By letter dated September 1, 1984, the President’s Commission requested additional investigation into the allegation by Albert Guy Bogard, a former salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he was contacted by an individual giving his name as Lee Oswald on November 9, 1963, concerning the purchase of an automobile and that he gave this individual a demonstration ride. The President’s Commission specifically requested that in connection with the polygraph examination of Bogard on February 24, 1984, that the details concerning the precise questions asked and the answers received be furnished.

On February 24, 1984, Albert Guy Bogard was interviewed with the use of the polygraph by Special Agent C. Ray Hall at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this interview, the following relevant questions were asked:

**FIRST SERIES OF QUESTIONS**

"Q. Have you ever talked with Lee Harvey Oswald?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever permit Lee Harvey Oswald to drive an automobile?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell Lee Harvey Oswald an automobile?"

"A. Yes.

**SECOND SERIES OF QUESTIONS**

Prior to the questions being asked, Bogard was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, which photograph was taken by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, No. 34018. The following questions were then asked:

ATTACHMENT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

"Q. Have you ever talked with Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever permit Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you, to drive an automobile?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you, an automobile?"

"A. Yes.

**THIRD SERIES OF QUESTIONS**

"Q. Has anyone ever told you his name was Lee Oswald?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell a car to a man giving his name as Lee Oswald?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did Lee Harvey Oswald tell you he had some money coming in, in two or three weeks?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Have you ever ridden in a car driven by Lee Harvey Oswald?"

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you see Lee Harvey Oswald drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?"

"A. Yes.

**FOURTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS**

"Q. Did you give the name of Oswald, as a prospect to another salesman?"

"A. Yes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078—Continued
Q. "Was this salesman Oran Paul Brown?"
A. "Yes."

Q. "Are you positive you have ridden in a car driven by Lee Harvey Oswald?"
A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you see Lee Harvey Oswald drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?"
A. "Yes."

FIFTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS
Q. "Have you ever talked with a man who told you his name was Lee Oswald?"
A. "Yes."

Q. "Was this the same person as the one whose photograph I have shown you?"
A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you let this man drive a car?"
A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you let Lee Oswald drive a car on the expressway in Dallas?"
A. "Yes."

The above series of questions do not include irrelevant or control-type questions, which are used during the polygraph technique. For the most part, these are questions of identity and do not relate to the substantive investigation.

Bogard is reportedly no longer in Dallas, Texas, and efforts are continuing to locate him for interview.

Mr. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, furnished information on December 10, 1963, that one to two weeks before the assassination, Albert Guy Bogard asked Brown to take care of a prospect by the name of Lee Oswald, who was interested in buying a car, if Oswald should come in. Brown then wrote the name "Lee Oswald" down on something, and thought he wrote the name down on the back of one of Brown's cards. When Brown got home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about Oswald, telling him she had seen the name Oswald on a piece of paper among his effects. He told her that this was a prospective customer, but he thought he had written the name on one of his cards. They both looked around the house but could not find the card or a piece of paper with the name of Oswald on it.

Mr. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, was interviewed on December 10, 1963, at her residence in Waxahachie, Texas, as soon as she could be located, following the interview of her husband at his place of employment in Dallas, Texas. The interview was conducted prior to the time of her husband's arrival home from work. Her interview is reported on page 220 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On the occasion of this interview, Mrs. Brown advised that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she watched the television news concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. When she heard that a man named Lee Oswald had been arrested, she recalled seeing the name Oswald on a piece of paper that her husband had left at the house. When her husband came home late that afternoon, she asked him about it and told him she thought she had seen the name Oswald on a piece of paper about three weeks previously. Her husband then told her that one of the other salesmen where he worked had given him the name Oswald as a prospective customer.

Commission Exhibit No. 3078—Continued
Mrs. Brown stated she recalled the name on the piece of paper was "Oswald", and she thinks this name was preceded by two initials, but she does not remember what the initials were.

There are attached hereto the results of additional investigation conducted concerning Bogard’s allegation, consisting of interviews with the following individuals:

Mr. Oran Paul Brown on September 9, 1964;
Mr. Eugene W. Wilson on September 8, 1964;
Mr. Robert V. Teter on September 8, 1964.

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, who is employed as a mechanic at Ken-Ray Ford, Inc., 3795 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that during November, 1963, he was employed as a salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas. To the best of his memory, he believes that sometime about 3:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President Kennedy, he came to work, and employees in the showroom at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury were listening to the news. AL BOGARD was present, and possibly some more of the salesmen, but he does not remember for sure whether others were present, and either the news, or someone else, said something about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being arrested. BROWN recalls that AL BOGARD took a card out of his pocket or billfold, and made a remark to the effect that this was the man who was supposed to get some cash and come in and buy a car, then threw the card in a wastebasket and said that he would not need that prospect any more. In a few minutes, BOGARD came up to BROWN and reminded BROWN that OSWALD was the one whose name BOGARD had given BROWN, telling him that the prospect might come by when BOGARD was not there and asking BROWN to handle the prospect if BOGARD were not present at the time.
Mr. Eugene W. Wilson, 3012 Westminster Avenue, Dallas, Texas, who is employed as a salesman for the Eagle Lincoln-Mercury, Inc., 6116 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was formerly a salesman for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury agency in Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963.

Wilson related that another salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, known as Al Bogard, on some day about the first part of November, 1963, believed to be a Saturday, but exact date not recalled, came to him with a customer. The company had a policy that if a salesman had a prospective customer that the salesman could not sell a car, the salesman was supposed to bring the prospect to a senior salesman, before letting the customer go. On this occasion, Bogard brought this customer to him and introduced the customer, but Wilson does not recall the customer's name. Bogard told Wilson that the customer had no cash, no credit, and had been employed on his job for only a short period of time, and Bogard had not been able to sell him a car. Wilson said he talked to this customer for only a minute or so, and told him that if he did not have a credit rating, or a substantial amount of cash, and had not been employed on his job for some time, they would be unable to sell him a car. This customer then said, rather sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car." Wilson then told the customer, "Maybe that is where you go." The customer immediately walked away without further conversation, and Wilson did not pay any attention as to where the customer went. Wilson now is of the opinion that this event occurred sometime during the morning, before noon, on a Saturday, sometime during the first part of November, 1963, but cannot be more specific as to the date of the month, day of the week, or hour of the day. After this customer left, Bogard mentioned to Wilson that he had used the red demonstrator car, that Wilson had been using, and the car did not have much gasoline in it when he let the customer drive it. Bogard also said that the customer drove like a madman, driving much too fast, as it had been raining and the pavement was slick. Bogard seemed very unhappy with the way this customer drove, commenting that he drove "like he was crazy." Wilson described this customer as a white male, between 26 and 30 years old, weighed about 135 pounds, and was only about five feet tall. Wilson said that he is five feet eight inches tall, and he definitely recalled that the customer was much shorter than he, Wilson, because he looked down, when talking to the customer. After the customer left, Wilson dismissed the matter from his mind. The next day after President Kennedy was assassinated, Bogard walked up to Wilson and mentioned that the man who had shot President Kennedy, was the customer to whom Bogard had introduced Wilson. Wilson stated he did not see Bogard with a card in his pocket with the name Oswald on it, did not hear Bogard say anything about having the name Oswald on a card, and did not see Bogard throw a card away and state that he had no further use for this prospect's name. After Bogard mentioned to Wilson that he had introduced Oswald to Wilson, Wilson saw photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald in the newspapers and on television, but he could not say that Lee Harvey Oswald was or was not the customer to whom Bogard had introduced him, and was or was not the customer who said that he might have to go back to Russia to buy a car. Wilson explained that he had shown up at his office, and cannot see out of his left eye, and only has 20/25 vision in his right eye. Due to his poor vision, and the fact that he talks to many prospects during a period of two or three weeks, he could not remember enough about what this customer looked like, to know whether or not this customer was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Wilson stated that his company had five red demonstrator cars, all just alike, and they were not assigned specifically to any salesman. Various salesmen usually drove the same car, but they were all parked outside with the keys in them, and if the vehicle was not in use, any salesman could go out and get one without seeking permission from anyone else.

Commission Exhibit No. 3078—Continued
Mr. ROBERT Y. TETER, 1814 Glynn Oaks, Arlington, Texas, who is employed as a salesman for Hamilton Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc., 2712 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, related that he does not now recall the circumstances under which he first learned of AL BOGARD's allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been a prospective customer at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, where they both worked in November, 1963. He now believes it was on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he heard of BOGARD's allegation, but does not recall who told him, or anything about the circumstances surrounding his learning of BOGARD's allegation. He at no time saw BOGARD take a card from his wallet or pocket, and announce that OSWALD's name was on the card as a prospect, and then throw the card in the trash.

TETER further advised he does not now recall whether or not he told Mr. PIZZO of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, that JACK A. LAWRENCE had told TETER that LAWRENCE had received a bad conduct discharge from the military service. He said he could have told Mr. PIZZO about this, and may very well have, but just does not now remember specifically whether he did or not, and if he did tell PIZZO, he does not recall PIZZO's reaction to the information. He said that LAWRENCE was an undesirable salesman, in that he was not a resident of Dallas or vicinity, and seemed to be just drifting around the country. LAWRENCE listed some personal references, and these references did not answer correspondence sent to them, inquiring about LAWRENCE. When LAWRENCE went to work at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, he was not given a demonstrator to use, because they had no information as to LAWRENCE's personal history or background, other than what LAWRENCE had told them. When these references failed to reply, LAWRENCE was let go because he just did not work out, and was not the type salesman the company liked to have working for them, in that he did not mix well with other salesmen or the customers.