer in the crime lab who took fingerprints from Oswald and also assisted in the paraffin test. Burns is an employee in the TSBD Building who was watching the motorcade on the third floor. Sometime later while she was in the restroom she heard someone running down the back stairs, but it was after the police were there. Lovelady is a TSBD employee who was in the crew working on the sixth floor on the morning of November 22. Shortly before noon he went down and was standing in front of the building at the time of the motorcade. He and Shelley, after the shooting, went down to the railroad tracks and then came back to the back entrance to the first floor of the TSBD Building. Shelley is the foreman at the TSBD who had immediate supervision of Oswald. He was out in front of TSBD	Ball - Stern Ball

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
76	(continued)	Building at the time of the assassination. After the assassination he went down the railroad tracks, then came back and went into the first floor. He remembers the finding of the clipboard. Dallas Police Officer Brown was on the overpass -- not the overpass over Elm Street. He did not see anything suspicious. At time of the assassination Molina, an employee of the TSBD, was standing in front of the TSBD Building. He saw Billy Lovelady and others in front of the building. He asked to testify because he lost his job after the shooting when a Dallas paper reported that he was a member of a "subversive organization" and he was fired.	Ball
77	Ira Jefferson "Jack" Beers, Jr. Mrs. Bertha Cheek Alice Reeves Nichols Robert Carl Patterson	Beers was in the basement at the time Ruby shot Oswald. Mrs. Bertha Cheek is a sister of Earlene Roberts, the manager of the rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Street at which Lee Oswald lived immediately prior to the assassination. Mrs. Cheek has admitted to discussing two separate business deals with Jack Ruby, the latest being November 16, 1963, when she spent two or three hours at the Carousel Club with Ruby. Alice Reeves Nichols dated Ruby steadily from about 1949 to shortly before Christmas of 1959. She was called by Ruby twice on Friday, November 22, after the assassination. Patterson is a musician who worked at Jack Ruby's Vegas Club. Ruby tried to become his promoter in November 1963.	Griffin
78	Malcolm O. Couch Ronald B. Fischer Roger D. Craig A. C. Johnson	Couch is a television cameraman who was in the motorcade in the same car with Robert Jackson and saw a rifle being withdrawn after Jackson exclaimed. Fischer is a spectator who shortly before the	Belin

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
78	(continued)	time of the assassination was looking at the southeast corner of the sixth floor TSBD Building and saw a man in the window. Craig is a deputy sheriff who testified that approximately ten or 15 minutes after the shooting he saw Oswald running across the lawn and getting into a white Rambler station wagon on Elm Street south of the TSBD Building. He identified Oswald by seeing him in Capt. Fritz's office at the police station. Mr. Johnson is the owner of the home at 1026 N. Beckley Street where Oswald rented a room.	Belin
79	Charles Murret	Mr. Murret is the husband of Lillian Murret, the sister of Lee Harvey Oswald's mother (Vol. 64). Mr. Murret was not particularly helpful due to the fact that his powers of recall were quite limited.	Jenner
80	Leonard E. Hutchison Lydia Dymitruk Gary E. Taylor Pauline Virginia Bates	Hutchison is the owner and operator of Hutch's supermarket in Irving, Texas, located about a mile from the Paine home. He believed that Oswald came regularly to his market in the early mornings to purchase milk and cinnamon rolls. Mrs. Dymitruk is a Dallas-Fort Worth Russian emigre, presently employed at Nieman-Marcus. At the suggestion of Anna Meller, another Russian emigre, she took Marina and the baby, June, to Parkland Hospital for medical attention for the baby, who was running a high fever. She took Oswald, Marina and the baby to the Children's Hospital clinic the same evening for further medical treatment. Taylor is the husband of George DeMohrenschildt's eldest daughter and a resident of Dallas.	Jenner

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
80	(continued)	Marina stayed in their home a few days in September 1962 at the behest of George DeMohrenschildt. Taylor helped Oswald to move from Fort Worth to Dallas. Bates is a Fort Worth public stenographer who typed approximately ten pages of Oswald's memoirs regarding his life in Russia.	Jenner
81a	George S. DeMohrenschildt	Members of the Russian emigre colony in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, who befriended the Oswalds, particularly Marina, during the period from August 1962-May 1963. Aside from Mrs. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt probably had more contact with the Oswalds than anyone else while the Oswalds were in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.	Jenner
81b	Jeanne DeMohrenschildt		
82	Charles H. Steele, Sr.	Mr. Steele is the father of Charles Hall Steele, Jr. This witness turned out to have little knowledge.	Jenner
83	Edward Voebel	Voebel is a highschool classmate and closest friend of Lee Harvey Oswald during Oswald's Beauregard High School period 1954-56.	Jenner
84	Julian Evans	Mr. Evans is the husband of Myrtle Evans, an old girl friend of Marguerite Oswald who is now a New Orleans real estate operator. His information was limited.	Jenner
85	Martin Isaacs	Mr. Isaacs works for the New York Department of Welfare and handled Oswald's contacts with that organization after his return from the Soviet Union in June of 1962.	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
86	Dr. Renatus Hartogs	<p>Since 1951 Dr. Hartogs has been the Chief Psychiatrist of Youth House to which Oswald was remanded in 1953 in connection with the truancy charges brought against him at that time. Dr. Hartogs examined and reported on Oswald in May of 1953. Dr. Hartogs has been stating publicly and did testify on his examination that he recalled that Oswald was "potentially dangerous" and an incipient schizophrenic. He has stated that he recommended that Oswald be institutionalized. Dr. Hartogs made such statements and so testified without having reviewed the report which he filed shortly after he examined Oswald in 1953. The report recommended that Oswald be placed on probation and, on Dr. Hartogs' own admission, contained no indication of any sort that Oswald might be involved in any future violent activities.</p>	Liebeler
87	Nelson Delgado	<p>Delgado was assigned with Oswald to Marine Air Control Squadron 9 in Santa Ana, California from about January 1, 1959 to September of that year. Delgado was, apparently, much closer to Oswald than any of the other Marines that were stationed with him. Delgado testified at length of Oswald's study of the Russian and Spanish languages, marksmanship (which he said was very poor), political attitudes, attitudes toward authority and religion, et cetera. Delgado also testified that Oswald and he were both sympathetic with Castro at that time and Oswald contacted the Cuban Consul in Los Angeles.</p>	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
88	Bob K. Carroll Ray Hawkins D. J. Martin Richard S. Stovall Walter Eugene Potts	Officer Carroll (Vol. 59) and Officer Hawkins assisted in the arrest of Oswald at the Texas Theater. Martin is a Dallas motorcycle officer who was in the motorcade and estimated the speed of the motorcade at 4-5 miles an hour as it turned on to Elm. Stovall is a Dallas police officer who went out to Irving to search the house on November 22 where the blanket and the picture of Oswald with the rifle were found. Officer Potts went out to search 1026 N. Beckley. He also participated in one of the showups with Oswald.	Ball
89	Richard L. Clark W. E. Perry Don R. Ables Daniel G. Lujan J. M. Poe Albert G. Bogard J. W. Foster J. C. White Nat A. Pinkston	Officer Clark was in two showups where Oswald was shown. He was one of the people in the lineup with Oswald. Officer Perry took part in showups on November 22, where Helen Markham and the Davis sisters made identification of Oswald with Oswald as the No. 2 man and Perry as the No. 1 man. He said he was dressed the same way as the others with no coat or tie. Ables is a jail clerk who took part in several showups with Oswald. He was actually in the lineup with Oswald three times. He was dressed without a coat and with his shirt open. Lujan was in the Dallas jail on November 23 for suspicion of a narcotics violation. He took part in the showup with Oswald. Poe is a Dallas police officer who went out to the Tippit scene. He got two cartridges which were from Oswald's gun. Bogard is an automobile salesman who testified that sometime in November Oswald came into the car agency where he was working, tried out a new car and then drove it down the freeway at speeds up to 80 miles an hour. No corroborating testimony	Ball

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
89	(continued)	has been found, and Bogard said he threw away his card with Lee Harvey Oswald's name as a prospect when he found out that Oswald had been picked up and arrested for shooting the President. The deposition taken of his boss does not corroborate him. Foster is a Dallas police officer who was watching the triple underpass over Elm Street at the time of the shooting and saw nothing suspicious there. He said the shots came from the direction of the TSBD building. White is a Dallas police officer who was directly over the underpass over Elm Street and who saw nothing suspicious there. When he heard the shots he felt they came from the TSBD Building and told his superiors that's where they came from. FBI Agent Pinkston was called down to the TSBD Building when the clipboard was found.	Ball
90	Charles Hall Steele, Jr.	Steele is a New Orleans resident and student who assisted Lee Harvey Oswald in distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills in the streets of New Orleans in August 1963.	Jenner
91	John Carro	Mr. Carro, presently an assistant to Mayor Wagner, acted as Oswald's probation officer in connection with the truancy charges brought against him in the Bronx Children's Court in 1953. Carro said that he could not recall observing any characteristics in Oswald that would have indicated any future violent activities and that he had noted no such characteristics in reports made at the time he worked with Oswald.	Liebeler

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
92	Warren H. Burroughs Joe E. Murphy Eddie Piper Jack E. Daugherty Frank E. Reilly Earle V. Brown Frankie Kaiser Royce G. Skelton Guy F. Rose John Gibson Mrs. Earlene Roberts	Burroughs is ticket taker and concession operator in the Texas Theater. He did not see Oswald come in the theater. He saw the arrest of Oswald and saw Oswald struggling but did not see anyone hit Oswald. Murphy is a Dallas police officer who was situated on part of the triple underpass, but was too far away to see anything. Piper is a janitor at the TSBD Building who was on the first floor at the time of the shooting and did not see Oswald in the vicinity at any time. Daugherty is a TSBD employee who was working in the building at the time of the assassination. His testimony is somewhat confused. He said he was on the fifth floor at the time of the shooting. This may account for the movement of the elevators during the time that Truly and Baker ran up the stairs. Reilly is a railroad employee. He was permitted to stand on the overpass over Elm Street. He heard three shots which appeared to come out of the trees on the north side of Elm Street. Brown is a Dallas police officer who was on an overpass other than the overpass over Elm Street and did not see anything suspicious. Kaiser is a TSBD employee who some days after the assassination found the clipboard that Oswald was using. The clipboard was found near the place where the rifle was found in the northwest section of the sixth floor. He also found in the domino room a zipper jacket some days after the assassination which has been identified as Oswald's jacket. Skelton is a railroad company employee who was standing on the overpass right over Elm Street and he saw nothing suspicious. Rose is a Dallas police officer	Ball

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
92	(continued)	<p>who went out to the Irving Street residence on a search and was there when they found, among other things, a picture of Oswald with the rifle. He also found the blanket in which the rifle had been wrapped. Gibson was a spectator in the theater at the time of Oswald's arrest and saw Oswald struggling and saw him pull a pistol. He said he heard a click of a gun and did not see either Oswald strike the officer or the officer strike Oswald. Mrs. Roberts is the housekeeper at 1026 N. Beckley. She knew Oswald as O. H. Lee. She saw him when he came around 1:00 p.m. on November 22.</p>	Ball
93	<p>H. Louis Nichols Manning C. Clements James W. Bookhout S. M. Holland Bobby W. Hargis Gregory Lee Olds</p>	<p>Nichols is President of the Dallas Bar Association and discussed appointment of counsel with Oswald. Clements is a FBI Agent, who was present at interviews of Oswald during his detention. Bookhout is a FBI Agent, who was present at interviews of Oswald during his detention. Holland is a railroad terminal employee on the overpass overlooking assassination. Believes he heard four shots and saw puff of smoke from trees below Depository. Hargis is the motorcycle patrolman at the left of Presidential car who investigated unsuccessfully in Elm Street area immediately after the shooting. Olds is the president of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union who discussed with police officials appointment of counsel for Oswald.</p>	Stern

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
94	James Putnam Rio S. Pierce Calvin Bud Owens	These are members of the Dallas Police Department who testified that Tippit's action in proceeding to the point at which he was killed would be normal police procedure, even in the absence of a specific order to do so. Putnam and Pierce had negligible contact with the events of Nov. 22-24. Owens helped investigate the Tippit murder.	Ely
95	Malcolm H. Price, Jr. Sam Guinyard Mrs. Mahlon F. Tobias M. F. Tobias, Sr. William S. Biggio	Mr. Price, with Garland Glenwill Slack (Vol. 38), testified that they saw Oswald firing at the Sports Drome Rifle Range on several occasions and particularly on November 17, 1963. Slack is frequently at the Range and Price is actually employed there. Sam Guinyard is a porter who works at the used car lot for Ted Callaway. The lot is about one block south of the Tippit murder scene. Guinyard saw Oswald run with the gun and identified him at the police lineup. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias are Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of the Elsbeth Street Dallas apartment which the Oswalds occupied during the period November 3, 1962, to sometime in February 1963. Both witnesses had reasonably good powers of recall and related a number of interesting incidents. Dallas Police Officer Biggio investigated rumors that Lee Harvey Oswald had chauffeured Jack Ruby's automobile. Investigation indicated this rumor had no foundation.	Liebeler Ball Jenner

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
96	Robert L. Studebaker L. D. Montgomery	Studebaker is with the crime lab of the Police Department and went to the TSBD Building and took various pictures along with Lt. Day. He also diagrammed the place where the sack was found in the building. Montgomery is the Dallas police officer who saw the large sack in the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the TSBD building. He was in Capt. Fritz's office on Sunday morning in connection with the transfer of Oswald.	Ball
97	W. R. Westbrook Richard M. Sims Elmer L. Boyd C. N. Dhority	Capt. Westbrook found the jacket that Oswald discarded behind the gasoline station shortly after the Tippit shooting and was at the Texas Theater at the time of the arrest. Sims is the police officer who took the rifle cartridge cases down to the police station. Boyd is the Dallas police officer who was at the TSBD Building when the hulls and the rifle were found. He also was present at several showups of Oswald at the police station. Dhority is the Dallas police officer who took the rifle cartridges from Capt. Fritz's office to Lt. Day's office on November 22. Dhority also went out and got the two Davis sisters-in-law and brought them to the police station for a showup early in the evening of November 22. One of the Davis sisters-in-law gave him an exploded cartridge shell from the Tippit shooting which was found in the yard.	Ball

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
98	Andrew Armstrong, Jr. Bobby G. Patterson	Armstrong is assistant manager at the Carousel Club for Jack Ruby for approximately a year and a half prior to the assassination. Patterson guarded the top of Commerce Street ramp and is a close friend of Jack Ruby. He denied seeing Ruby prior to the shooting on November 24.	Hubert
99	Allison G. Folsom	Lt. Col. Folsom is Head of the Marine Corps' Record Branch. He explained abbreviations, test scores, and other features of Oswald's service record. He testified that Oswald's self-graded rifle scorebook is not that of a good shot.	Ely
100	Capt. George Donabedian	Capt. Donabedian is the Marine Corps' Staff Medical Officer. He explained Oswald's medical records, noting that Oswald probably had hemorrhoids and gonorrhoea.	Ely
101	James C. Cadigan	Cadigan is a document examiner for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He identified the handwriting on some crucial documents and also identified several identity cards as forgeries.	Eisenberg
102	Ralph Paul	Paul is a partner with Ruby in the Carousel Club. He is Ruby's closest business associate and friend for approximately ten years.	Hubert
103	Roy E. Vaughn Robert L. Hankal	Officer Vaughn was the guard at the top of the Main Street ramp on November 24 and denied seeing Ruby walk down the ramp. Officer Hankal was in the basement at the time Ruby shot Oswald.	Hubert

<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Name of Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Staff Member</u>
104	Sheriff J. E. (Bill) Decker William W. Litchfield, II Napoleon J. Daniels George R. Phenix Robert S. Huffaker, Jr.	Sheriff Decker testified as to his role in the transfer of Oswald to county jail. Litchfield is the friend of Bertha Cheek who was present at the Cheek home when the FBI first interviewed Mrs. Cheek on November 25. He later came forward and advised the FBI that he had seen Lee Oswald (or a man who resembled Lee Oswald) at the Carousel Club during the first or second week in November. Daniels is an ex-police officer who was at the top of the Main Street ramp at the time Oswald was killed and claims to have seen the man whom he believes to have been Ruby enter the basement through the Main Street ramp. Phenix and Huffaker were in the basement at the time Ruby shot Oswald.	Hubert
105	John E. Donovan	Mr. Donovan was Assistant Operations Officer and Training Officer of MACS-9 in Santa Ana when Oswald was there. He testified concerning Oswald's personality and performance of his duties.	Ely
106	Forrest V. Sorrels	Mr. Sorrels is Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office of the Secret Service. He participated in advance preparations for the President's visit, was an eyewitness in the motorcade, participated in the investigation and interviewed both Oswald and Ruby.	Hubert Griffin Stern
107	Daniel Patrick Powers	At the present time Mr. Powers teaches in the Menomonee Public School System, Menomonee, Wisconsin, and met Oswald while both were Privates First Class in the Marine Corps. He testified regarding his recollections of Oswald and described him as a reserved and somewhat argumentative individual.	Jenner

DEPOSITIONS

A

Ables, Don R.	89
ABT, John J.	68
ADAMCIK, John P.	49
ADAMS, R. L.	56
ADAMS, Victoria E.	48
AKIN, Dr. Gene Coleman	31
ALBA, Adrian Thomas	42
APPLIN, Geo. J., Jr.	61
ARCE, Danny G.	76
ARCHER, Don Ray	7
ARMSTRONG, Andrew, Jr.	98
ARNETT, Charles Oliver	11

B

BALLEN, Samuel B.	16
BARGAS, Tommy	60
BARNES, W. E.	48
BARNHORST, Colin	56
BASHOUR, Fouad A. Dr.	31
BATCHELOR, Charles	14
BATES, Pauline Va.	80
BAXTER, Charles Rufus	30
BEATY, Buford Lee	22
BEERS, Ira J. "Jack" Jr.	77
BENAVIDES, Comingo	38
BIGGIO, Wm.	95
BLALOCK, Vance	35
BLEDSON, Mary L.	61
BOGARD, Albert G.	89
BOOKHOUT, James W.	93
BOUDREAUX, Anne	54
BOUHE, George A.	14
BOWERS, Lee E.	61
BOWRON, Diana Hamilton	30
BOYD, Elmer L.	97

B (Continued)

BREBERDORF, Dr. F. A.	41
BREWER, E. D.	59
BREWER, Johnny C.	38
BRINGUIER, Carlos	46
BROCK, Alvin R.	23
BROOKS, Donald E.	38
BROWN, C. W.	49
BROWN, Earl V.	76 and 92
BURNS, Doris	76
BURROUGHS, Warren H.	92

C

CADIGAN, James C.	101
CARLIN, Bruce Ray	75
CARLIN, Karen Bennett	75
CARRICO, Charles J.	1
CARRO, John	91
CARROLL, Bob K.	59 and 88
CASON, Frances	55
CHEEK, Bertha	77
CLARDY, Barnard S.	5
CLARK, Max E.	28
CLARK, Richard L.	89
CLARK, Dr. Wm. Kemp	4 and 31
CLEMENTS, Manning C.	93
COMBEST, B. H.	23
CONWAY, Hiram	56
COUCH, Malcolm O.	78
CRAFARD, Curtis LaVerne	20
CRAIG, Roger D.	78
CRAWFORD, James N.	51
CROY, Kenneth Hudson	9
CUNNINGHAM, Helen B.	47
CURRY, Jesse E.	57
CURTIS, Dr. Don teal	30
CUTCHSHAW, Wilbur Jay	9

D

DANIELS, John L.	55
DANIELS, Napoleon J.	104
DAUGHERTY, Jack Edwin	92
DAVIS, Floyd Guy	33
DAVIS, Virginia	38
DAVIS, Va. Lewis	33
DEAN, Patrick Tremore	12 and 55
DECKER, J. E.	104
DELGADO, Nelson	87
DEMOHRENSCHILDT, Geo. S.	81
DEMOHRENSCHILDT, Jeanne	81
DHORITY, C. H.	97
DILLARD, Tom C.	51
DOBBS, Farrell	71
DONABEDIAN, Capt. Geo.	100
DONOVAN, John E.	105
DULANEY, Dr. Richard B.	31
DYMITRUK, Lydia	80

E

EBERHARDT, A. M.	37
EDWARDS, Robert E.	59
EVANS, Julian	84
EVANS, Mrs. Julian	
EVANS, Sidney	41

F

FISCHER, Ronald B.	78
FOLSOM, Allison G.	99
FOSTER, J. W.	89
FRAZIER, B. W.	18
FUQUA, Hal	55

G

GARNER, Jesse	39
GARVITIS, Dorothy	50
GERACI, Philip III	44
GIBSON, John	92
GIESECKE, Dr. Adolph H.	31
GIVENS, Charles D.	74
GLOVER, Everett D.	16
GRAEF, John G.	60
GRAVES, L. C.	50 and 13
GREENER, Charles W.	33
GREGORY, Charles F. Dr.	10
GREGORY, Paul Roderick	32
GUINYARD, Sam	95

H

HALL, Elena A.	16
HALL, John Raymond	16
HANKAL, Robt. L.	103
HARDIN, Michael	41
HARGIS, Bobby W.	93
HARKNESS, D. V.	59
HARRISON, Wm. J.	27
HARTOGS, Dr. Renatus	86
HAWKINS, Ray	88
HAYGOOD, Clyde A.	59
HENCHLIFFE, Margaret M.	4
HENSLEE, Gerald D.	74
HICKS, J. B.	76
HILL, Gerald	74
HILL, Jean Lollis	30
HINE, Geneva L.	76
HOLLAND, S. M.	93
HOLLY, Harold B. Jr.	22
HOLMES, Harry D.	38
HUFFAKER, Robt. S. Jr.	104
HULEN, Richard Leroy	56
HULSE, C. E.	55
HUTSON, Thomas A.	49
HUNT, Jackie H. Dr.	30
HUTCHISON, Leonard E.	80

I

ISAACS, Martin 85

J

JACKSON, Theodore 55
 JENKINS, Dr. Marion T. 31
 JIMISON, R. J. 4
 JOHNSON, A. C. 78
 JOHNSON, Arnold S. 68
 JOHNSON, Mrs. Arthur C. 51
 JOHNSON, Marvin 50
 JONES, Capt. O.A. 13
 JONES, Dr. Ronald C. 30

K

KAISER, Frankie 92
 KELLY, Edward 55
 KRISS, Harry 23
 KRYSTINIK, Raymond F. 16

L

LANE, Doyle E. 41
 LEAVELLE, James R. 18 and 76
 LeBLANC, Charles J. 45
 LEE, Vincent T. 70
 LESLIE, Helen 56

L (Continued)

LITCHFIELD, Wm. W. II	104
LOVELADY, Billy Nolan	76
LOWERY, R. L.	7
LUJAN, Daniel G.	89

M

McCLELLAND, Robert N. Dr.	4 and 31
McKINZIE, Louis	18
McMILLON, Thomas D.	25
MAMANTOV, Ilya A.	17
MARTELLO, Lt. Francis	62
MARTIN, D. J.	88
MARTIN, Capt. Frank M.	15
MAXEY, Billy Joe	18
MAYO, Logan W.	23
MELLER, Anna N.	28
MILLER, Austin L.	74
MILLER, Louis D.	8
MITCHELL, Mary Ann	51
MOLINA, Joe R.	76
MONTGOMERY, L. D.	96 and 15
MOORE, Henry M.	49
MURPHY, Joe E.	92
MURRET, Charles	79
MURRET, John M.	58
MURRET, Lillian	64
MURRET, Marilyn Dorothea	43

N

NELSON, Doris Mae	3
NEWMAN, Wm. J.	6
NICHOLS, Alice REaves	77
NICHOLS, H. Louis	93

O

OFSTEIN, Dennis Hyman	60
OLDS, Gregory Lee	93
O'SULLIVAN, Frederick S.	65
OWENS, Calvin Bud	94

P

PAINE, Ruth Hyde	19
PATTERSON, Bobby G.	98
PATTERSON, Robt. Carl	77
PAUL, Ralph	102
PERRY, Malcolm O.	2
PERRY, W. E.	89
PETERMAN, Viola	53
PETERS, Paul C.	30
PHENIX, George R.	104
PIC, Edward John Jr.	52
PIERCE, Edward E.	55
PIERCE, Rio S.	24 and 94
PINKSTON, Nat A.	89
PIPER, Eddie	92
PITTS, Elnora	41
PIZZO, Frank	36
POE, J. M.	89
POSTAL, Julia	61
POTTS, Walter E.	88
POWERS, Daniel Patrick	107
PRICE, Charles Jack	31
PRICE, Malcolm H. Jr.	95
PRIDDY, Hal Jr.	41
PUTNAM, James	24 and 94

Q

R

RACKLEY, Geo. W. Sr.	74
RAIGORODSKY, Paul	36
RAY, Natalie	28
RAY, Thomas M.	28
RAY, Valentina	28
REEVES, Huey	29
REILLY, Frank E.	92
REVILL, Lt. Jack	41
RICHEY, Warren	75
RIGGS, Alfreadia	55
ROBERTS, Earlene	92
ROMACK, James E.	74
ROSE, Guy F.	92
ROSS, Henrietta M.	31
ROWLAND, Barbara	48
RYDER, Dial Duwayne	21 and 33

S

SAWYER, J. Herbert	74
SAWYER, Mildred	40
SALYER, Kenneth E. Dr.	31
SEMINGSEN, W. W.	32
SENATOR, George	73
SERVANCE, John O.	55
SHASTEEN, Clifton M.	56
SHAW, Dr. Robt.	10
SHELLEY, Wm. H.	76
SIMS, Richard M.	74 and 97
SHIRES, Geo. T. Dr.	10
SIEGEL, Evelyn G.S.	72
SKELTON, Royce G.	92
SLACK, Willie B.	41
SLACK, Garland G.	38
SMART, Vernon S.	34
SMITH, Bennierita	67
SMITH, Glenn E.	33
SMITH, John A.	75
SMITH, Wm. A.	61
SOLOMON, James M.	22
SORRELS, Forrest V.	106

S (Continued)

STANDRIDGE, Ruth J.	4
STATTMAN, Aron	56
STEELE, Charles H. Jr.	90
STEELE, Charles H. Sr.	82
STEELE, Don Frances	18
STEVENSON, M. W.	14
STOVALL, Richard S.	88
STOVALL, Robert L.	60
STRONG, Jesse M.	41
STUDEBAKER, Robert L.	96

T

TALBERT, Cecil E.	24
TAYLOR, Gary E.	80
TOBIAS, M. F. Sr.	95
TOBIAS, Mahlon F.	95
TOMLINSON, Darrell C.	3
TORMEY, James J.	69
TURNER, F. M.	49
TURNER, Jimmy	7

U

UNDERWOOD, James R.	51
---------------------	----

V

VAUGHN, Roy Eugene	103
VINSON, Phillip Eugene	33
VOEBEL, Edward	83
VOSHININ, Igor Vladimir	26
VOSHININ, Mrs. Igor V.	63

W

WALKER, C. T.	49
WALKER, Ira N. Jr.	75
WATSON, James C.	23
WEITZMAN, Seymour	51
WESTBROOK, Capt. W.R.	97
WESTER, Jane Carolyn	3
WEST, Troy E.	74
WHITE, Martin G. Dr.	31
WIGGINS, Woodrow	24
WILCOX, Laurance R.	32
WHALEY, Wm. W.	74
WHITE, J. C.	89
WOOD, Dr. Homer	33
WOOD, Sterling Charles	33
WOOD, Theresa	33
WORLEY, Gano E.	22
WULF, Wm. E.	66

X

Y

Z

MEMORANDUM

June 3, 1964

TO: Messrs. Rankin
Redlich
Willens
Ball
Belin
Jenner
Liebeler
Coleman
Slawson
Hubert
Griffin
Stern
Eisenberg
Mosk ✓
Ely

FROM: Arlen Specter

SUBJECT: Movies Concerning On-Site Tests in Dallas

At 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, June 4, movies will be shown concerning the on-site tests made in Dallas on May 24th in the Conference Room on the first floor of the VFW Building. It would be helpful to have these films viewed by each of you so that we may have your suggestions and comments before the results are presented to the Commission.

AS

<u>Commission No.</u>	<u>Item</u>
487	Diagram of 5th floor of TSBD Building
488	Photo of window - Southwest corner
489	Photo of West window
490	Photo - looking from West window toward stairs
491	Photo - three boys near stairs
492	Photo from West window showing view of one man near stairs
493	Affidavit of Norman before Secret Service
494	Photo of Jarman in 5th floor window of TSBD Building Photographed 3/20/64
495	Photo - Main entrance to TSBD Building - facing south on Elm
496	Application for employment - photostat
497	Diagram of 2nd floor of TSBD Building
498	Photo of vestibule - 2nd floor, top of stairs
499	Photo of lunchroom
500	Photo of lunchroom from vestibule
501	North wall of lunchroom showing Coca Cola machine and door from east elevator platform
502	Northwest corner of lunchroom showing entrance door, west side of lunchroom
503	Photo of southeast corner, 6th floor, TSBD Building. Taken 22 Nov 63 by Dallas Police Dept
504	Picture of cartons of "rolling readers" in window southeast corner, 6th floor, TSBD Bldg

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : W. David Slawson

DATE: August 12, 1964

FROM : Richard M. Mosk

Be sure that the editors have a copy of my final edition of the legal part of the State Department Report. This includes the repatriation loan material. There are so many editions of this section that I fear the earlier ones would be considered the final draft. I leave this to you.

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the ninth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three*

Joint Resolution

Authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) for the purposes of this joint resolution, the term "Commission" means the Commission appointed by the President by Executive Order 11130, dated November 29, 1963.

(b) The Commission, or any member of the Commission when so authorized by the Commission, shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission. The Commission, or any member of the Commission or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purpose, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing.

(c) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person under subsection (b), any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(d) Process and papers of the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, may be served either upon the witness in person or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same, setting forth the manner of such service, shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(e) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to a subpoena, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture (except demotion or removal from office) for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege

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S. J. Res. 137—2

against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(f) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the person required to be served resides or may be found.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President pro tempore of the Senate.

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RESOLUTION

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 11130, November 29, 1963, which authorizes this Commission "to prescribe its own procedures," it is therefore

Resolved, that the following are hereby adopted as the rules of this Commission in connection with hearings conducted for the purpose of the taking of testimony or the production of evidence.

1. One or more members of the Commission shall be present at all hearings. If more than one Commissioner is present, the Chairman of the Commission shall designate the order in which the Commissioners shall preside.

2. Any member of the Commission or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purpose, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

3. Process and papers of the Commission issued under Paragraph (d) of Joint Resolution S.J. 137, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., shall be returnable no less than three days from the date on which such process or papers are issued, and shall state the time, place, and general subject matter of the hearing. In lieu of such process and papers, the Commission may request the presence of witnesses and the production of evidence by written notice mailed no less than three days from the date of the hearing.

4. The period of notice specified in paragraph three (3) may be waived by a witness.

5. At the opening of any hearing at which testimony is to be received a member of the Commission shall read into the record a statement setting forth the nature of the Commission's inquiry and the purpose for which the witness has been asked to testify or produce evidence. A copy of this statement shall be given to each witness prior to his testifying.

6. A witness shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel, of his own choosing, who shall have the right to advise the witness of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, and to make brief objections to questions. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, counsel shall have the right to clarify the testimony of the witness by questioning the witness.

7. Every witness who testifies at a hearing shall have the right to make an oral statement and to file a sworn statement which shall be made part of the transcript of such hearing, but such oral or written statement shall be relevant to the subject of the hearing.

8. Rulings on objections or other procedural questions shall be made by the presiding member of the Commission.

9. A stenographic verbatim transcript shall be made of all testimony received by the Commission. Copies of such transcript shall be available for inspection or purchase by the witness or his counsel at regularly prescribed rates from the official reporter. A witness or his counsel shall be permitted to purchase or inspect only the transcript of his testimony before the Commission.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 29, 1963

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he is appointing a Special Commission to study and report upon all facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination.

The President stated that the Majority and Minority Leadership of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been consulted with respect to the proposed Special Commission.

The members of the Special Commission are:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman
Senator Richard Russell (Georgia)
Senator John Sherman Cooper (Kentucky)
Representative Hale Boggs (Louisiana)
Representative Gerald Ford (Michigan)
Hon. Allen W. Dulles of Washington
Hon. John J. McCloy of New York

The President stated that the Special Commission is to be instructed to evaluate all available information concerning the subject of the inquiry. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, pursuant to an earlier directive of the President, is making complete investigation of the facts. An inquiry is also scheduled by a Texas Court of Inquiry convened by the Attorney General of Texas under Texas law.

The Special Commission will have before it all evidence uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all information available to any agency of the Federal Government. The Attorney General of Texas has also offered his cooperation. All Federal agencies and offices are being directed to furnish services and cooperation to the Special Commission. The Commission will also be empowered to conduct any further investigation that it deems desirable.

The President is instructing the Special Commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people, and to the world.

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