OSWALD

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Oswald Appeal on Service Discharge Is Recalled

By Ronnie Dugger
Special to The Washington Post

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 19.—An official of the Texas Selective Service System says that Lee Harvey Oswald called on her several weeks before the assassination of President Kennedy in an attempt to get his discharge from the Marines changed to an honorable one.

"He had been to the Governor's office to see how to get his discharge corrected. They sent him down here, because they didn't have any of the information that he wanted," according to Mary Lee Dannelly, assistant chief of the administrative division of the draft system for Texas.

Neither the regular receptionist in Gov. John B. Connally's office nor Larry Temple, Connally's administrative assistant who usually handles affairs of a military kind in the office, recalls or has a record of a visit from Oswald.

"He said he had first gotten an honorable discharge, but it was later changed to other than honorable conditions," Mrs. Dannelly said. "They told him at the time that if he lived an upright life, he could make application after two years. He'd been waiting more than two years.

"He said it had caused him difficulty getting or keeping a job, and it was embarrassing his family," Mrs. Dannelly said.

She said he gave his name as "Oswald"; Mrs. Dannelly is

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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"positive" that the man was Lee Oswald. She recognized him on television.

She thought he must have given her his first two names in some variation, because she could not find a card on him in Selective Service files at the time. She has since found a routine card under the name Lee Harvey Oswald.

He told her he lived in Fort Worth, where his mother now lives and where he worked in 1962. He said he had registered for the draft in Florida; Oswald, in fact, had registered at Fort Worth, but Lt. Col. Boyd Sinclair, ~~chief of~~ the administrative division, says registrants are frequently confused on such matters.

Mrs. Dannelly remembered that Oswald's visit lasted about half an hour and occurred on one of her paydays.

Oswald reportedly left New Orleans Sept. 23 and arrived in Mexico City by bus Sept. 26. He could have stopped in Austin en route to Laredo on Sept. 25, which was one of Mrs. Dannelly's paydays and was about eight weeks before the assassination.

Oswald was released from active duty in the Marine Corps on Sept. 11, 1959. After he tried to go to the Soviet Union he was given an undesirable discharge, and early in 1962, he wrote to Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, bitterly protesting this.

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UPI-23

(WALKER)

KANSAS CITY, MO.--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID YESTERDAY LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS SLAIN "TO ERASE A MARXIST-COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

WALKER TOLD NEWSMEN "MANY THINGS" LED HIM TO HIS OPINION ABOUT WHY OSWALD DIED.

BUT WALKER, TO SUPPORT HIS CLAIM WOULD POINT OUT ONLY THAT OSWALD WAS ABOUT THREE BLOCKS FROM THE HOME OF NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR JACK RUBY MINUTES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. RUBY SHOT OSWALD TO DEATH TWO DAYS AFTER KENNEDY WAS KILLED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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DAVID LAWRENCE

The Secret Service and the FBI

Agencies Said to Work Well Together, Neither Was at Fault in Assassination

Many people are puzzled by the terms "FBI" and "Secret Service," and there is a tendency to assume that both agencies are charged with protecting the life of the President and members of his family. Actually, this duty is imposed by law only on the Secret Service, which is a division of the Treasury Department. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, a division of the Department of Justice, has no statutory responsibilities relating to the protection of the President.

The Secret Service has only about 400 agents, and they have two primary responsibilities—protection of the President, the Vice President and their families, and the detection of counterfeiting of coins or currency.

Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated President Kennedy, never at any time gave the slightest inkling that he intended to commit any act of violence. All through his life he had been considered a taciturn individual and had avoided normal activities with friends. This tendency toward solitude was manifested even when he was in service in the Marine Corps.

Of the many people who have been contacted by newsmen and others interested in learning about Oswald, all the informants agree that he was an odd person and encouraged very few to seek him out. The record shows recommendations for psychiatric treatment when he was as young as 13 years of age. He never, however, earned a reputation as being a vicious person. There was not the slightest evidence in the records of either the Secret Service or the FBI to indicate that Oswald was likely to be engaged in any violence. Certainly no one had ever heard him make any threats against the President.

It has been suggested recently that a person with Oswald's record might have been watched on this occasion, because he had once gone to Russia and renounced his citizenship. It is also a fact, however, that he came back to America and was helped by the United States Embassy to make the return trip. There was no evidence that he was a person likely to engage in violence.

There are many Communists or persons of Communist sympathy in the United States who have publicly expressed views similar to Oswald's. Some have even defected, either in the Korean War or under other circumstances, but subsequently have returned to their native land. Unless such an individual gives some sign of having become violent, or threatens somebody with violence, there is no inclination to single him out and put him under constant guard.

The FBI has estimated it gets at least 500 letters a week which it puts in the "crackpot" class. Each is read and evaluated, however, and appropriate action taken where it is necessary. No letters implicating Oswald were ever received.

Many statements have been made to the effect that the FBI and the Secret Service have not co-operated with each other and that hard feelings exist between the agencies. This is denounced as false by persons inside both agencies.

Thus, the chief of the Secret Service, James J. Rowley, is a former special agent of the FBI and a close personal friend of the present director, J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Rowley also is a lecturer at the FBI National Academy, which is a training school for local law-enforcement officers.

Co-operation between the two agencies is carried on day by day in personal liaison contacts, and the unequivocal statement is made by FBI officials that if, in the course of their investigations, any information which comes within the jurisdiction of the Secret Service is developed, it is immediately transmitted to the appropriate Secret Service office.

During President Kennedy's administration, it was argued by some of the television cameramen that they could not get a good view of the President in a parade if he was too closely surrounded by Secret Service men. In the Dallas motorcade, the Secret Service men were not placed around the President as closely as they have been on other occasions. But there were agents not only in the car with the President and Vice President but in other cars immediately behind each automobile, all watching the crowd carefully for any threatening gesture.

So the all-important problem of how to protect the life of the President of the United States is not going to be solved by blaming either the FBI or the Secret Service or both. Secret Service agents are, after all, obliged to carry out the wishes of the President himself. If he decides to ignore their warnings and ride in an open automobile, or to select a parade route which is against their advice, these facts are never made public, but the result can be tragic.

The main dilemma relates to the policing of the high buildings along streets through which a procession might be passing. If the Secret Service and the FBI were required to post guards in every building, or if they were obliged to investigate the record of every employe on every floor in every building along the parade route there would not be enough personnel in either the Secret Service or the FBI or the two agencies combined to do the job. Certainly they couldn't act on four days' notice.

There does not seem at present any sure way to prevent an attack on the President's life except by insisting that he ride in a bullet-proof automobile.

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LEE H. OSWALD, AKA
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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A23
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 12-19-63

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Lawyer Urges Defense for Oswald at Inquiry

Ex-State Assemblyman Files Brief With Warren Unit

By PETER KIHSS

A former New York Assemblyman has urged Chief Justice Earl Warren's investigating commission to appoint a defense counsel for Lee H. Oswald in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mark Lane, who has frequently been a defense counsel in civil rights and murder cases, submitted a 10,000-word brief to the Warren commission by mail Tuesday night.

The brief is being reprinted in full in today's issue of The National Guardian, which calls itself a "progressive newsweekly." Yesterday, Mr. Lane said in response to a question that he would be willing to take on such a defense role, but was "not offering" to do so.

On one hand, his brief analyzed and attempted to rebut points made by Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, and on the other offered what would be defense arguments on the possibility of Oswald's innocence in the assassination, based largely on published data.

Rebuts Autopsy Report

Mr. Lane also cited what he said he knew were Federal Bureau of Investigation "off-the-record briefings" to newsmen.

One of his contentions was that a wound in the front of President Kennedy's throat could not have been made by a shot from the Texas School Book Depository Building, which was behind the Presidential car when the shot was fired.

Although new reports on still unannounced autopsy findings say the President was actually shot in the back, Mr. Lane argued yesterday:

An autopsy is "of less value many hours after death than an examination while the subject is still alive." Three physicians who examined the President at the hospital said the throat injury was an "entry through the throat" and obviously therefore altered the bullet hole.

The New York Times
Mark Lane

In rebuttal to District Attorney Wade, Mr. Lane put forward the following arguments:

¶Only one witness said he saw Oswald at the sixth floor warehouse window, and his testimony would be "speculative" and inadmissible because he said, according to Newsweek magazine, "I can't identify him but if I see a man who looks like him I'll point him out."

¶A palm print--such as the one the prosecutor said appeared on the murder rifle and a nearby cardboard box—"unlike a fingerprint is not always uniquely identifiable." The asserted off-the-record F. B. I. briefings said "no palm prints were found on the rifle." No Oswald prints were found on immovable fixtures.

¶The prosecutor's statement on paraffin tests on both of Oswald's hands showing that Oswald had "recently fired a gun" referred specifically twice to a "gun." This could have been a pistol, and The Washington Evening Star has said the tests found no gunpowder traces on Oswald's face, such as might have come from a rifle.

¶There are questions whether Oswald would have been permitted to leave the building after 500 policemen surrounded it within moments after the shooting, or whether he would have stopped first for a soda in the lunchroom.

¶After taking a bus for six blocks, Oswald allegedly hailed a taxicab driven by William Whaley, whose log says this was at 12:30 P.M. The President was shot at 12:31 P.M.

He Charges Many Gaps Exist in Data on Assassination

Potential Questions

Mr. Lane set forth potential questions on whether Oswald actually ever had the alleged assassination rifle, on varying accounts of the murder of a policeman, and on conflicting statements about Oswald's presence in a movie theater and attempted firing at another policeman.

As to motive, Mr. Lane asked, "If Oswald were a leftist, pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban," had he not known that with President Kennedy's aid better relations were developing with the Soviet Union?

Also, Mr. Lane asked, did Oswald know that "within the last six months, Gus Hall urged the Communist party, which he leads, to endorse and support Kennedy again?"

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 12-19-63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: PETER KIHSS
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

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Lane's defense brief for Oswald

In an analysis of the civil liberties aspects of the assassination of Lee Harvey Oswald, the American Civil Liberties Union said the "public interest" would be served if the commission named by President Johnson were to make "a thorough examination of the treatment accorded Oswald, including his right to counsel, the nature of the interrogation, his physical security while under arrest, and the effect of pretrial publicity on Oswald's right to a fair trial."

In the public interest the GUARDIAN is devoting one-half of its issue this week to a lawyer's brief in the Oswald case which has been sent by the author to Justice Earl Warren as head of the fact-finding commission inquiring into the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy. The author is Mark Lane, a well known New York defense attorney, who has represented almost all the civil rights demonstrators arrested in New York. He has also served as defense counsel in a number of murder cases involving young persons.

In 1959, he helped organize the Reform Democrats in New York, an insurgent movement within the Democratic Party, was the first candidate of the movement to be nominated to the New York State Legislature and was elected in 1960.

In his letter to Justice Warren accompanying the brief, Lane urged that defense counsel be named for Oswald so that all aspects of the case might be vigorously pursued, particularly since Oswald was denied a trial during his lifetime. It is an ironic note, as the ACLU statement said, that "if Oswald had lived to stand trial and were convicted, the courts would very likely have reversed the conviction because of the prejudicial pretrial publicity."

The GUARDIAN's publication of Lane's brief presumes only one thing: a man's innocence, under U.S. law, unless or until proved guilty. It is the right of any accused, whether his name is Oswald, Ruby or Byron de la Beckwith, the man charged with the murder of Medgar Evers in Mississippi. A presumption of innocence is the rock upon which American jurisprudence rests. Surely it ought to apply in the "crime of the century" as in the meanest back-alley felony.

We ask all our readers to study this document, show it to as many persons as you can (extra copies are available on request) and send us your comment. Any information or analysis based on fact that can assist the Warren Commission is in the public interest—an interest which demands that everything possible be done to establish the facts in this case.

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 12/19/63
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
PAGES 5-9

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IN ALL LIKELIHOOD there[illegible]s not exist a single American community where[illegible]de 12 men or women, good and true, who presume[illegible] Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President K[illegible]edy. No more savage comment can be made in reference to the breakdown of the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence. At the very foundation of our judicial operation lies a cornerstone which shelters the innocent and guilty alike against group hysteria, manufactured evidence, overzealous law enforcement officials, in short, against those factors which militate for an automated, prejudged, neatly packaged verdict of guilty. It is the sacred right of every citizen accused of committing a crime to the presumption of innocence.

This presumption, it has been written, is a cloak donned by the accused when the initial charge is made, and worn by him continuously. It is worn throughout the entire case presented against him, and not taken from the defendant until after he has had an opportunity to cross-examine hostile witnesses, present his own witnesses and to testify himself.

Oswald did not testify. Indeed, there will be no case, no trial, and Oswald, murdered while in police custody, still has no lawyer. Under such circumstances the development of a possible defense is difficult, almost impossible. Under such circumstances, the development of such a defense is obligatory.

There will be an investigation. No investigation, however soundly motivated, can serve as an adequate substitute for trial. Law enforcement officials investigate every criminal case before it is presented to a jury. The investigation in almost all such cases results in the firm conviction by the investigator that the accused is guilty. A jury often finds the defendant innocent, notwithstanding.

That which intervenes between the zealous investigator and the jury is due process of law, developed at great cost in human life and liberty over the years. It is the right to have irrelevant testimony barred. It is the right to have facts, not hopes or thoughts or wishes or prejudicial opinions, presented. It is the right to test by cross-examination the veracity of every witness and the value of his testimony. It is, perhaps above all, the right to counsel of one's own choice, so that all the other rights may be protected. In this defense, Oswald has forfeited all rights along with his life.

The reader, inundated at the outset with 48 solid television, radio and newspaper hours devoted to proving the guilt of the accused and much additional "evidence" since then, cannot now examine this case without bringing to it certain preconceived ideas. We ask, instead, only for a temporary suspension of certainty.

The case against Oswald

LONG BEFORE OSWALD was shot to death in the basement of the Dallas courthouse, the Dallas officials had concluded that Oswald was "without any doubt the killer." On Saturday, the press was informed that "absolute confirmation as to Oswald's guilt" had just arrived but that the "startling evidence" could not then be released to the press.

Immediately after Oswald was slain, the Dallas district attorney, Henry Wade, announced that the "Oswald case was closed." Despite the deep belief that prevailed throughout the U.S. as to Oswald's guilt, doubts raised throughout Europe escalated with Oswald's murder into almost absolute rejection of the prosecution case.

The Justice Department then announced that the case was not closed. Wade called a press conference to "reopen" the case. In a radio and television statement, publicized throughout the world, Wade presented, "the evidence, piece by piece, for you."

Wade is not new to the ways of law enforcement and prosecution. He has held the post of district attorney in Dallas 13 years. He has a staff of 60, and an annual budget of almost $500,000. For more than four years he was an FBI agent before becoming district attorney.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND THE DALLAS POLICE
He was questioned, without counsel, for 48 hours

He boasts of obtaining the death sentence in 23 of the 24 capital cases he has prosecuted. It can be assumed that the Oswald case was by far the most important matter that he ever handled, and that his appearance on Sunday to present the evidence was the high point of his career. This was an appearance for which he had abundantly prepared himself.

In that light, we now examine the "airtight case," the "absolute confirmation of Oswald's guilt." Wade presented 15 assertions, some mere conclusions, some with a source not revealed, some documented.

Here are the 15 assertions:

1—A number of witnesses saw Oswald at the window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.
2—Oswald's palm print appeared on the rifle.
3—Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box found at the window.
4—Paraffin tests on both hands showed that Oswald had fired a gun recently.
5—The rifle, an Italian carbine, had been purchased by Oswald, through the mail, under an assumed name.
6—Oswald had in his possession an identification card with the name Hidell.
7—Oswald was seen in the building by a police officer just after the President had been shot.
8—Oswald's wife said that his rifle was missing Friday morning.
9—Oswald had a package under his arm Friday.
10—Oswald, while taking a bus from the scene, laughed loudly as he told a woman passenger that the President had been shot.
11—A taxi driver, Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes.

12—Oswald fled and killed a police officer.
13—A witness saw Oswald enter the theater.
14—Oswald drew a pistol and attempted to kill the arresting officer.
15—A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination and the bullet's proposed trajectory.

Perused lightly, the list seems impressive. But in capital cases evidence is not perused lightly. It is subject to probing cross-examination, study and analysis. The most effective tool available to any defendant, cross-examination, is not available in this case. We rely instead solely upon press reports of statements made, not by witnesses for the defense, not by the defendant, but by the district attorney, police officers or FBI agents. With this oppressive restriction in mind, we move on to an analysis of the evidence.

Point One

A number of witnesses saw Oswald at the window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

SINCE IT IS ALLEGED that Oswald fired through that window, that assertion is important. Wade was unequivocal, stating, "First, there was a number of witnesses that saw the person with the gun on the sixth floor of the bookstore building, in the window—detailing the window—where he was looking out." Subsequently, it developed that the "number of witnesses" was in reality one witness, who was quoted as follows: "I can't identify him, but if I see a man who looks like him, I'll point him out." (Newsweek—Dec. 9) Such "identification" is at best speculative and would not be permitted in that form at trial.

Point Two

Oswald's palm print appeared on the rifle.

A PALM PRINT, unlike a fingerprint, is not always uniquely identifiable. Nevertheless, palm prints possibly belonging to the suspect and present on a murder weapon must be considered important evidence. If the rifle did belong to Oswald, the presence of palm prints there might be normal and need not lead to the inevitable conclusion that Oswald fired the fatal shots. However, speculation in this area is not now required to rebut Wade's second point. The FBI now states that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

This conclusion, first carried in the Fort Worth press, was later leaked to reporters by the FBI in off-the-record briefing sessions. The FBI at that time took the position that "we don't have to worry about prints in this case." The FBI indicated anger with Wade for stating that a palm print was present when in fact it was not.

Point Three

Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box found at the window.

WADE STATED, "On this box that the defendant was sitting on, his palm print was found and was identified as his." Inasmuch as a palm print is not always uniquely identifiable, depending on the number of characteristics that are readable, the palm print very likely was not definitely "identified as his."

It had been alleged earlier that the defendant ate greasy, fried chicken at the window. The presence of a palm print indicates that he wore no gloves and took no precautions to prevent a trail of fingerprints and palm prints. Nevertheless, no prints of the defendant were found on the floors, walls, window ledge, window frame or window. Only a movable cardboard carton, subsequently present at the police station while the defendant was also there, is now alleged to have his print.

An over-zealous investigatory staff might arrange to secure such a print after the fact. Certainly the handling of this case by the Dallas authorities was marked by over-zealous desire to convict the defendant. A dis-

trict attorney who stat[illegible] falsely that a palm print is present on the murde[illegible] weapon might make a similar statement in reference [illegible] a cardboard carton.

Point Four

Paraffin tests on both hands showed that Oswald had fired a gun recently.

PARAFFIN IS APPLIED to that portion of the human body which might come in close contact with the gas (released by a weapon's firing) containing solid particles of burned nitrates in suspension. To determine whether a pistol (i.e., a gun) has been fired, tests are made of both hands. To determine whether a rifle has been fired, tests are made of both hands and the area on both sides of the face near the cheekbone, the cheek remaining in immediate contact with a rifle when the trigger is pulled.

In the service, as any veteran, including Wade, well knows, a rifle is always referred to as a rifle. It is never, under fear of company punishment, called a gun (pistol). At Wade's press conference, this dialogue took place:

Reporter: What about the paraffin tests?
Wade: Yes, I've got paraffin tests that showed he had recently fired a gun—it was on both hands.
Wade: Both hands.
Reporter: Recently fired a rifle?
Reporter: A gun.
Wade: A gun.

DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE
He presents the 'evidence'—to the press

...answers, while truthful, were a study in understatement. The district attorney neglected to state the additional facts that tests had been conducted on Oswald's face and that the tests revealed that there were no traces of gunpowder on Oswald's face (Washington Star, Nov. 24). One fact emerges here with clarity. The paraffin test did not prove Oswald fired a rifle recently. The test tended to prove Oswald had not fired a rifle recently. This fact alone raises that reasonable doubt that a jury might utilize in finding the defendant not guilty.

Point Five

The rifle, an Italian carbine, had been purchased by Oswald through the mail and under an assumed name.

WADE SAID, "It (the rifle), as I think you know, has been identified as having been purchased last March by Oswald, from a mail-order house, through an assumed name named Hidell, mailed to a post office box here in Dallas" Wade said this was the weapon that killed the President.

Wade had made a very different statement in reference to the murder weapon just a short while before.

Just after the arrest of Oswald, Dallas law enforcement officials announced that they had found the murder weapon. Wade and his associates studied the rifle. It was shown to the television audience repeatedly as some enforcement official carried it high in the air, with his bare hands on the rifle. After hours of examination Wade said without hesitation, that "the murder weapon was a German Mauser."

The next day it was reported that FBI files showed that Oswald purchased an Italian carbine through the mail. It was sent to a post-office box maintained by Oswald in his own name and also A. Hidell. (Clearly no serious effort to escape detection as the purchaser of the rifle was made by Oswald, if he did purchase it.)

Armed with the knowledge that Oswald could be connected with an Italian carbine (it then not being known that the Italian rifle in question might not be able to fire three times in five seconds), Wade made a new announcement. The murder weapon was not a German Mauser, it was an Italian carbine. This prosecution reversal established a high point in vulnerability for the trial—the trial that was never to take place.

Point Six

Oswald had in his possession an identification card with the name Hidell.

WADE SAID, "On his (Oswald's) person was a pocketbook. In his pocketbook was an identification card with the same name (Hidell) as the post-office box on it."

Almost immediately after Oswald was arrested the police asserted that he was guilty of assassination, was a Communist, was the head of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and had used an alias, "Lee," the name under which he had rented his $8-a-week room. The following day, after the FBI had revealed that Oswald had purchased a rifle under the assumed name Hidell, the Dallas DA announced for the first time that Oswald had carried an identification card under the assumed name Hidell on his person when he was arrested the previous day.

One wonders why the police and the DA, in announcing Oswald's political background, failed to mention another alias readily available to them. Clearly, the suspect was immediately searched when arrested. Clearly, an identification card made out to another person fitting Oswald's description exactly was proof of another assumed name. Why did the Dallas authorities publicly 'discover" the ID card for Hidell after the FBI said that Oswald purchased a rifle under the name Hidell?

Point Seven

Oswald was seen in the building by a police officer just after the President had been shot.

WADE SAID, "A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran in the building and saw this man in a corner and tried to arrest him; but the manager of the building said he was an employe and it was all right. Every other employe was located but this defendant of the company. A description and name of him went out by police to look for him." (At this point it might be in order to state that all of the Wade quotations are reproduced unedited, and in their entirety. The text of the Wade remarks appeared in the New York Times, Nov. 26.)

Unexplained by Wade is why the officer was going to arrest Oswald, who was sipping a soft drink in the lunchroom along with others. If the officer had reason to single out Oswald for arrest for the assassination at that time, it seems unlikely that the mere statement that Oswald was an employe might result in immunity from arrest.

Wade does explain, however, how the almost immediate description of Oswald was radioed to the police and to the citizens of Dallas. The explanation: 'Every other employe was located but this defendant of the company." The New York Times (Nov. 23) reported: "About 90 persons were employed in the Texas School Book Depository and most of them were out watching the President's motorcade when the shots were fired." Police Chief Curry, who was riding in a car just 40 feet ahead of the limousine carrying the President, said he could tell from the sound of the three shots that they had come from the book company's building. Moments after the shots were fired, Cury said, he radioed instructions that the building be surrounded and searched (New York Times, Nov. 24). The deployment of 500 officers from his 1,100-man force made fast action possible in the manhunt, he said.

The scene painted for us by Wade and Curry finds officers immediately rushing to the building to seal it off and search it. This is the building from which the fatal shots allegedly were fired.

In these circumstances, is it likely that Oswald was permitted to leave the premises after the police had arrived? Is it likely that Oswald, after killing the President, and deciding to leave the premises, decided first to stop off for a soda, and had then—only after the building was surrounded, sealed off and the search begun—made an effort to leave? Is it likely that each of the almost 90 employes, most of whom were outside of the building, engulfed in the panic and confusion attendant upon the assassination, could easily and quickly return to his place of employment through the police line, while still on his lunch hour, so that "every other employe was located but this defendant ..." and the description of the one missing employe radioed at once?

Point Eight

Oswald's wife said that the rifle was missing Friday morning.

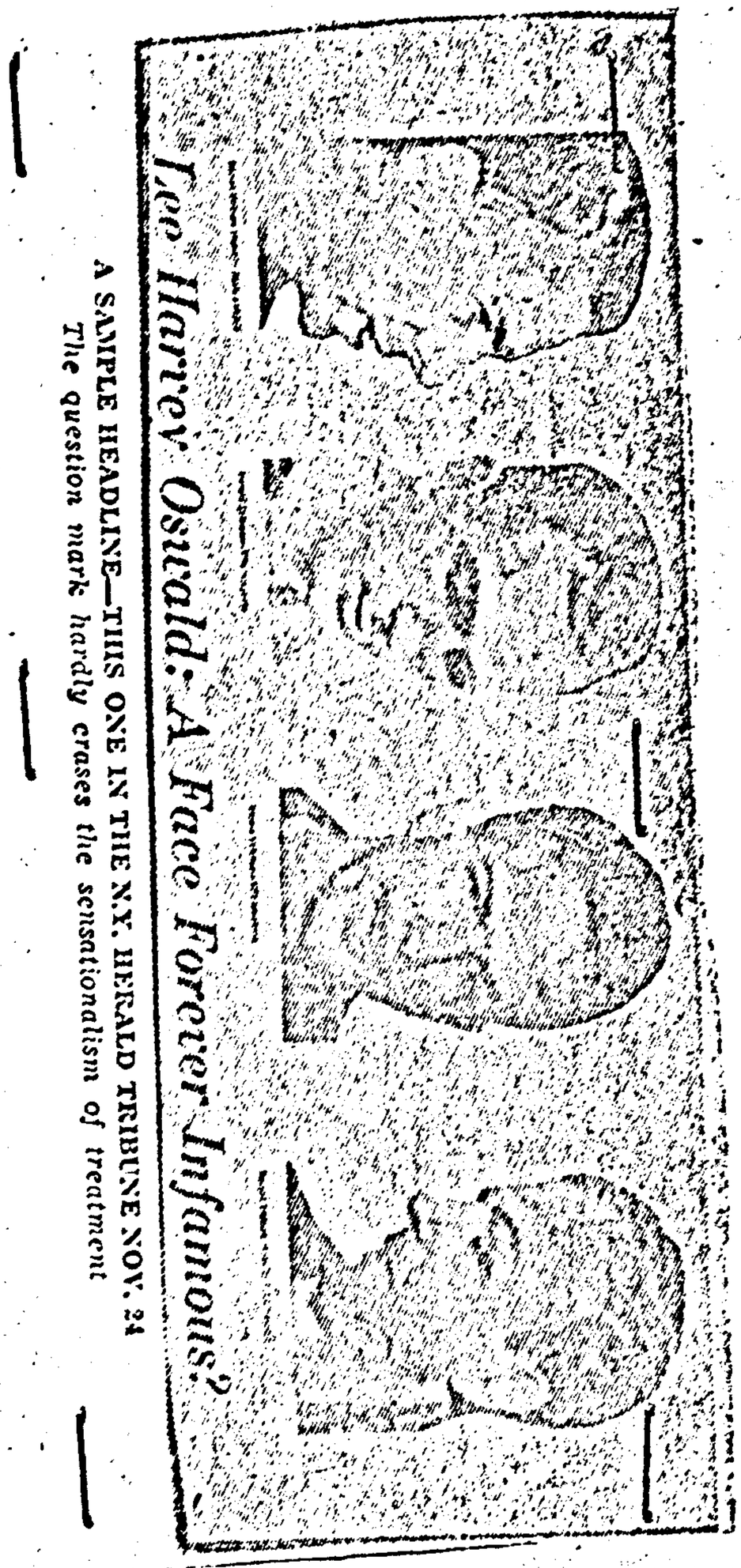
WADE SAID, "The wife had said he had the gun the night before, and it was missing that morning after he left." All indications are from statements made by other law officials and from FBI private briefings that Mrs. Oswald had never been quoted as saying anything remotely similar to Wade's assertion.

Mrs. Oswald was alleged to have said, at the very most, that she saw something in a blanket that could have been a rifle. However, it soon became plain that the Secret Service "leak" was itself absolutely inaccurate. Later we discovered that Mrs. Oswald stated that she never knew that her husband owned a rifle nor did she know he owned a pistol (New York Times, Dec. 8).

Perhaps Wade and the Secret Service felt confident that, just as Oswald never got the opportunity to tell his side of the story, Mrs. Oswald might also have difficulty in being heard. Immediately after the assassination Marina Oswald, Oswald's wife, was incarcerated by the Secret Service. "The widow and relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald are being sequestered here (Dallas) by the Secret Service. A spokesman for the Secret Service said the family was being kept in a secret place for its own protection . . . A Secret Service spokesman said he did not know when they would be released." (New York Times, Nov. 27.)

Inasmuch as there will be no trial, Marina Oswald clearly is not being held as a material witness. Since the federal government has no jurisdiction in any event, there seems to be no legal basis for her incarceration. Lee Oswald's mother, jeopardized by the existing hysteria as much as his widow, after being released from Secret Service "protective custody," requested that a guard be stationed at the door of her home. The Secret Service rejected that request, stating that she was not in danger. One wonders then why Marina Oswald, widely and inaccurately quoted by the Secret Service and FBI, has remained in custody and practically incommunicado as well. The same issue of the New York Times that correctly stated Marina Oswald's view of the rifle said, "Mrs. Oswald has been moved from the motel where she was taken with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, her brother-in-law and his wife, after her husband was killed. She is now excluded from Oswald's relatives as well as from the public." Several days after the "protective custody" began a reporter sought an interview with Marina Oswald. She indicated a desire to meet the reporter. The FBI then intervened and prevented the interview.

It would seem that the Secret Service move was dictated by a desire to prevent any truthful leaks from Mrs. Oswald's family or friends or through the press in reference to her views. At about the same time more Secret Service and FBI "leaks" regarding Marina Oswald's recollection of her late husband's "attempt to shoot Gen. Walker with the same assassination rifle" flooded the front pages of every daily in America. Marina Oswald's assertion that she never even knew



"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CXIII.... No. 38,... NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1963. TEN CENTS

PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN SHOT TO DEATH IN JAIL CORRIDOR BY A DALLAS CITIZEN; GRIEVING THRONGS VIEW KENNEDY BIER

A SWIFT VERDICT OF GUILTY — N.Y. TIMES HEADLINE NOV. 25
The Times later 'regretted' its failure to qualify the word assassin

that her husband owned a rifle, buried in the 14th paragraph of a story appearing on page 63 of the New York Times, is a total repudiation of that fabrication.

It may be said that when Marina Oswald is released from "protective custody" she will be able to discuss the truth of the statements attributed to her by the FBI, the Secret Service and Wade. The Secret Service has "suggested to her (Marina Oswald) that it might be safer and easier for her to return to the Soviet Union than to try to live in the United States (Times, Dec. 8)." Perhaps the Secret Service intended to indicate that it would be safer and easier for the Secret Service, the FBI and Wade and the case against Oswald if Mrs. Oswald quietly left the country.

Meanwhile, back to Wade's "clinched case." Even if Mrs. Oswald did state that her husband owned a rifle and that it was missing Friday morning, such "evidence" would not be admissible under the laws of Texas. The Dallas law enforcement officials, nevertheless, released that "evidence" to the public and, therefore, to all potential jurors in Dallas, while Oswald was alive and facing the possibility of trial. Such conduct did violence both to the spirit and letter of law and ethics and to the rights of the defendant.

In view of Marina Oswald's lack of knowledge regarding the rifle, and in view of the statement made by Mrs. Paine, at whose home the rifle was alleged to have been stored, one questions whether Oswald ever actually possessed the rifle. "Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, said she had no idea what was in the blanket. She said that because of her personal beliefs she would not allow a weapon of any sort in her home." (New York World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 25).

Point Nine

Oswald had a package under his arm Friday.

THE PROSECUTOR said, "This day he went home one day earlier on Thursday night, and came back to—with this fellow—and when he came back he had a package under his arm that he said was window curtains, I believe, or window shades."

If Oswald were alive, we would proceed to ask him whether he carried a package to work Friday morning, and if so, what was in the package and what happened to the contents. If Mrs. Oswald were not locked up in a secret location we might ask her about the package. Wade has not indicated what evidence regarding the package led him to the conclusion that he offered (that it contained the murder weapon).

Point Ten

Oswald, while taking a bus from the scene, laughed loudly as he told a woman passenger that the President had been shot.

WADE SAID, "The next we hear of him is on a bus where he got on at Lamar Street, told the bus driver the President had been shot, the President. (He) told the lady—all this was verified by statements—told the lady on the bus that the President had been shot. He said, 'How did he know?' He said a man back there told him. The defendant said, 'Yes, he's been shot' and laughed very loud."

Wade, in telling his story, made no attempt to explain how Oswald escaped from the building sealed off by scores of Dallas police. We leave that mystery to enter a new one. Why did Oswald, fleeing the scene of a murder, joke publicly about the murder? Why did he "laugh very loud"? Such behavior is hardly consistent with 48 hours of consistent denial of guilt when in custody of the Dallas authorities. The laughter on the bus story seemed so unlikely that the FBI, in off-the-record briefing sessions for the press, conceded that it was untrue. In considering that the bus laughter story is false, we consider also the statement by Wade in the telling of that story, ". . . all this was verified by statements."

Point Eleven

A taxi driver Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes.

WADE SAID, "He then—the bus, he asked the bus driver to stop, got off at a stop, caught a taxicab driver, Darryl Click—I don't have his exact place—and

went to his home in Oak C [illegible] hanged his clothes hurriedly and left."

On Nov. 27, it was conceded that "Darryl Click" did not drive a taxicab in which Oswald was a passenger. When "Darryl Click" disappeared from the case, "William Whaley" appeared as the man who drove Oswald, not home, but at least in that general direction.

Oswald, it is alleged, fired the shots that killed Kennedy from the sixth floor of the building. Oswald, it is alleged, then walked down four flights of stairs, purchased a soft drink and was sipping it while a police officer approached him on the second floor.

Oswald, it is alleged, later left the building, slipping through the police cordon and proceeded through the panicked street crowds until he found a bus. Oswald, it is alleged, then boarded the bus, paid his fare, got a transfer (that he never used) and spoke to the driver about the assassination.

The driver referred a woman to Oswald, it is alleged, and Oswald spoke with her about the shooting. Oswald, it is alleged, eventually left the bus after riding about six blocks and was walking "from Commerce Street" when the taxicab driver, now named "William Whaley" saw him. Oswald, it is alleged, hailed the taxi, and entered it. "William Whaley's" log shows that Oswald entered the taxi, after having completed this entire trip, at exactly 12:30 p.m. The shots that killed Kennedy were fired at 12:31 p.m.

Point Twelve

Oswald shot and killed a police officer.

WADE SAID, "He walked up to the car. Officer Tippit stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him three times and killed him."

This allegation isn't directly related to the murder of the President but it raised interesting points.

The Dallas authorities first said Tippit was shot in a movie theater. Later, it was reported that he was shot on one street and, still later, on another street. The first charge against Oswald was not for the murder of the President but for the murder of Tippit. That charge was made while the investigation of the Kennedy shooting was still going on. Wade announced that the Tippit case was absolutely set and that all the evidence proved Oswald shot the officer.

In view of the certainty of the prosecutor as to a case that had been entirely locked up two days before, the following dialogue (at the press conference) is rather curious.

Reporter: Was this (where Oswald shot Tippit) in front of the boarding house?
Wade: No, it's not in front of the boarding house.
Reporter: Where was it?
Wade: I don't have it exact.

Point Thirteen

A witness saw Oswald enter the Texas Theater.

WADE SAID, "Someone saw him go in the Texas Theater."

There has been little conflict about that assertion. The first statement by Dallas authorities indicated that the theater cashier was so suspicious when she saw Oswald change from seat to seat nervously that she telephoned the police.

It soon became obvious that a cashier at a post outside of the theater might have difficulty watching the customers once they entered. So the authorities then indicated that an usher saw Oswald changing seats. The last version has a person outside the theater noticing Oswald's suspicious action, following him into the theater, sealing off the doors with the assistance of the usher, and then notifying the police through a telephone call made by the cashier.

Some questions peripheral to the arrest in the theater persist. What did Oswald do before entering the theater to attract attention? In what manner were his actions "suspicious?" We have been told by the newly emerging firearm-psychologist experts that although Oswald was not particularly talented with a rifle, his "psychotic condition" may have given him "nerveless coordination" so that he might fire accurately.

Evidently that "nerveless coordination" was not present outside the theater, although it could have appeared to Oswald that he had committed the perfect crime, had escaped the police at the Texas Book Depository and was now far removed from the scene. Frantic actions by Oswald, so obvious as to attract the attention of a passerby, in these circumstances, also seem inconsistent with Oswald's reported demeanor moments after the President had been shot. At this time a policeman charged up the stairs of the book depository, pointed a gun at him and sought to arrest him for shooting the President.

Oswald's employer described Oswald's condition at that time as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun." (Washington Post, Dec. 1)

Point Fourteen

Oswald drew a pistol and attempted to kill the arresting officer. The firing pin struck and marked the bullet but it did not explode.

WADE SAID, "He (Oswald) struck at the officer, put the gun against his head and snapped it, but did not—the bullet did not—go off. We have the snapped bullet there. Officers apprehended him at that time. It misfired being on the—the shell didn't explode. We have where it hit it, but it didn't explode."

Wade was attempting to indicate that when Oswald was arrested in the theater he tried to shoot the arresting officer and did in fact pull the trigger of the pistol. There can be no question that the trigger was pulled since Wade assured us, in his fashion, that the firing pin struck the bullet and marked the bullet. He further assured us his office has the "snapped bullet" in its possession. The arresting officer, however, policeman MacDonald, told the story differently: "I got my hand on the butt of his gun," said MacDonald. "I could feel Oswald's hand on the trigger. I jerked my hand and was able to slow down the trigger movement. He didn't have enough force to fire it. (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Confronted with a resume of that report, Wade quickly adjusted to it:

Reporter: There was one officer who said that he pulled the trigger, but he managed to put his thumb in the part before the firing pin. It didn't strike the—the bullet didn't explode. Is that . . . ?
Wade: I don't know whether it's that or not. I know he didn't snap the gun is all I know about it. (New York Times, Nov. 26.)

We leave this incident bearing in mind one remarkable fact. Physical evidence, introduced by Wade—a bullet marked by a firing pin in an attempt to kill a police officer—now was repudiated by the officer who was an eyewitness and by Wade himself.

Point Fifteen

A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination and the bullet's trajectory.

Oswald the Man, Dallas Cops Sure

By HENRY MACHIRELLA

THE DALLAS COPS CERTAINLY MADE THE NEWS
This appeared in the N.Y. News, Nov. 24

THE DAY AFTER Wade's historic press conference, and three days after the Oswald arrest, a new discovery was made.

"Today Mr. Wade announced that authorities had also found a marked map, showing the course of the President's motorcade, in Oswald's rented room. 'It was a map tracing the location of the parade route,' the district attorney said, 'and this place [the Texas School Book Depository, a warehouse from which the fatal shots were fired] was marked with a straight line.' Mr. Wade said Oswald had marked the map at two other places, 'apparently places which he considered a possibility for an assassination.'" (New York Times, Nov. 25.)

A document written by the defendant showing his intention to commit a crime is important evidence. It seems incredible, were such a map in the hands of the Dallas authorities on the previous day when Wade presented the evidence, "piece by piece," that he would have neglected to mention it.

Oswald was arrested three days prior to the map announcement. On the day of his arrest police removed all of his belongings from his room, telling the landlady that Oswald "would not return." One wonders where the map came from three days later. The same newspapers that hailed the discovery of the map Nov. 25, without a single question as to its legitimacy, origin, or previous whereabouts, totally ignored or buried the last comment regarding this important document. "Dallas officials yesterday denied that such a map exists." (Washington Post, Nov. 27.)

The people vs. Oswald

WHEN A CRIMINAL CASE is brought in federal court against an individual, it is entitled, "The People of the United States against" the named defendant. No federal charge was lodged against Oswald; however, in the most significant sense the case became the entire country and its institutions against one man. Very likely no prospective defendant in the history of civilization has been tried and condemned through the utilization of the media as thoroughly as was Oswald.

The American Civil Liberties Union commented on Dec. 6:

"It is our opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald, had he lived, would have been deprived of all opportunity to receive a fair trial by the conduct of the police and prosecuting officials in Dallas, under pressure from the public and the news media.

"From the moment of his arrest until his murder two days later, Oswald was tried and convicted many times over in the newspapers, on the radio, and over television by the public statements of the Dallas law enforcement officials. Time and again high-ranking police and prosecution officials state their complete satisfaction that Oswald was the assassin. As their investigation uncovered one piece of evidence after another, the results were broadcast to the public.

". . . Oswald's trial would . . . have been nothing but a hollow formality."

In a section headed "Police Responsibility for Oswald's killing" the ACLU stated that the concessions to the media "resulted in Oswald being deprived not only of his day in court, but of his life as well."

On Dec. 4 the chancellor-elect of the Philadelphia Bar Association stated that Lee Oswald had been "lynched" and that this was an "indictment" of the legal profession for its failure to protect Oswald (New York Times, Dec. 5). These two comments, made after the death of Oswald and buried by the news media under the avalanche of news attacks against Oswald (including the FBI leaks of other crimes alleged to have been committed by him), constitute to date almost the only indication of sanity in the country.

After Oswald's death, the FBI acted to prevent certain information from reaching the public. "Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (New York Times, Dec. 6). The FBI acted, not to protect the rights of a defendant, but, after he was murdered, to protect the inconsistent evidence from further scrutiny. Mrs. Oswald, still in Secret Service custody, hidden in an unknown location, was quoted on the front pages of papers throughout the country Dec. 6 and 7 as implicating Oswald in another crime. Such a quotation could have come only from a Secret Service or FBI leak. No one else had access to her. And so the insanity accelerates until the few remaining vestiges of doubt as to Oswald's guilt are obliterated from the American scene.

However, let it not be said that the lawyers are not aroused by an attorney's giving statements to the public in relation to a pending case. "A Dallas Bar Association grievance committee met three hours last night on charges that Tom Howard, attorney for Jack Ruby, had violated legal ethics by discussing Ruby's case with the press . . . No charges had been place against District Attorney Henry Wade." (New York Post, Dec. 6)

When an entire society moves in for the kill, logic is a weapon of doubtful value. Were logic to prevail, a number of questions might be raised for rational deliberation. For example, one might inquire why the FBI, having questioned Oswald just a week before the assassination and having discovered that he worked in a building directly on the President's line of march, and knowing that Oswald had purchased a rifle, did not watch him on the day of assassination. Certainly, a small portion of the millions of dollars bestowed upon the FBI each year and utilized for following persons of unorthodox political views and tapping their telephones might have been made available under these circumstances, as part of what the FBI and Secret Service referred to as the "greatest security provisions ever taken to protect an American President."

The question of motive

WHETHER THE DALLAS POLICE through complicity or complacency permitted the murder of the defendant by a police department friend after two warnings through the FBI that such an attempt would be made should be a matter for press discussion. Whether or not the FBI showed Mrs. Oswald, the defendant's mother, a picture of Ruby before Ruby murdered Oswald would ordinarily demand media debate.

There are two matters not even commented upon by the press to date—Oswald's motive and Oswald's plan for escape. Oswald seemed to respect President Kennedy. If Oswald were a leftist, pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban, did he not know that during the last year, with the assistance of President Kennedy, a better relationship was in the process of developing between the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Even the relations between the U.S. and Cuba, while still extremely unfriendly, have progressed past the stage of military intervention. Fidel Castro himself stated, just before the President's death, "He (Kennedy) has the possibility of becoming the greatest President of the United States . . . He has come to understand many things over the last few months . . . I'm convinced that anyone else would be worse." (New York Times, Dec. 11)

The press made much of the fact that Oswald had been seen with a copy of the Worker, a Communist publication, and that he had received at least two letters from the Communist Party. A New York newspaper referred to him editorially as a "Communist murderer." Did Oswald know that the U.S. Communist Party supported Kennedy when he ran for the presidency in 1960 and that within the last six months Gus Hall urged the Communist Party, which he leads, to endorse and support Kennedy again?

Why should Oswald wish to assassinate the President; and after firing at the President, how did he plan to escape? Did he wish to flee from the building? If so, why did he remain in the lunchroom sipping a soda? Was he in a hurry? If so, why did he take a ride on a bus? It was a very warm day in Dallas. Mrs. Kennedy, sweltering in the open moving car, later said that she was looking forward to the cool relief of riding through the underpass just ahead. Why then, did Oswald, seeking to escape the police, go home to pick up his jacket? If he was planning to leave the city, why did he then go to a movie just as the city-wide search was gaining intensity?

These are genuine areas for speculation by the press now that the defendant is dead. These are, nevertheless almost the only areas left unexamined by the media.

Perhaps some day, when America is ready for the sunlight of reason to penetrate the national mind, now fogging a false and unfair conclusion, this article and others far more comprehensive may be read.

An affirmative case

UNDER OUR SYSTEM of justice a defendant need not prove he is innocent. It is the obligation of the prosecutor to attempt to prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Should the prosecutor fail to sustain that burden, the defendant must be declared not guilty.

In the case of Oswald, hysteria and intolerance have so swept our country that the protections guaranteed by our Constitution and by our traditions have failed to operate. Since irrationality is the implacable foe of justice and due process, we are compelled to depart from ordinary legal procedure. At this point we shall submit an affirmative case. We shall attempt to present facts that tend to prove that Oswald did not shoot President Kennedy.

A denial by a defendant that he committed a crime, when supported by testimony as to his good character, is sufficient in and of itself to cause a reasonable doubt, which, even in the face of evidence to the contrary, may result in acquittal.

Oswald denied he shot anyone. He stated that the charges against him were "ridiculous." He persisted in his denial despite the fact that he was questioned for 48 hours without the benefit of counsel.

Denial of counsel, when coupled with extensive questioning, is improper and contrary to long-established principles of law. This principle was developed out of revulsion against the ancient trial by ordeal or trial by fire which forced a person accused of a crime to cooperate in the prosecution of his own case. Great constitutional protections, including the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, were developed. It was found that not only would guilty persons confess when sufficient pressure was placed against them, but innocent persons also were likely to succumb.

Great pressure was placed against Oswald. He stood all alone condemned as the slayer of a popular leader. "Oswald was pummeled by the arresting officers until his face was puffed and battered. 'Kill the President will you?' one officer shouted in a choked voice." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

In addition "Oswald received a black eye and a cut on his forehead." (New York Times, Nov. 24.)

When a reporter asked Oswald in a televised interview how he received the bruises and cuts on his face, he answered calmly, "A policeman hit me."

For 48 hours, Oswald was denied the elementary right to counsel of his choice. The Dallas police falsely told the attorneys for the ACLU that Oswald "did not want counsel." Despite physical abuse and absolute isolation, Oswald continued to state that he was innocent. Each previous assassin of an American president immediately and boastfully declared that the act was his.

Character witness

The [illegible] been glutted with attac[illegible]n Oswald since his death, with each informant issuing self-serving declarations as to his own ability to detect incipient mental problems or character weaknesses, when Oswald was much younger.

A former probation officer in New York City permitted an interview which violated principles of a privileged and protected relationship between himself and a young boy. A justice of the Family Court released records to the FBI, and the information was carried in the press.

Nevertheless, those who knew Oswald a little better had some rather kind things to say about him. At a trial, their testimony could have been decisive. The associate pastor of First Unitarian Church, Dallas, Rev. Byrd Helligas, described Lee Oswald as "erudite." "He had a good vocabulary. No dangling participles or split infinitives. In the dictionary definition of the word 'intellectual' he was an intellectual." Helligas added that he sensed "no frustration through erudition. He was calm." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Samuel Ballen, described in the press as a "Republican petroleum economist in Dallas," said he found Lee Oswald to be "an independent, thinking, inquiring young man . . . He was a rather frail person physically. At least to me, he was the kind of person I could like. I kind of took a liking to him, I wanted to help him a little bit. . . . He had a kind of Ghandi, far-off look about him." (Washington Post, Dec. 1.)

Roy Truly, the director of the depository where Oswald was employed, said of Oswald, "He seemed just a normal, quiet young fellow."

Mrs. Paine, with whom his wife and children lived and where he stayed on weekends, said, "Marina (Lee Oswald's wife) felt very favorably toward the President and his family. Most of what she learned of American news was provided by Lee, who translated from newspapers and news magazines. Marina said he never transferred any negative feelings toward President Kennedy." (Washington Post, Nov. 28.)

Mrs. Paine also stated that, "As far as I know Oswald had never been critical of Kennedy. He had been critical of General [Edwin] Walker, but I never heard him say anything against the President. In fact, it was my impression that he respected him." (New York World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 25.)

In 1959, Oswald was interviewed by Priscilla Johnson, an American correspondent while in Moscow. She reported, "I found him rather likeable. He was quiet and didn't have a vehement manner. He was so very young. He was someone you would try to help."

Mrs. Luella Merrett, principal of West Ridglea Elementary School which Oswald attended, said, "If he had problems, we did not recognize them . . . He was interested in things."

Were the case to be tried, persons ordinarily selected as character witnesses would include his employer, a minister, his landlady, a respected businessman, a correspondent who knew him abroad, the Quaker family with whom his wife resided and his school teachers. Judging by the initial response, one could conclude that character testimony for Lee Oswald would be compelling.

Time, place and Oswald

IN ADDITION to consistent denial of guilt by the defendant and statements of character witnesses that seem to indicate a person different from the disturbed, hostile character usually associated with the particular crime, a defendant may offer testimony indicating that he was somewhere other than at the scene of the crime when it was committed. We, of course, can't get such information from this defendant.

However, a valid defense could result in showing that even if the defendant were at the scene he could not have committed the crime. Such a defense is available. If Oswald was on the sixth floor of the book depository armed with the alleged murder weapon, a 6.5mm Italian carbine, he could not have fired three shots that struck President Kenn[illegible]nd Gov. Connally.

The official homicide report filed by the Dallas Police Department, attested to by two police officers, states under the section "Place of Occurrence": "Elm Street (approximately 150 feet west of Houston)." The report also states under the section "Pronounced dead by Physician," the name "Dr. Kemp Clark, 1 p.m., Parkland Hospital."

A motion picture taken of the President just before, during and after the shooting, and demonstrated on television showed that the President was looking directly ahead when the first shot, which entered his throat, was fired. A series of still pictures taken from the motion picture and published in Life magazine on Nov. 29 show exactly the same situation. The Life pictures also reveal that the car carrying the President was well past the turn from Houston St. and a considerable distance past the depository building. The Life estimate in an accompanying caption states that the car with the President was 75 yards past the sixth-floor window when the first shot was fired.

The New York Times (Nov. 27) reported: "Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one [bullet] struck him at about the necktie knot. 'It ranged downward in his chest and did not exit', the surgeon said. The second he called a 'tangential wound', caused by a bullet that struck the 'right back of his head'."

The New York Herald Tribune (Nov. 27) said: "On the basis of accumulated data, investigators have concluded that the first shot, fired as the Presidential car was approaching, struck the President in the neck just above the knot of his necktie, then ranged downward into his body."

Surgeons who attended the President at the Parkland Memorial Hospital described the throat wound as "an entrance wound." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 1). "They said it was in the center of the front, just below the Adam's apple, at about the necktie knot." (Ibid.) Dr. Malcolm Perry began to cut an air passage in the President's throat in an effort to restore an air passage and start his breathing. The incision was made through the bullet wound, since it was in the normal place for the operation. "Dr. Perry described the bullet hole as an entrance wound." (Ibid.) Dr. Robert N. McClelland, one of three surgeons who participated in the operation, said "It certainly did look like an entrance wound." (Ibid.) Dr. McClelland said he saw bullet wounds every day, "sometimes several a day. This did appear to be an entrance wound." (Ibid.)

On Nov. 27, the Secret Service re-enacted the assassination of the President. "The purpose was 'to test whether it could be done the way we believe it was done' an official source said." (New York Times, Nov. 28.) The consensus was "that the shooting began after the President's car had made the turn from Houston Street into Elm Street." (New York Times, Nov. 28.)

In an interview broadcast from Dallas Nov. 27, Gov. Connally told Martin Agronsky that the shooting began after the car had turned the corner. (New York Times, Nov. 28.)

If the throat wound resulted from a shot fired from the book depository the President would have had to turn around with his throat facing almost directly to the rear. Dr. McClelland stated that the doctors postulated that "he (the President) would have had to be looking almost completely to the rear." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 1.) The Washington correspondent for the Post-Dispatch stated that, "The motion pictures, however, showed the President looking forward." (Dec. 1.) "Mrs. John Connally, the wife of the Texas Governor, has said that she had just told Mr. Kennedy, 'You can't say Dallas isn't friendly to you today.' Presumably he was about to reply when he was hit." (Ibid.) Mrs. Connally was seated in front of the President.

with the Dallas Police by two officers, who were eyewitnesses, the motion pictures taken of the shooting, still shots taken from the motion picture[s], the statement of Gov. Connally, the consensus of those who reenacted the scene under supervision of the Secret Service, and the report of the attending physicians, we may conclude that the shot was fired while the back of the President was to the sixth-floor window and many yards removed from that window and that the bullet entered the front of the President's throat.

If Oswald was at the sixth-floor window, as alleged, when the President was shot it would have been physically impossible for him to have fired the first shot that struck the President. In the words of Richard Dudman, the correspondent for the Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1), "The question that suggests itself is: How could the President have been shot in the front from the back?"

The gun and the experts

THE QUESTION now arises as to whether any one man, even a skilled expert, could have fired the three shots within a period of five seconds. An Olympic rifle champion, Hubert Hammerer, said he doubted it could be done with the weapon allegedly used. The Dallas sheriff, Bill Decker, said he believed three shots "could be fired in less than 20 seconds." (Washington Post, Nov. 27.) The FBI and the witnesses agree the elapsed period was five seconds, possibly five and one-half seconds.

Life magazine (Dec. 6) hired a skilled marksman, the director of the National Rifle Association, to fire a similar rifle. The best he could do was "three hits in 6.2 seconds." The New York Times, Nov. 23 reported: "As marines go, Lee Harvey Oswald was not highly regarded as a rifleman."

Debate will continue whether the rifle in question was capable, in the hands of an expert, of the performance the prosecution insists it gave. All agree, however, that such a remarkable display of shooting would be beyond the ability of any person less qualified. To maintain the ability to fire a rifle accurately, one must practice continually. Oswald's wife and the Paine family, all of whom lived in the house where the rifle was allegedly stored, did not even know Oswald owned a rifle. This would seem to indicate an extremely limited usage of the rifle at the very most. Oswald did not have the requisite skill to fire three accurate shots within 5½ seconds at a moving target.

A PRESUMPTION OF GUILT IN THE PUBLIC PRESS
The way the N.Y. Post expressed it Nov. 24

Other uncertainties

IF OSWALD WAS WHERE the FBI and the Dallas District Attorney said he was when the shots were fired and if the President was assassinated by one person as charged—Lee Harvey Oswald is demonstrably not guilty. Oswald was in the wrong place and did not have sufficient time to shoot President Kennedy as charged.

The facts as presented to date by the FBI and the Dallas district attorney (soon to be rewritten no doubt) have overcome the presumption of guilt manufactured when the case was initiated.

Dudman wrote in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1): "Another unexplained circumstance is a small hole in the windshield of the presidential limousine. This correspondent and one other man saw the hole, which resembled a bullet hole, as the automobile stood at the hospital emergency entrance while the President was being treated inside the building.

"The Secret Service kept possession of the automobile and flew it back to Washington. A spokesman for the agency rejected a request to inspect the vehicle here [Washington]. He declined to discuss any hole there might be in the windshield."

Undoubtedly the Secret Service has placed the auto in protective custody, "In a secret place for its own protection."

Dudman continued to present startling information. "Uncertainty surrounds the number of shots fired." (Ibid.) Although most witnesses heard three shots fired within a period of five seconds it seems that five bullets have been discovered.

"The first bullet is said by the doctors to have entered the throat, coursed downward and remained in the President's body. The second was extracted from Gov. Connally's thigh. It had lodged there after entering the right side of his back, passing through his body and through his wrist. A third, which may be the one that struck the back of Mr. Kennedy's head, was recovered from the stretcher on which he was carried into the hospital. A fourth was found in fragments in the car. Still another bullet was found by Dallas police officers after the shooting. It was in the grass opposite the point where the President was hit. They did not know whether it had anything to do with the shooting of the President and the Governor." (Ibid.)

One point does emerge with absolute clarity. The theory held by the Dallas police and supported repeatedly by the FBI that "there is an airtight case against Oswald as the sole killer" is based upon an investigation so poor as to be incredible or an investigation de-

voted to a particular conclusion at the outset.

The investigation

The FBI, having completed its investigation, has submitted what amounts to its findings and conclusions as well. The verdict, deftly and covertly divulged to the press, and then blared forth throughout the world, is impressively simple: "Oswald is the assassin. He acted alone." This remarkable law enforcement and investigatory agency, unable to solve a single one of the more than 40 Birmingham bombings, is now able to function as investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury. No other American agency has presumed to occupy so many positions of trust at one time.

The essential problem is that no investigating agency can fairly evaluate the fruits of its own work. Were the FBI certain of its conclusions it seems likely it would not be so reluctant to permit witnesses to talk with the press. It might not feel the need continually to leak information favorable to its verdict to the press. Most disquieting of all, however, is that the FBI, once wedded to a conclusion conceived before investigation, might be motivated to discover evidence which supports that conclusion. Within a few hours after Oswald was arrested the Dallas police, with the FBI at its side, announced the very same verdict now reinforced by the latest FBI discoveries. Under such circumstances, we fear that evidence tending to prove Oswald innocent might be discarded and evidence proving him guilty might be developed out of proportion or even created.

The Justice Department has already privately expressed "disappointment" with the FBI report, fearing that it "has left too many questions unanswered."

The stakes are big

The FBI investment in a Warren Commission finding identical with its own cannot be emphasized too boldly. Should the Warren Commission reach and publish a conclusion substantially different from the one submitted so publicly by the FBI, public confidence in the FBI would be so shaken as, in all likelihood, to render the FBI as it is now constituted, almost absolutely useless. One can assume that the FBI wishes to avoid that result.

It may be argued on many different levels of governmental life that a finding by the commission that an American lynched in a Dallas courthouse might be innocent, would result in the further destruction of the American image abroad.

It will be extremely difficult for any commission, in these circumstances, to bear the responsibility imposed upon it. For the sake of our country let us hope that Justice Earl Warren, a fair and great American, may successfully guide his commission through the sea of hatred and malice surrounding this case in its search for the truth.

An era of understanding

There are those who have said much good may come from this assassination, that a new era of understanding and unity may result. I doubt this. From hate comes hate. From murder—as we have already seen—murder. And from hysteria—rejection of the great Anglo-Saxon tradition of justice. But if it is possible to leave behind us the America of violence and malice, our national renaissance must begin with a respect for law and disdain for the hysteria that has thus far made fair consideration of this case impossible.

Our national conscience must reject the massive media conviction of Oswald—presumed to be innocent—and begin to examine and to analyze the evidence. We must recognize that the same reckless disregard for human life and decency that resulted in the death of our President resulted also in the death of Oswald while in police custody. And, before that, it resulted in the destruction of every right belonging to an American accused of a crime. The press, the radio and the television stations share that guilt.

The law enforcement officials, however, beginning with District Attorney Wade, who falsely stated evidence to the entire world repeatedly and who gave leadership to the development of a carnival atmosphere, must bear history's harshest judgment.

You are the jury. You are the only jury that Lee Harvey Oswald will ever have.

A terrible crime has been committed. A young, vital and energetic leader of perhaps the world's most powerful nation has been killed by the cowardly act of a hidden assassin. The murderer or murderers were motivated by diseased minds or by such depths of malice as to approach that state. We will perhaps never know their motives. We must, however, know and approve of our own conduct aud our own motives.

We begin with a return to an old American tradition—the presumption of innocence. We begin with you.

Let those who would deny a fair consideration of the evidence to Oswald because of a rage inspired, they say, by their devotion to the late President, ponder this thought: If Oswald is innocent—and that is a possibility that cannot now be denied—then the assassin of President Kennedy remains at large.

Kennedy Autopsy Report: *Final Bullet Was Lethal*

Mohr
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Holmes
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By Nate Haseltine
Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT KENNEDY was shot twice, both times from the rear, and could readily have survived the first bullet which was found deep in his shoulder.

The second bullet to hit the President, however, tore off the right rear portion of his head so destructively as to be "completely incompatible with life." A fragment was deflected and passed out the front of the throat, creating an erroneous belief he may have been shot from two angles.

These are the findings of the as yet unofficial report of pathologists who performed the autopsy on the President's body the night of Nov. 22.

The findings clear up confusions over whether the President was shot once or twice, and particularly whether one shot hit him in the neck from the front.

Now it is known that both shots came from the back, the first hitting him high in the back shoulder. It caused a hematoma, a pooling of blood, inside the neck and shoulder muscles, but no critical harm.

THE SECOND, the lethal bullet, smashed off the lower right back side (occipito-parietal region) of the head. As far as public understanding of the subject is concerned, the wound was instantly fatal.

The President, however, still showed some physical movements of life on his arrival at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and was not officially pronounced dead until 22 minutes later.

The disclosure that a bullet hit the President in the back shoulder, 5 to 7 inches below the collar line, came as a complete surprise to doctors at the Dallas hospital. The President, they said, was on his back from the moment he was brought into the hospital until the body was covered with a

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

DEC 8 1963

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46 DEC 24 1963

5 DEC 24 1963

sheet after he was pronounced dead.

Dr. James Carrico, the hospital's resident in surgery and first to examine the President, confirmed the fact that the shoulder wound was not observed.

AS to the President's condition on arrival, he said the victim showed "slow, agonal respiratory efforts," with occasional heart movement discernible on auscultation (listening).

The President, however, showed no pulse or blood pressure, and was not bleeding as he would have been had his heart been pumping blood, Dr. Carrico said.

Dr. Carrico also added that from the moment the President was brought into the hospital until the body was covered the pupils of his eyes were dilated and fixed. This is sometimes called the stare of death.

The Dallas doctors admittedly were in disagreement. Some believed the President had been shot twice, the neck wound being from a glancing hit; one of the surgeons explained over television that he was shot only once, and that a fragment from the bullet that hit his head coursed downward and emerged through the front of the throat.

The so-small and clean wound in the front of the throat led to open speculation that the President may have been shot from two sides, which the autopsy showed to be false.

The shot that killed was the third one fired; the second struck Gov. John Connally, although it, too, may have been aimed at the President.

ALL the shots, the investigations have shown, had trajectories that would line them up with the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building, where the assassin has been traced.

Both bullets that struck the President were tied by ballistics tests to the rifle found in that building where Lee Harvey Oswald worked.

The one bullet that struck Gov. Connally, however, could not be similarly traced to any rifle because it fragmented. One fragment of that bullet then struck the windshield of the car in which he and the President were riding. Recovered fragments of the bullet indicated it was of the same kind as those that struck the President.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Holding Up FBI Report–How Long?

Various excuses or explanations have been made on behalf of the Warren presidential commission for its failure to "release" the bulky federal bureau of investigation report on the assassination cases. The FBI presumably is deferring to the wishes, rather than the powers, of the commission, in not making the report public on its own. It was prepared to do so at one time.

The differences between what has been given out and what is in the text are (1) that the former is largely unofficial, the latter official; and (2) the latter contains many details of public interest bearing on the question of outside complicity, revealing just how thoroughly that matter has been checked out. Those who retain any doubt as to thoroughness should have an opportunity to examine the record; and those who directly or indirectly have been victims of slurs cast every which-way after the tragedies, deserve to have the facts in their entirety made available.

The commission's latest request for all the investigative materials accumulated by all the agencies that worked on this cause celebre seems extraordinary. In the case of the FBI, whose report ran to five inch-thick volumes, the need for still more data is certainly not superficially apparent, and its agents are available to clarify any omissions, contradictions or inconsistencies that may have crept into the main document. Police files have in the past enjoyed an integrity of their own and are protected federally to the extent that only documents pertinent to a particular trial issue are subject to citation. Wholesale production is in principle ~~injurious~~ to police work and particular production might be so if it results in general knowledge of confidential sources of information.

Whether the request also means more delay in releasing the FBI report or could be construed as a proper cause of delay is not discernible from what has been said by commission spokesmen.

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64 JAN 7 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/18/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy, Jr.
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A-
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128 JAN 6 1964

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Holding Up FBI Report—How Long?

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No Federal Crime?

The 1100-man police force of Dallas, Tex., is tough on jay-walkers and maintains the peace as best it can. But when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, the city police were way beyond their depth. And since it is not a Federal crime to murder the President of the United States, J. Edgar Hoover's FBI had no more jurisdiction in the assassination than the Sheriff of Louisa County, Va.

For more than 48 hours after the President was slain, responsibility for the crime of the century lay entirely within the province of Police Chief Jesse E. Curry and, more particularly, Homicide Squad Captain Will Fritz.

There is no suggestion that the Dallas police could have done anything to prevent the slaying of the President. But there is very serious doubt that assassin Lee H. Oswald would have been slain, in turn, two days later if he had been a Federal prisoner instead of in the custody of the Dallas police.

These who have followed the case closely are well aware that the lack of jurisdiction did not keep the FBI out of the case entirely—even before President Lyndon Johnson ordered Mr. Hoover to assume charge the day after the murder of Oswald by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Leon Ruby.

Within minutes after Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy, L. Gordon Shanglin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas field office of the FBI, had mobilized his 30 agents and Mr. Hoover ordered 20 more agents to proceed to Dallas at once from such areas as Oklahoma City, New Orleans and other Texas cities. But until President Johnson made it official on Monday, November 25, the FBI had no legal or official status of any kind in the assassination of President Kennedy or the subsequent death of his Marxist slayer.

This nebulous role almost certainly made the investigation less efficient than if the FBI had had the power to take charge from the outset. Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmins of Dallas said the lack of a Federal law on the crime seriously hindered the investigation. Many on a higher level than that are in full agreement.

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and Senator Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, have introduced bills in the Senate, now referred to the Judiciary Committee, making it a Federal crime to assassinate a President and to enable Federal authorities to move promptly in event of an assassination. Senator Proxmire's bill covers the President, Vice President and Chief Justice. The Eastland bill covers all those in the Presidential succession. In the House, Representative Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill making it a Federal crime to assault the President or Vice President.

As the law stands today, it is a crime to assault or to kill Federal Judges, United States Attorneys or Marshals and a wide variety of others in performance of their duty, including Indian Field Service agents, NASA guards, Federal game wardens, FBI employes, customs or narcotics agents, postal inspectors, prison guards and others. But it is still not against the law of the United States to kill a President. Congress should correct this absurdity now.

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Lee H. Oswald
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Lee H.
Council

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

DEC 18 1963

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All the Facts

WHILE REPORTS indicate that the FBI investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy clearly supports the charge that Lee Harvey Oswald was the murderer there are other questions related to this tragedy which the Warren Commission must do its best to answer.

If we hope to improve the security system for President Johnson and future Presidents then it is of the utmost importance that we learn what went wrong in providing for proper surveillance of Oswald.

It may be said that Dallas, as well as many other cities in the country, harbor all sorts of persons who dislike the nation's leaders and their policies. But Lee Harvey Oswald was just not a routine case. He was a known defector to the Soviet Union. He was a known promoter of pro-Castro propaganda. He was not an ordinary opponent to the Administration but one who had even gone to Russia for a while and married a Russian girl.

Now with this known background we cannot help but wonder why he was not checked out in advance of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Why wasn't his name on the "risk" list of Dallas authorities given to the Secret Service by the FBI in advance security preparations? If he had been given this usual checkout it would have become known that he had only recently taken employment in the building along the route which the President was to travel. This would have ~~been~~ a more ~~com~~pelling reason to keep him under surveillance.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1. Elkins Inter-Mountain Elkins, W. Va.

Date: 12/17/63
Edition: Only
Author:
Editor: Mrs. Jack T. Kuzum
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

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These questions cannot be brushed over lightly. There are others that come to mind having to do with the Secret Service protection in the motorcade itself. The agents usually walk or run right alongside of the President's car. But in this instance Mrs. Kennedy had to climb out on the back of the car to beckon a Secret Service agent for assistance.

Even when it became known that the shots were fired from the book depository building why wasn't this building sealed off until a more thorough questioning of all persons therein carried out? As it happened Oswald was permitted to walk out of the building and take still another life.

The American people will not be satisfied merely with a reassurance that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal shots at the President. They will want to know all the circumstances surrounding this unforgettable tragedy. Because in learning all of the facts we can better establish safeguards to protect against ever again going through such a dreadful happening.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Potentially Dangerous

Perhaps the most important phase of the FBI's report on Lee Harvey Oswald will prove to be that dealing with his background of mental illness. When he was 13, he underwent a court-ordered psychiatric examination in New York.

The psychiatrist's report said Oswuld showed schizophrenic tendencies and was potentially dangerous. But the judge did not follow the recommendation that he be committed to an institution for unruly youths.

All this is a pattern too familiar in America. In many cases of murder or other violence it is revealed that earlier psychiatric evidence showed the potential for danger in the person who ultimately committed the crime. Society paid no attention, or if it did, it lost interest much too soon.

Psychiatry is not an exact science, but it has made progress in detection, treatment and prevention of mental illness. Courts need to make better use of this knowledge to prevent crime.

It is possible the assassination of President Kennedy might have been prevented a decade ago if a court had heeded the advice of a psychiatrist it appointed. Crime can be reduced greatly if society will heed the warning signals in human behavior.

Tele. Room .....
Miss Holmes ....
Miss Gandy.....

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

___THE SUN

___THE EVENING SUN

___THE SUNDAY SUN

___THE BALTIMORE NEWS POST

___THE SUNDAY AMERICAN

___BALTIMORE, MD.

2 EVENING CAPITAL ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Date: 12/16/63
Edition: EVENING
Author:
Editor: (MANAGING) ELMER M. JACKSON, (III)
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY
Character: 11/22/63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: Baltimore

☐ Being Investigated

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A Lesson From Oswald

By Henry J. Taylor

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S New Orleans letters to the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee headquarters pack a typical warning if carefully read. These letters prove that dead men do tell tales. Why should news facilities be made a patsy by such a punk?

No wonder vicious elements of all kinds among us can do what they do with few numbers and very little money.

Oswald reports: ". . . We managed to picket the Fleet when it came in . . . Then on Aug. 16 I organized a Fair Play for Cuba demonstration of three people. This demonstration was given considerable coverage by (New Orleans) WDSU-TV channel 6 and also by our channel 4 TV station. Due to that I was invited to appear on the TV show called 'Latin-American Focus.' After the 15-minute interview I was flooded with callers and invitations to debate. . . . You can I think be happy with the developing situation here."

Now, the mission of America's news media is freedom; its cargo, truth. This contrasts magnificently with Russia. But in this Oswald operation, freedom of speech has nothing whatever to do with Oswald and the mistake made. Instead, responsibility of the press has a great deal to do with it.

Oswald represented nothing except his own scheme, as his letters themselves reveal, and the committee prop he and the two other bums leaned on was a discoverable fraud.

Moreover, for years such methods have been exposed so clearly that you'd think the Oswalds among us, and their publicity objective, would be as easy to spot as a barracuda in a bathtub. Yet how simple to elevate his "cause" (three people) onto hundreds of thousands of TV sets.

Countless newspapers and air outlets avoid this trap. And it's not a question of any medium endorsing any "cause" like Oswald's. The Oswalds among us or the George Lincoln Rockwells or such of every hue don't expect endorsement. They'd drop dead with surprise if they got it. What they want is what Oswald reported he was getting: Attention by respected media.

The enormous anti-segregation march in Washington was legitimate news and so are numerous other demonstrations. But who did the demonstrators really represent who dumped garbage on New York's City Hall steps in their segregation protest? These people got their publicity just the same. So did an exhibitionist horde of snag-toothed females who promptly handcuffed themselves to police car wheels as soon as cameras began to click.

In fact, who hasn't seen utter lethargy in many organized demonstrations (also the high percentage of juveniles) until cameras came around--as expected--to put their pictures in the papers? And how many, in their lifetime, would get their pictures in the paper any other way? Much civic disorder would disappear overnight, and without injustice to anyone, if more cameras refused co-operation with elements as unrepresentative as they are shallow.

One look at Oswald on the street, one sentence of what he was spewing and the Castro enemy handbills he was distributing should have shown media operators that still another clique was trying to abuse their public facilities by getting itself the air

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 12-16-63

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Was Kennedy Assassination Preventable?

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

Was the assassination of President Kennedy preventable?

The question has been troubling Americans since the President fell mortally wounded Nov. 22 in Dallas, Tex. It will concern the blue-ribbon commission appointed by President Johnson to conduct a definitive investigation of the assassination.

It is in the nature of Americans to seek the cause of minor and monumental events. And in their quest for some place to lay the blame—if any one can be held responsible—many have cast their eyes on the FBI and the Secret Service. Neither agency will say how many, but each has received hundreds of angry letters questioning their roles in the tragedy.

"Why didn't you have more agents protecting the President?" asked one irate letter-writer of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. "And why didn't your men search the buildings along the route? Is it you don't have enough money to do the job?"

Like many other U. S. citizens the writer was unaware that the duty of guarding the President and his family (as well as officials immediately in line of succession to the Presidency) falls within the province of the Secret Service.

Suppressing counterfeiting is its original job. But the paramount mission of its 400 agents is protecting the President. (Occasionally, the Secret Service will take on a special chore, such as safeguarding the "Mona Lisa" during the famous painting's U. S. visit.)

FBI NOT DERELICT

Generally overlooked in the enormity of the Dallas shooting, is the fact that the FBI assumes no extra duties when the President travels.

Nor does the FBI draw up a "risk list" of potentially dangerous individuals living in a city or area where the President plans to visit. A report that a Dallas "risk list" was given to the Secret Service but did not include the name of Lee Harvey Oswald suggested that the FBI was derelict in its duty.

As part of its normal procedure, the FBI compiles and makes available to the Secret Service a running report on persons considered a menace to the best interest of the U. S., including extremists. It includes 2,000 Marxists in the U. S., members of the Communist Party, officials and ex-officio members of Communist-bloc diplomatic missions and persons held to be potential assassins.

In the event a threat, no matter how remote, is made against the President, the FBI informs the Secret Service with urgent speed, first by telephone and then via normal liaison channels.

Since the report is kept up-to-the-minute, the FBI is not compelled to draft a special list when the President travels. To illustrate the timeliness and thoroughness of its report, the FBI recalls that the day following Pearl Harbor, its agents picked up 2,000 German-American Bundists and Japanese nationals within a few hours.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The New York Times
The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Date

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HAD OSWALD'S BACKGROUND

FBI spokesmen maintain Oswald was omitted from its report because he had never made threats or displayed violent tendencies. Nonetheless, the FBI was cognizant of Oswald's background as a Marxist. Agents interviewed him several times after he returned to the U. S. from Russia in June, 1962. Prior to the assassination, they knew he was in Dallas and that he was employed at the Texas school book depository, where the fatal shots were traced.

They concede they were unaware of his last address since he moved so frequently. They also admit he was not under surveillance [illegible]

Another popular [illegible] jurisdiction in the assassinat[illegible] of the President, despite its domestic and [illegible] sions, was a local crime. If Oswald had lived, he would have been prosecuted, not by the Department of Justice, but by the state of Texas.

Furthermore, the FBI was not charged with the responsibility of gathering evidence until ordered by President Johnson, after Oswald himself was killed. The FBI, however, did move into the case, because of the magnitude of the crime.

SOME ARE COVERED

Proposals now are being heard to make the slaying of a President a Federal offense. Ironically, the FBI has long had jurisdiction over lesser officials such as Federal game wardens, National Park Service officers and agents of the Indian Field Service.

Co-operation of the FBI, which is an arm of the Justice Department, and the Secret Service, the investigating arm of the Treasury, has frequently been questioned. Yet, there is no tangible evidence that the efficiency of the two agencies has suffered because of jurisdictional friction. In rare instances, the FBI loans the Secret Service some of its men. This occurred the day of President Kennedy's funeral. The Secret Service asked the FBI for 50 to 100 agents to supplement the force guarding the visiting heads of state. The request, of course, was promptly granted.

The Secret Service, founded in 1865 to halt the flow of counterfeit money, was given the responsibility of protecting the President in 1901 following the assassination of President McKinley, the third President to die at the hand of an assassin in 37 years.

Until the murder of President Kennedy, the Secret Service had successfully guarded every one of its charges, thereby creating the legend it was infallible.

Whether this caused the Secret Service to lower its guard, if only for a moment is up to the Presidential commission to decide.

KENNEDY IMPATIENT

Secret Service agents, proud of their past performance, rile at the idea. They maintain a President is only as safe as he allows himself to be. President Kennedy was impatient with efforts by his protectors to build a wall between him and the people. This, he claimed, was anathema to an open society. Perhaps, but it also makes the Secret Service job more difficult.

The Secret Service carefully surveys the route in every city the President visits. But, the agency notes, it would be impossible to check every room in every building facing the Presidential route.

Nagging questions remain unanswered. For instance; why wasn't Gerald A. Behn, Secret Service agent in charge of the White House detail, in Dallas Nov. 22? And why wasn't Oswald considered a menace? He had a record of being a Marxist, had lived in Russia, married a Russian woman, had sought to renounce U. S. citizenship, worked on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba group and had written veiled threatening letters to U. S. officials.

62-350 (4-1-62)

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Research Bares Oswald Tangled Past

Documentary Report Is Given on Introvert

EDITOR'S NOTE—Massive research has exposed in glaring detail the tangled personality of Lee Harvey Oswald, a man publicly unknown a month ago. Here is a comprehensive, documentary report on that research and what it reveals about the man accused of slaying the 35th President of the United States.

By JULES LOH

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — No amount of tears will wash away a single line of the dark history written Nov. 22.

But as long as the eternal flame flickers on Arlington's green slope, the search will go on for some glimmer of motive behind the horribly well-aimed shots. The life of the man accused of firing them will continue to be explored.

Much is known of Lee Harvey Oswald—though the ultimate explanation for his alleged crime may remain forever locked in his grave.

Examination of his tangled past reveals a frustrated introvert, rudderless, undisciplined and self-deluded.

He was a high school dropout who thought of himself as an intellectual but couldn't even spell well. His goal was to be a worker in a Communist state but he couldn't hold a job. He deplored restriction of personal freedom but wouldn't let his wife wear lipstick. He craved the communal life but alienated every friend he ever made.

He left the Marine Corps out of supposed concern for his mother's welfare then deserted her three days later with $1,000 in his pocket. He denounced exploitation of one's fellow man and skipped out on his rent.

He glorified the Soviet Union while in America, and America while in the Soviet Union. He regarded himself as an authority on Marxism but made a complete ass of himself when he tried to explain it on a television show. He sought to join political [illegible] knowledge [illegible] never progressed beyond tired slogans.

Oswald was born in New Orleans on Oct. 18, 1939, two months after his father, Robert E. Lee Oswald, died of a heart attack.

His mother, whose maiden name is Marguerite Claverie, had been married once before to a stevedore named John Pic. According to her, Pic left her when she became pregnant after two years of marriage because he didn't want children. The child, John E. Pic, was born in 1932 and now is in the Air Force stationed at San Antonio Tex.

Eighteen months after her divorce Marguerite married Oswald and bore her first son by him in 1934. The boy, named for his father, now is a brick salesman in Denton, Tex.

Although her second husband was a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. salesman, Mrs. Oswald said that when he died he left her with only a $3,500 policy to support her family of four.

She put the boys in the Bethlehem Lutheran School, a boarding school for children orphaned or with one parent, and went to work. Then in 1945, when Lee was 5½, she married Edwin A. Eckdahl, a Boston electrical engineer who was working in the South.

The same year they sent the two older boys off to a Mississippi boarding school and moved to Fort Worth, taking Lee with them.

The youngster enrolled in the Lily B. Clayton Elementary School on Jan. 27, 1947. Because his birthday came in October he didn't enter first grade until he was almost 7 years old. His grades were above average, mostly Bs.

At home, however, things were somewhat below average.

In the spring of 1948, Eckdahl sued for divorce. He claimed his wife had nagged him incessantly about money, had thrown a bottle at his head, scratched him, struck him, flung a cookie jar at him, and once when he was ducking a vase he wrenched his arm so violently it became paralyzed.

He divorced her with a $1,500 settlement. She returned to her former name, Oswald, and bought a small bungalow in a different neighborhood. Lee transferred to the Ridglea West Elementary School.

His fourth-grade teacher, Emma Livingston, remembers him as a child of average intelligence but low achievement. He was a poor speller, poor reader, got Ds in arithmetic. On an IQ test taken when he was 10, however, he scored 103—a shade above average.

"I felt nobody at home was helping him with his school work," Mrs. Livingston said. So she coached him in his lessons after school. In return, Lee once brought her a present—a mongrel pup from his dog's litter.

Mrs. Livingston recalls that she was concerned about Oswald because he went home for lunch every day and she knew his mother worked.

"Does she leave a lunch for you in the refrigerator?" she asked.

"No. I eat soup."

"Does she open the can for you before she leaves?"

"No. I can open a can of soup as good as anybody."

In August 1952, Mrs. Oswald and Lee, 13, moved to a three-room furnished apartment in New York's East Bronx to be near her oldest son, John Pic, by then a married serviceman. Mrs. Oswald got a job as a sales clerk.

Lee enrolled in the Trinity Lutheran School in October but remained only three weeks before transferring to the seventh-grade class at Junior High No. 117. When his mother moved to a different apartment four months later, he transferred to Junior High No. 44.

From the first day he arrived

66 JAN 15 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 20 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/15/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 8 1964

New York he couldn't get ng. The kids teased him out his drawi, and he couldn't ke it. He didn't want to go to hool, and often would turn ound and go back home as on as his mother was out of ght. In three months he was sent 47 times.

Warning Given by Psychiatrists

The truant officer picked him p and took him to the Bronx Children's Court and in April 953, Judge Hubert T. Delaney ent him to the Youth House for Boys.

For four weeks Oswald underwent examinations by Dr. Renatus Hartogs, the chief psychiatrist, who concluded that unless the boy received treatment he was possibly in for trouble far more serious than skipping school.

He found Oswald to have a schizoid personality—an underlying, hidden, almost passive tendency toward aggression. He was, in short, potentially dangerous. He was given to violence, had fantasies involving violence, hated authority, and though outwardly calm harbored much hidden anger.

He was referred to two private institutions, but neither had room. A third wasn't geared to handle his type of case. A fourth, recalls his former probation officer, declined to accept Oswald because his mother wouldn't cooperate.

"Please keep out of family affairs," she insisted.

BACK TO N. O.

The probation officer, John Carro, remembers asking Oswald about his mother, whether or not he loved her.

"She's my mother," he replied. "I guess I do."

In December, Mrs. Oswald left New York without notice and took Lee back to New Orleans.

They moved into a house at 809 French St., a well-kept, middle-income neighborhood in the city's Lakeview area. Lee entered the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High and, except for poor grades, appeared to get along just fine. The following year he missed only nine days of school and his marks had risen close to the school average.

When Oswald finished his year and a half at Beauregard his mother had moved to a new address, 126 Exchange Place. The street, fronted by saloons, runs for three blocks off gaudy Canal Street into the heart of the French Quarter.

Oswald noted the change of address—and observed that the home had no telephone—on a personal history questionnaire which also yielded other nuggets of personal information.

For example, he listed his religious affiliation as Lutheran but drew a line through the blank asking what church he atttended. To a question asking whether he had any close friends in school, Oswald answered no. The next question was, "If so, name two." He wrote in two names — then erased them both. In completing the form he misspelled both his mother's and his father's names.

Oswald left Beauregard Junior High that summer and on Sept. 8, 1955, enrolled in Warren Easton High School. He remained in high school only 23 days but, again, gave no indication of maladjustment.

"We called the kids who were troublemakers 'characters,'" said school official James E. Dean Jr. "If Oswald had been a character I would have remembered him. As it was, his name never came up."

With Permission, He Quits School

Even so, 11 days before his 16th birthday Oswald dropped out of school—with his mother's permission.

"Because we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month," she informed school officials in a penciled note dated Oct. 7, 1955, "Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you."

But the Oswalds didn't move to San Diego, or any place. Lee tried to join the Marines but was too young. He took several jobs, mostly as a messenger boy, and otherwise just moped around. He spent a lot of time at the public library.

His mother would recall this period years later and remark: "He brought home books on Marxism and socialism, but I didn't worry. You can't protect children from everything — just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, if those books are so bad why are they there where any child can get hold of them?"

One book Oswald got hold of contained the grandiloquent thunderings of Karl Marx. The truculent youth with a ninth-grade education drank in the nostrums of "Das Kapital" and became a worshipful disciple.

Oswald remained out of school a year, then in mid-September he and his mother moved back to Fort Worth where he enrolled in Arlington Heights High. He didn't last long there either.

On Oct. 24, 1956, a week after his 17th birthday, he joined the Marines and reported with 79 other recruits for boot training at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Oswald was assigned to Platoon 2060.

"He always said he hated the outfit," recalled Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, N.Y. "We all thought it was the usual gripes of a guy in the service. He was somewhat of a problem."

Oswald served in Japan and the Philippines, won a private first class stripe and a good conduct medal—but lost the stripe when he ran afoul of such rules as those which prohibit packing a gun and fighting with noncoms.

By one account, Oswald's unauthorized pistol was discovered when he dropped it on the floor of the barracks and it went off. Oswald remarked to a friend later that the shot "was no accident."

"That's one way to warn people to leave you alone," his friend said.

"You bet," replied Oswald.

For a Marine, Oswald was a poor hand as a rifleman. During his first year he barely qualified as a sharpshooter; the second year he barely qualified at all. He had to score at least 190 to make marksman, the lowest category, and Oswald scored 191.

In July 1959, Oswald's mother told him in a letter that she had become ill and needed his help. He then was serving as a radar operator with Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif. Oswald applied for a hardship discharge and was released from service in Santa Ana, Calif., on Sept. 11. He went straight home to Fort Worth.

Deserts Mother, Can't Be Located

He stayed with his mother three days, sleeping on a rollaway bed in her tiny apartment. Then, as she recalls it, he said to her, "I think I could earn more money for both of us if I got a job aboard a ship."

He left for New Orleans with $1,000 which he had saved in the Marines. Two and a half weeks later Mrs. Oswald received a letter from her son saying he was headed for Europe.

The previous spring, while still in service, Oswald had applied for admission to the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland. (The institution isn't a college in the normal sense; it offers a one-year liberal arts course). Oswald was accepted, but never showed up.

Trying to trace her son's whereabouts, Mrs. Oswald wrote to the school asking if it had any information.

"So far as we knew he had simply disappeared," said Dr. Robert H. Schacht of Providence, R.I., chairman of the school's American admissions committee.

Oswald hadn't disappeared. Since Oct. 13, he had been in Moscow passing himself off at the Metropole Hotel as a shipping export agent. On Oct. 31, he walked into the U.S. Embas-

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sy, slapped his passport down on a desk, and said he had applied for Soviet citizenship.

The embassy suggested he had better not sign any papers until he was sure the Soviet Union would accept him. Nonetheless, two days later Oswald swore out an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the Soviet Socialist Republic didn't particularly want him. They refused him citizenship, told him he could live there as an alien resident.

Oswald got a job in a factory at Minsk, where two significant things happened to him: He married a comely brunette pharmacist named Marina Nicholaevna in the summer of 1961; and he became bitterly disenchanted with life in the Soviet Union. Too many restrictions on his freedom, he said.

WRITES CONNALLY

He argued on behalf of the United States at informal gatherings, and later, when he returned to America, he would attempt to write a book denouncing communism.

When word of Oswald's defection reached America the Marine Corps changed the nature of his discharge to "undesirable." Oswald learned of it through his mother, and became infuriated.

He wrote a letter to Navy Secretary John B. Connally: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fied (sic) U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman."

In light of what has happened since, the threat seems to have a morbid significance. Connally, now governor of Texas, was shot through the shoulder while riding in the presidential limousine Nov. 22.

A year later, in January 1962, Oswald wrote another letter—to Texas Sen. John G. Tower. He claimed he wanted out of the Soviet Union, had been trying to get an exit visa for 18 months.

"I beseech you, Senator Tower," he wrote, "to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will."

DEPARTS MOSCOW

The senator sent the request through channels and the State Department decided Oswald had not expatriated himself, and would be allowed to leave.

But Oswald was broke. He couldn't pay the passage for his wife and by then, a 4-month-old daughter, June Lee. The State Department loaned him $435.71—which Oswald later repaid—and he and his family left Moscow at the end of May 1962.

They sailed to Rotterdam, and on June 3 left aboard the Holland - America liner Maasdam bound for Hoboken, N.J. They arrived June 13 with six suitcases, one bag, and no money. A member of the Traveler's Aid Society, Spas Raiken, met them on the pier.

"It was like pulling teeth to get information out of him," Raiken said.

Among bits of "information" he did give Raiken was this whopper: He had been a Marine on duty with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow when he met and married his wife.

ORDERS RIFLE

Raiken put the Oswalds on a bus for New York where they stayed the night at the Times Square Hotel, then took a plane to Fort Worth.

They lived for a month with Oswald's mother while he looked for work. Finally he got a job with a sheet metal company, but it didn't last long. He moved his family to Dallas—and that was the last his mother saw of him until he was in jail accused of assassinating the president.

Oswald drifted from one menial job to another in Dallas. He didn't keep any of them long enough to make ends meet. But he did, in March, scrape up enough to order a $12.78 Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5mm rifle and a $7.17 four-power telescopic sight from Klein's sporting goods store in Chicago. He had it sent to a Dallas post office box he had rented under the name A. Hidell.

The Oswalds began to make a few acquaintances among the city's small community of Russian-speaking persons- although few, if any, could get along well with him. At one gathering last February, however, they met Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine. Mrs. Paine felt sorry for Mrs. Oswald, and they became fast friends.

In May, the sympathetic Mrs. Paine took Mrs. Oswald to live with her for two weeks. Oswald had been out of a job since April, drawing $33-a-week unemployment compensation, and decided to try to find work in New Orleans.

He did. He got a job as an oiler in a coffee warehouse on May 10—and on July 19 he was fired for incompetence.

Two weeks after he landed the job Oswald notified his wife, and Mrs. Paine drove her and the baby to New Orleans to join him. They moved into a white frame house at 4907 Magazine St.

READS SPY NOVELS

During this time Oswald got a library card—growling at the clerk when she asked for identification—and checked out several Ian Fleming spy novels, a book about John F. Kennedy titled "Portrait of a President," two novels by Aldous Huxley, a number of anti-Communist works on the Soviet Union and China—and a book describing the assassination of Huey Long.

Also, on June 25, he dropped by the federal courthouse and obtained a new passport, swearing, as required, that he never "sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state."

Oswald continued to draw Texas unemployment benefits the whole time he had his New Orleans warehouse job, but soon both sources of income ended and he turned to more exciting things.

POOR PANELIST

He described himself as an official of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and began working on behalf of the organization. In early August, while passing out leaflets saying "Viva Castro" and "Hands Off Cuba" he got into a fist fight with a group of anti-Castro Cubans and was fined $10 in City Court for disturbing the peace.

Shortly after that he was invited on a television panel show where he described himself as a Marxist, but denied he was a Communist. He stumbled all over himself trying to express his beliefs cogently, and never did.

On Sept. 23, Mrs. Paine again came to the Oswalds' rescue, driving to New Orleans and returning with the baby and Mrs. Oswald who was then eight months' pregnant. Oswald said he was going to travel on to Houston and see if he could get a job there. He left the following day—owing two weeks' rent.

Wants Transit Visa to Russia Again

On Sept. 26 he showed up, not in Houston, but in the Mexican border town of Nuevo Laredo. He bought a $5.71 bus ticket to Mexico City where he checked into a $1.28 room at the Comercio Hotel.

Next morning, he went to the Cuban Foreign Ministry and applied for a transit visa to the Soviet Union. He was told he first would have to get authorization from Havana, and that would take time. Oswald stormed out and slammed the door.

The following day he went to the Soviet consulate where he was similarly informed that the application would have to be submitted through Moscow and it could take up to three months. Again, Oswald angrily stalked out.

WIFE BEARS GIRL

He left Mexico City on Oct. 2, arrived in Nuevo Laredo the next morning and headed for Dallas, 475 miles away. When he got there Oct. 4 he took a bed at the YMCA and the next day found a $7-a-week room where he lived for 10 days. Then he moved to an $8-a-week room at 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section. Oddly, he registered as O. H. Lee, a back play on his name.

He drew at least one more $33 unemployment check and then, on Oct. 15, landed a job at the Texas School Book Depository. Again it was Mrs. Paine who helped him. She had heard from a neighbor who worked there, Wesley B. Frazier, that the depository manager, O. V. Truly, was looking for help.

Oswald went to see Truly, indicated he was recently honor-

ably discharged from the Marines and, as a matter of fact, had had some officer experience. He said his wife was expecting any day and he needed a job. (The baby, Audrey Marina Rachel, was born Oct. 20.) Truly took Oswald on as a $1.25-an-hour order filler, found him to be pleasant and industrious.

DEADLY SHOT

On weekends, Oswald would visit his wife and children who still lived with Mrs. Paine at her home in Irving, 10 miles away. During the week he stayed at his 5x12-foot room.

On the weekend of Nov. 9-10, however, and again on Nov. 17 —and maybe even on Nov. 20— he went to the Sportsdrome public gun range at nearby Grand Prairie to practice with his rifle.

He worked hard at it, and acquired an amazing degree of proficiency. His skill fascinated others who frequented the range: consistently tight groups of bullet holes clustered in the bullseyes of target after target.

At up to 100 yards, they recalled, Oswald was deadly.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Mind of Lee Oswald —His Psychiatrist's View

By JOSEPH WERSHBA

If Lee Harvey Oswald was President Kennedy's assassin, why did he do it? What was his motive? Could it have been political?

Is it possible Oswald was a "Manchurian Candidate"—an indoctrinated and whitewashed zombie sent in by a conspiracy as a long-fused time bomb? And if Oswald was the assassin, why did he break the so-called assassin's pattern, —by refusing to admit his act?

Dr. Reonatus Hartogs, the Youth House psychiatrist who diagnosed young Oswald 10 years ago as "potentially dangerous," gave his answers to these and other aspects of the assassination in an interview with The New York Post Saturday.

"I'm convinced there was no political motivation," says Hartogs. "The motive for people like Oswald is to avenge his grudge against the whole world. He picked the one symbol of power worthy of matching all his frustrations—the President.

"A person like Oswald—his early history, his conditioning, his behavior in later years — showed all the qualifications of a political murderer, even though politics had nothing to do with it.

"The potentially dangerous child who later on actually becomes a killer may engage in his final violent act as an unconscious means to forestall the total deterioration of his personality into psychosis," says Hartogs. "Such a person actually protects himself against total breakdown by committing murder.

"A person like Oswald, with passive-aggressive tendencies—

66 JAN 13 1964

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 NEW YORK POST

Date: 12/15/63
Edition: WEEKEND BLUE FINA
Author: JOSEPH WERSHBA
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

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128 JAN 1 1964

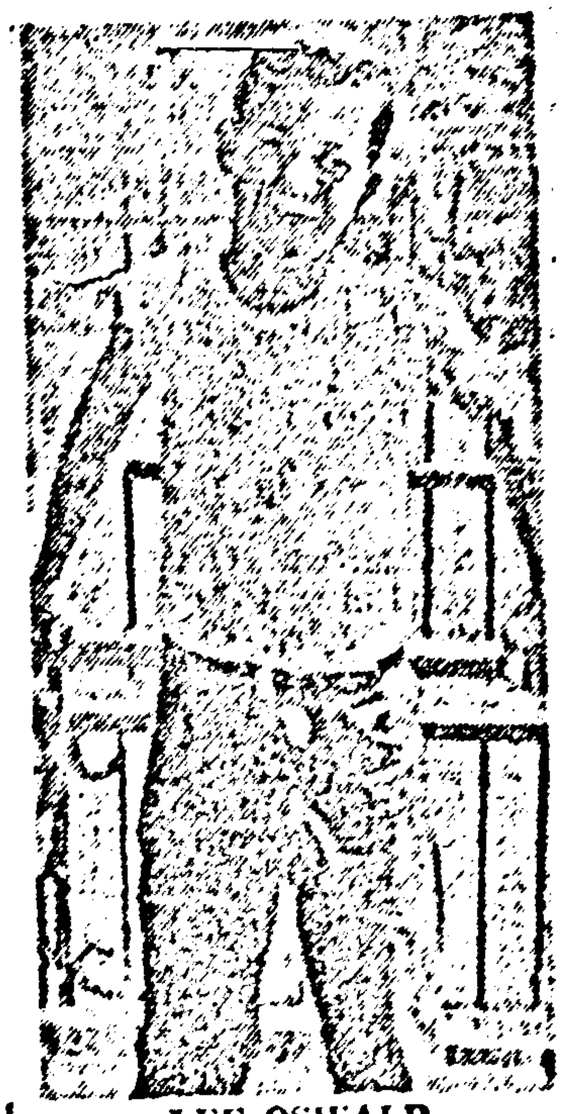
that is, suppressed feelings of great violence—resents a lifetime of being pushed to the sidelines. His dangerous tendencies may reflect early sexual conflicts. Most frequently, these conflicts are deep-seated fears of latent homosexual tendencies.

"He may fear impotence, he may fear inadequacies. He denies these fears by becoming power-thirsty and destructive. He culminates his career of 'injustice-collecting by committing a supreme, catastrophic act of violence and power.

"In this way, he denies his insufficiency, his impotence, his unimportance, and his fears of homosexuality. He has committed an act of power. He has shown his masculinity.

"Such a person would easily deny guilt in assassination. 'I can get away with killing somebody—and I can get away with denying it. I'm a bigger man than all of them put together—the President, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Dallas police, and the whole country.'

"A person like Oswald has an all-devouring need to achieve and maintain a power position. He needs to display grandiose



LEE OSWALD
As a boy in The Bronx.

strength and social, as well as sexual adequacy.

"He didn't need any indoctrination. No one had sent him in," says Hartogs. "The violence came from within; he was his own best indoctrinator. He was not a paranoid personality when I saw him 10 years ago. But failing treatment, he developed into a paranoid.

"Oswald is in the public eye because of the enormity of the act—but there are dozens and dozens of children with similar case histories who become murderers and rapists in later life."

DREW PEARSON

ON

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

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DREW PEARSON SAYS: DELIBERATE FBI LEAK HINDERS OSWALD PROBE; HOOVER DOESN'T RELISH FBI ITSELF BEING INVESTIGATED; JOHNSON HAD TOUGH JOB GETTING WARREN TO SERVE ON INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

Lee Harvey Oswald

WASHINGTON--THERE WAS A VERY IMPORTANT BACKSTAGE BYPLAY WHEN THE FBI SUBMITTED ITS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

REAL FACT WAS THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER, 69-YEAR-OLD DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, WANTED TO PUBLISH THE REPORT IMMEDIATELY. THIS WOULD HAVE GOT THE FIRST JUMP ON A COMMISSION WHICH ACTUALLY IS INVESTIGATING THE FBI. IT'S ALSO INVESTIGATING THE SECRET SERVICE, REPORTED FAILURE TO COOPERATE BETWEEN THE TWO AT DALLAS, AND ANY INEFFICIENCY BY EITHER.

WHAT THE PUBLIC DOESN'T REALIZE IS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF WARREN HARDING THE FBI ITSELF IS UNDER INVESTIGATION. THE FBI IS NOT ACCUSTOMED TO BEING INVESTIGATED. IT'S ACCUSTOMED TO DO THE INVESTIGATING ITSELF AND HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL AND FEARED AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT. MOST NEWSPAPERMEN AND MOST CONGRESSMEN DO NOT CRITICIZE THE FBI.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON KNEW THE FBI WOULD BE IN FOR INVESTIGATION AND ALSO KNEW THE SACROSANCT POSITION OF THE FBI WHEN HE WENT TO GREAT PAINS TO PICK A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF UNIMPEACHABLE INTEGRITY TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE KNEW, JUST FROM READING THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, WAS THAT THE FBI HAD EITHER FALLEN DOWN ON ITS PART OF THE JOB IN DALLAS OR ELSE WAS NOT COOPERATING WITH THE SECRET SERVICE. THERE HAS LONG BEEN A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FRICTION BETWEEN THESE TWO AGENCIES, ONE OF WHICH GETS THE MAJOR HEADLINES; THE OTHER, THE SECRET SERVICE, WHICH GOES ABOUT ITS BUSINESS WITHOUT SEEKING PUBLICITY.

THE DATE ON WHICH THE FBI INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT FIRST WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN NOV. 16, JUST SIX DAYS BEFORE THE TRAGEDY. LATER REPORTS INDICATE THE DATE MAY HAVE BEEN OCT. 16.

HOWEVER, WHAT IS CERTAIN IS THAT THE FBI AT FIRST TRIED TO COVER UP THE FACT THAT IT HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT ALL AND ASKED ONE OF OSWALD'S FRIENDS NOT TO ADMIT TO THE PRESS THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN AROUND TO SEE HIM.

IT WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN A SHOCKING OVERSIGHT TO PERMIT AN UNSTABLE, IRRATIONAL YOUNG MAN WHO HAD LIVED IN RUSSIA, HAD PASSED OUT CIRCULARS FAVORING FIDEL CASTRO, AND QUITE RECENTLY HAD TAKEN A TRIP TO MEXICO TO CONTACT THE CUBAN EMBASSY, TO REMAIN BOTH UNWATCHED AND UNREPORTED TO THE SECRET SERVICE WHEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED THROUGH THE CITY IN WHICH HE LIVED AND PAST THE BUILDING IN WHICH HE WORKED.

IT'S NOW ESTABLISHED THAT THE FBI HAD KEPT TABS ON OSWALD AFTER HE CAME BACK FROM RUSSIA LAST YEAR, INTERVIEWED HIM LAST AUGUST WHEN HE WAS PASSING OUT PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS IN NEW ORLEANS, AND CHECKED ON HIM AGAIN WHEN HE RETURNED TO DALLAS. THEY EVEN CHECKED TWICE WITH MRS. RUTH PAINE, THE LADY WHO WAS LOOKING OUT FOR MRS. OSWALD WHILE PREGNANT, OSWALD BEING AWAY MOST OF THE TIME.

THE FBI LEARNED FROM MRS. PAINE EVEN THAT OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY, A STATE AGENCY LOCATED ALONG THE USUAL PARADE ROUTE THROUGH DALLAS.

DESPITE THIS, THE FBI NEITHER KEPT OSWALD UNDER SCRUTINY WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY PASSED THROUGH DALLAS, NOR DID IT GIVE HIS NAME TO THE SECRET SERVICE. THESE ARE SOME OF THE AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE PRELIMINARY PROBE OF THE DALLAS TRAGEDY WHICH EXPLAIN WHY THE FBI WANTED TO GET ITS VERSION OF THE STORY OUT TO THE NEWSPAPERS AHEAD OF THE STUDY BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

NOTE--WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION STEPPED IN TO PREVENT PUBLICATION, AN OFFICIAL FBI LEAK LET CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS OUT TO THE PRESS.

--WARREN GETS REBUFFED--

WHEN CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN REPORTED TO HIS EIGHT COLLEAGUES ON THE SUPREME COURT THAT HE WAS HEADING A COMMISSION TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, HE CAUGHT JURIDICAL HELL.

ALL OF HIS FELLOW JUSTICES UPBRAIDED HIM, EXCEPT JUSTICE ARTHUR GOLDBERG, WHO WAS RECENTLY

HOWEVER, JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, SENIOR MEMBER OF THE COURT IN BOTH TENURE AND SERVICE, SCOLDED HIS CHIEF FOR NOT FOLLOWING OUT THE COURT'S POLICY OF KEEPING OUT OF NON-COURT ACTIVITIES. OTHERS JOINED IN THE CRITICISM.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, DEFENDING HIMSELF, TOLD IN DETAIL OF THE ALMOST PLEADING SCENE BETWEEN HIM AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON. WHEN THE PRESIDENT FIRST STARTED TALKING, WARREN STARTED SHAKING HIS HEAD.

"I SEE YOU SHAKING YOUR HEAD," SAID THE PRESIDENT. "AND I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING. I ALSO KNOW WHAT YOU DID AS A YOUNG LIEUTENANT IN WORLD WAR I WHEN YOUR COUNTRY DRAFTED YOU. I'M NOT GOING TO DRAFT YOU. BUT I WANT YOU TO BE JUST AS GOOD A SOLDIER NOW WHEN YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU JUST AS MUCH AS IT DID THEN."

WARREN FINALLY YIELDED. HAVING DONE SO, AND HAVING BRAVED THE CRITICAL FIRE OF HIS OWN COLLEAGUES, HE WAS NOT ABOUT TO LET J. EDGAR HOOVER DECIDE THE FACTS IN THE TRAGEDY OF DALLAS EVEN BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION COULD START WORK.

(END M G R FOR RLEASE SAT.,DEC.14,1963)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

All the Facts

WHILE REPORTS indicate that the FBI investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy clearly supports the charge that Lee Harvey Oswald was the murderer there are other questions related to this tragedy whch the Warren Commission must do its best to answer.

If we hope to improve the security system for President Johnson and future Presidents then it is of the utmost importance that we learn what went wrong in providing for proper surveillance of Oswald.

It may be said that Dallas, as well as many other cities in the country, harbor all sorts of persons who dislike the nation's leaders and their policies. But Lee Harvey Oswald was just not a routine case. He was a known defector to the Soviet Union. He was a known promoter of pro-Castro propaganda. He was not an ordinary opponent to the Administration but one who had even gone to Russia for a while and married a Russian girl.

Now with this known background we cannot help but wonder why he was not checked out in advance of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Why wasn't his name on the "risk" list of Dallas authorities given to the Secret Service by the FBI in advance security preparations? If he had been given this usual checkout it would have become known that he had only recently taken employment in the building along the route which the President was to travel. This would have been a more compelling reason to keep him under surveillance.

These questions cannot be brushed over lightly. There are others that come to mind having to do with the Secret Service protection in the motorcade itself. The agents usually walk or run right alongside of the President's car. But in this instance Mrs. Kennedy had to climb out on the back of the car and beckon a Secret Service agent for assistance.

Even when it became known that the shots were fired from the book depository building why wasn't this building sealed off until a more thorough questioning of all persons therein carried out? As it happened Oswald was permitted to walk out of the building and take still another life.

The American people will not be satisfied merely with a reassurance that Oswald was the man who fired the fatal shots at the President. They will want to know all the circumstances surrounding this unforgettable tragedy. Because in learning all of the facts we can better establish safeguards to protect against ever again going through such a dreadful happening.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Wheeling News-Register

Wheeling, W. Va.

Page 6

Date: 12/13/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: HARRY HAMM
Title:

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THE STRANGE CASE OF THE DEFECTOR'S PASSPOR

Oswald puzzle deepens as new questions arise

By Jack A. Smith

ONE YEAR AFTER he returned to the United States following his two-and-one-half-year sojourn in the Soviet Union, during which he renounced his country and sought to affirm allegiance to the U.S.S.R., Lee H. Oswald applied to the State Department for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. After considering the application for one day, the department issued the passport June 25.

Why was the State Department so amenable in granting a passport to a self-proclaimed Marxist and one-time defector to visit the Soviet Union a second time? This is but one of two urgent questions raised during the last week to confront the Warren commission which is investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22—a murder Oswald is accused of committing.

AN FBI LINK? The other involves the possibility that Oswald was an undercover informant for the FBI. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported Dec. 8 that FBI agents attempted to recruit the alleged assassin shortly after he moved to Dallas from New Orleans in September. According to the newspaper, which did not indicate whether or not Oswald had accepted the FBI assignment, an agent "named Hosty" (Joseph Hosty, of the Dallas bureau) had a lengthy discussion with the former defector in a car outside the home where his family was staying in Irving, Texas.

During his stay in New Orleans and Dallas, Oswald claimed to be the chairman of local Fair Play for Cuba Committees—groups that did not exist in those cities, according to national FPCC—and received considerable publicity for his pro-Castro activities. In New Orleans, however, he is known to have offered his services to a Cuban counterrevolutionary group.

It is an open question whether the seven-member Warren commission will delve into these and other questions that involve matters of national security and the prestige of the investigative agencies on which the panel depends.

THE FBI REPORT: The commission headed by Chief Justice Warren received on Dec. 10 the much-publicized FBI report indicating—according to leaks—that the former Marine is guilty of firing three shots from the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository, two of which sufficed to kill America's 35th President. The report contains information collected from the Dallas Police force, U.S. Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI itself. Each of these agencies may have reason to be circumspect about particular aspects of the case against Oswald as they relate to their own organization. The panel has been granted subpena powers, but that is no guarantee that it will be able to uncover information not already supplied by the four police agencies.

- If the Secret Service were lax in protecting the President, would this appear in the official report?
- If Jack Ruby—the nightclub operator who murdered Oswald Nov. 24—was allowed in proximity of the accused assassin because of past services rendered, would the Dallas police reveal this to the public?
- If the FBI had enlisted Oswald as an agent, would this appear in the official report?
- If Oswald had been involved in espionage activities for the U.S., would the CIA allow this to become known?

The composition of the panel itself is another problem. Five of its members are Republicans and three are Southerners. All but one have no investigatory experience—and he is Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA, who may be considered especially sensitive about the possibility of Oswald's being an American agent. Other members include Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), an ardent FBI support-

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The New Leader
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er, and conservative John J. McCloy.

PRESS LEAK: Portions of the FBI report condemning Oswald have been made public since the assassination, apparently to quell rumors of a "plot" to kill the President that are circulating around the world. The report, according to a "leak" from "various government sources," indicates that Oswald was "the lone and unaided assassin," who was later shot by Ruby, about whom "evidence is lacking of any personal acquaintance."

On Dec. 6 Dallas police charged that Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, a Dallas resident and ultra-rightist, who was narrowly missed by a bullet fired into his home April 10, shortly after Oswald had purchased the rifle allegedly used to kill Kennedy. Unable to prove, because of fragmentation, that the bullet was fired from the same rifle, police base their evidence on a statement said to have been made by Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina, and a reference to Walker that police said was found in the notebook belonging to the suspect. Neither the notebook nor the wife, who is being held incommunicado by federal agents, has been produced to substantiate the charge.

MOTHER'S BELIEF: Despite the mounting circumstantial evidence against her son, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told a news conference that she believes Oswald is innocent. She said her son probably became panic-stricken after the President was shot, fearing the crime would be attributed to him because he was a known defector and in the area of the crime. Thus, she said, he went home "to get a gun to protect himself."

Mrs. Oswald released to the press 16 of the 18 letters she received from her son during his stay in the Soviet Union. Two of the letters were withheld by the FBI. In his correspondence, Oswald indicated an eagerness to return to the U.S. and dissatisfaction with Russia. "Don't worry, mother," he wrote in one of the letters. "I will never become a Soviet citizen." In none of the letters did Oswald express anger toward the U.S. The letters confirm the statement made a week earlier by a Fort Worth public stenographer that Oswald was ~~bitterly~~ critical of the Soviet Union. The stenographer typed notes for a book dealing with the hardships Oswald said he encountered in Russia.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW: The Soviet Union is known to have distrusted Oswald during his entire residence. According to UPI, the Soviet consular file on the suspected assassin, turned over to the State Department as a goodwill gesture shortly after Kennedy's death, indicated "the Russians judged Oswald to be more of a crackpot than Communist."

Oswald is said to have sought an exit visa from the Soviet Union 11 months after writing an affidavit stating: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." Two years after signing the affirmation, Oswald wrote to Sen. John Tower of Texas, implying that he was being held in the Soviet Union against his wishes (although the Soviet Union rejected his citizenship bid). He returned to the U.S. five months later—in June, 1962.

It is not confirmed whether Oswald conferred with U.S. officials after his return, but past practice would make it probable that he had—on his own or the government's initiative. Considering the nature of the book he was writing, and his negative reaction to life in the Soviet Union, Oswald's application for a passport to revisit Russia one year later and the State Department's immediate consent raises a crucial point: for what purpose would he return?

A THEORY: Three months after receiving his passport, and either shortly before or after his alleged conversation with the FBI agent, Oswald showed up in Mexico City, where he sought travel visas at the Soviet and Cuban Embassies, both of which rejected his application. Oswald is reported to have become extremely angry in both cases and to have created a disturbance.

Two months later, the President was murdered. Emerging from these puzzling elements is the theory that Oswald, notoriously ambivalent with a history of

schizophrenic tendencies, attempted enlist himself as a U.S. agent; received approval from the government, but was frustrated by the suspicion of the Cuban and Soviet governments. In anger and revenge for his latest setback, it is postulated, he struck out at the nearest and most meaningful symbol of the oppression he felt he had experienced all his life—in this case the President of the United States, who was conveniently deposited before his gunsights shortly after noon Nov. 22.

POLICE CRITICIZED: Police handling of the circumstances surrounding the case against Oswald and his murder were severely criticized by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and several independent bar groups. The ACLU charged the Dallas police and prosecuting officials with gross violation of Oswald's civil liberties and said it would have been "simply impossible," had Oswald lived, for him to have obtained a fair trial. The organization also criticized the communications media.

In its indictment, the ACLU asked: 1) "How much time elapsed before he was advised of his right to counsel?" 2) "How much time elapsed before he was permitted access to a telephone to call his family and an attorney?" 3) "During what periods and for how long was Oswald interrogated?" 4) "What methods of interrogation were used?" 5) "Was he advised of his right to remain silent?"

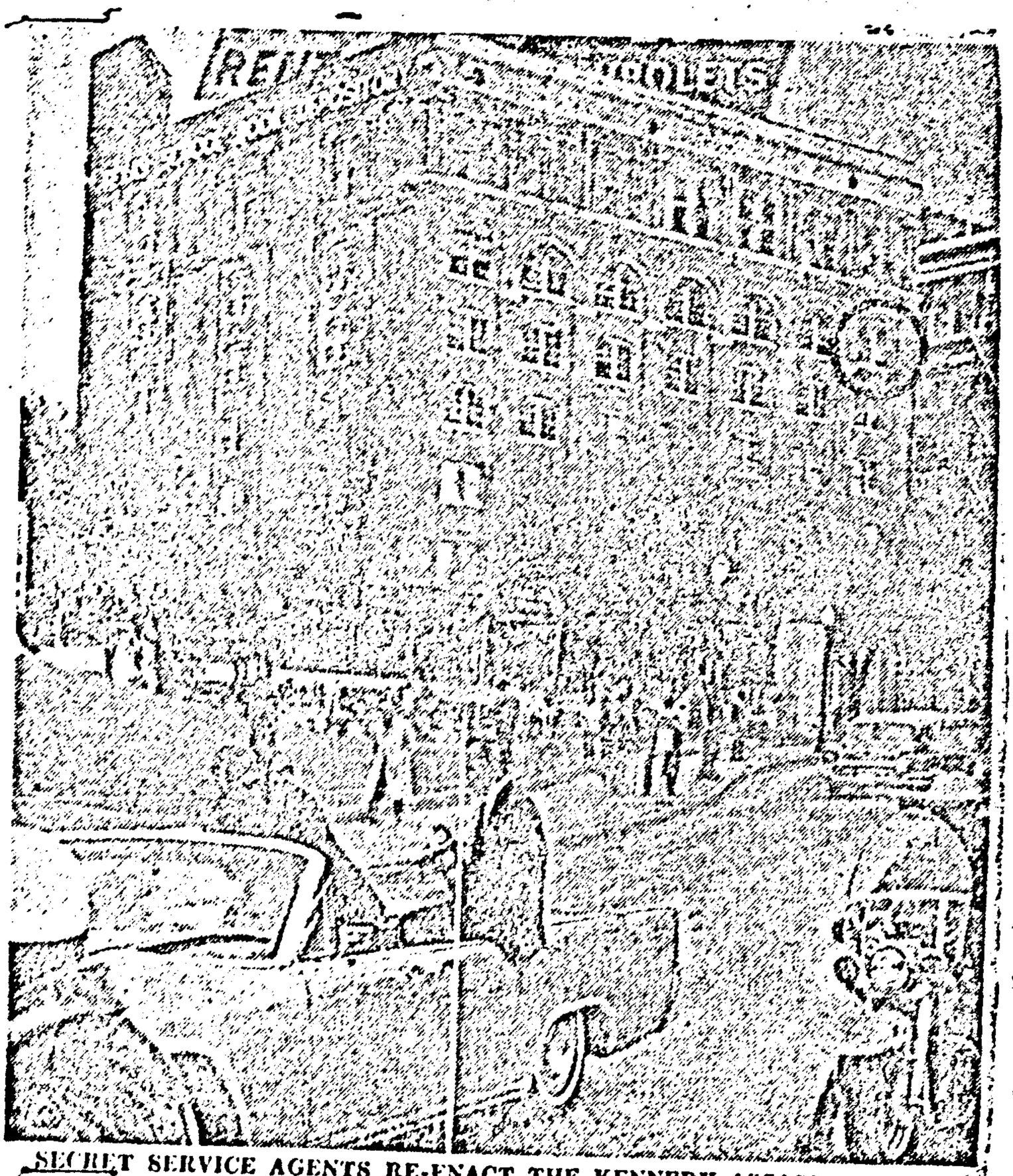
FBI ROLE: The conduct of the FBI has also come into question. Mrs. Ruth Paine, the Quaker woman who befriended the Oswalds, said the FBI questioned her on two occasions about Oswald, the last time just three weeks before Kennedy's death. The agent attached to the Dallas bureau denied Mrs. Paine had been interviewed. Oswald's mother told reporters that an FBI agent showed her a picture of a man the evening before her son was shot by Ruby, asking if she could identify the man. Two days later, Mrs. Oswald said she saw the same picture in a newspaper—a picture of Ruby. The FBI denies it showed the mother Ruby's picture.

The FBI report—one week after significant portions of it had been released to the press—was still undergoing "completion" by the Justice Department. It is doubtful the commission will conduct public hearings into the case, so the possibility exists that the only version of the killing for the next several months will be that "leaked" so far by the FBI.

The Ruby trial, postponed until Feb. 3, may result in certain disclosures, but the full story may—or possibly can—never be told. A Justice Department official has declared that the government report "may never be absolutely complete. We expect to go on turning up new facts for years."

MORE QUERIES: Until then, the questions must and will be asked. Why did the State Department issue a passport to Oswald? How could the President have been shot through the front of the throat after his car had passed the building from which the shot allegedly was fired, and was turning a curve away from it? How could a cheap rifle be endowed with such excellence as to fire accurately at a moving target 100 yards away three times in a row? And what about the marksman, not to mention the ammunition, a not reliable type that often fails? Why did Oswald return to his home after the shooting, and why was he not under closer scrutiny by the FBI—as is usual in cases of this nature—or was it that the agency felt it had no reason to be wary of Oswald?

Some of these questions may be answered satisfactorily, in time. The larger issue of motive—assuming guilt eventually may be proved against Oswald—now contains elements that may never be revealed to the American people or, indeed, to the Warren panel.



SECRET SERVICE AGENTS RE-ENACT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
Circle marks the window from which the shots were fired in Dallas

Ex-Secret Service Chief Is Critical

Was There a Slip on JFK?

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The manager of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas "should have been under firm instructions by the police" to keep people out of the upper stories of the building when President Kennedy passed by Nov. 22.

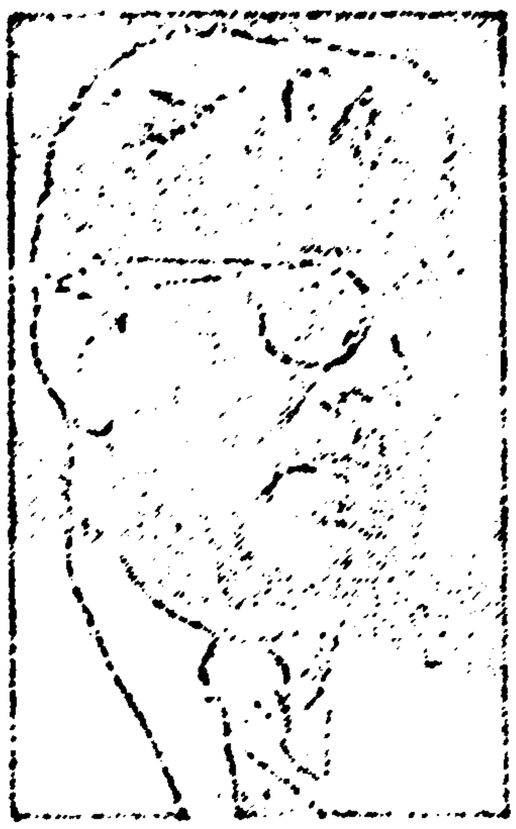
Such instructions are "a basic, established rule," said U. E. Baughman, former chief of the U. S. Secret Service, the agency charged with protecting a President's life.

NOT ENOUGH MEN

Mr. Baughman said "the Secret Service doesn't have enough manpower to have placed its men in downtown Dallas buildings, to safeguard the President on every floor.

"The Dallas police force isn't big enough, either, to have covered everything at once. That's why building managers have to be instructed, in no uncertain terms, to bar unauthorized movements in key buildings during presidential motorcades."

According to Mr. Baughman, "it was always standard procedure for the Secret Service, thru the local police, to insist that building managers follow rigid rules to protect the President."



—UPI Telephoto

Melvin Belli (above) of San Francisco now heads a four-lawyer team defending Jack Ruby in the Oswald assassination. Mr. Belli who showed up in Dallas wearing cowboy boots and a fur-collared overcoat, spent nearly two hours in Ruby's cell, then announced: "We will plead him not guilty by reason of insanity. My eyes were moist when he recounted what he went thru. I've never seen a more sincere fellow than Jack. His story hasn't been told. . ."

This was true "in all buildings along Pennsylvania-av during presidential inaugural para[illegible] and in buildings along [illegible]town motorcade [illegible]ing Mr. Baughman [illegible] from 1927 to [illegible] the Secret Service.

[illegible] building on the [illegible]edge of downtown [illegible] Texas School Book [illegible] building "certainly [illegible] considered a key [illegible] a place from [illegible] shoot the Presi[illegible] Mr. Baughman.

STORAGE

Upper floors of the seven-story [illegible]orage brick structure were [illegible]g used for storage purposes.

Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the murder of President Kennedy before he himself was slain two days later, was an employe of the book depository and as such "wouldn't have been considered a suspicious person by his employer (R. S. Truly)," said Mr. Baughman.

"Mr. Truly should have been under strict orders not to allow any person, an employe or not, into the upper floors, which were deserted except for stocks and supplies, following customary Secret Service rules."

Mr. Baughman suggested that "customary" rules might not have been observed during Mr. Kennedy's trip to Texas because "the President just had completed a trip to Florida. Maybe the Secret Service was too short on time to take every necessary step for his protection in Dallas."

Asking aloud whether there was "a breakdown in law enforcement communication before the President's arrival in Dallas," Mr. Baughman said there should be "a complete investigation into how much the FBI knew about Oswald" before Nov. 22.

"The FBI should have notified the Secret Service and the Dallas police that Oswald was working in Dallas, if reports are true from those close to Oswald that the FBI had talked to him and his wife on separate occasions in the weeks immediately prior to the President's trip to Dallas."

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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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FBI Keeps Silent on Contents As Dallas File Goes to Warren

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

A-1

At President Johnson's or-er, an exhaustive FBI report n the assassination of Presi-ent Kennedy was turned over esterday to Chief Justice arl Warren, chairman of a pecial panel investigating the allas tragedy.

The report will not be made ublic immediately, contrary o earlier indications.

Deputy Attorney General icholas deB. Katzenbach ransmitted the report direct-y to the Presidential Commis-ion late yesterday afternoon fter intensive Justice De-artment screening of its con-ents.

The lengthy report essential-confirms already-published ccounts of both the assassina-on of President Kennedy and e ensuing murder of sus-ected assassin, Lee Harvey swald.

ertain on Oswald

It reportedly names Oswald eyond doubt as the sniper ho killed the President and ounded Texas Governor John . Connally with three shots rom his mail order rifle.

It also concludes that neither Oswald nor his accused murderer, Dallas night club proprietor Jack Ruby, acted as part of a conspiracy. Both murders were individual crimes, the FBI report is understood to say.

Originally the Justice Department hoped to make public, either in full or in summary form, the principal findings in the FBI report. The intention was to clear away the swarm of rumors and suspicions, most of them groundless, that had formed in the aftermath of the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald in a Dallas police station before a television audience of millions.

Panel Asked Delay

But a Justice Department spokesman said yesterday the Warren Commission asked that the report "not be made public until the Commission has reviewed it and taken whatever other action it may feel appropriate."

In addition, it was announced that the FBI inquiry is continuing and new facts will be reported to the Commission.

The FBI report is also understood to have gone into evidence that Oswald may have attempted to assassinate former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, vociferous apostle of the right wing, in his Dallas home last April 10.

A sniper fired a shot from a reported range of 50 yards that came within an inch of Walker's head. The retired general was sitting at his desk working on tax returns.

Fail to Link Rifle

Dallas police recovered the bullet but FBI ballistics tests last week failed to establish conclusively that it was fired from Oswald's carbine-type rifle.

However, investigators have reportedly found written material among Oswald's effects that implicated him in the attempt on Walker's life.

In another development, the Senate yesterday quickly passed and sent to the House a resolution giving the Warren Commission broad powers to carry out its fact-finding mission.

Offers Immunity

The measure empowers the Commission to subpoena witnesses and to obtain testimony from reluctant witnesses by granting them immunity from prosecution.

Two Senate members of the Commission, Sens. Richard B Russell (D-Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), sponsored the Senate resolution. An identical proposal was offered in the House by Democratic Whip Hale Boggs (D-La.) and Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House members of the Warren panel.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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Oswald's Letters to Mother Hint Desire to Quit Russia

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother, sent from the Soviet Union after he defected four years ago, portray him as disaffected and eager to return to the United States.

The New York Times carried the text of some of the letters today. Oswald, accused of killing President John F kennedy in Dallas on November 22, was shot to death two days later.

The newspaper reported yesterday on other letters, which Oswald wrote later from New Orleans to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York. The indicated that he set himself up as representing the pro-Castro committee in New Orleans.

Oswald, an avowed Marxist who defected to Russia in 1959 and lived there 2½ years, wrote 18 letters to his mother in Texas. The FBI, after examining them, kept two, the Times said.

The newspaper uoted his mother, Marguerite Oswald as saying that hr son wrote in one letter: "Don't worry, mother, I will never become a Soviet citizen."

That was one of the letters the Times said was kept by the FBI. In the other, she told the Times, he mentioned that he had written to Johnn B. Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, to protest that his Marine discharge had been changed from "honorable" to "undesirable" because of his defection.

She said, "there was no bitterness in the letter."

Mr. Connally, now Governor of Texas, was wounded durinng the assassinatin of Mr. Kennedy. Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby, a night club owner, in the Dallas city jail.

The Times gave this account of Oswald's letters:

Oswald's chief complainnts while in Russia were the scarcity of reading matter in English, and Soviet censorship of literature.

In 16 letters he expressed no hostility toward the United States, and there were few political overtones.

Some of them, however, show that he expected his return passage o the United States to be paid by "any organizations which aid persons from abroad get resettled."

"Do not, of course, take any loan (toward the passage money), only a gift," he wrote his mother in Texas. "And don't send our own money."

His mother was working as a prectical nurse, at the time.

He accepted a loan from the United States Embassy in Moscow, however, for the travel expense of himself, his Russian wife and his infant daughter.

Oswalds letters usually thanked his mother for small gifts. Hes said he missed having chewing gum, chocolate bars, American shaving supplies and news magazines.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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First Time in October

FBI Talked to Oswald's Wife

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

DALLAS, Dec. 9—The FBI twice in October paid visits to the immigrant Russian wife of Lee Harvey Oswald at her Irving, Tex., residence near here.

Mrs. Oswald was assured by an FBI agent that her husband's job in the Texas school book depository building "would not be endangered by the FBI," according to landlady Mrs. Ruth Paine who did the interpreting for the two meetings with the FBI.

Oswald went to work Oct. 16 in the building from which President Kennedy was assassinated five weeks later.

"The first visit from the FBI was in early October; the second was after Lee was at work in the depository building," said Russian-speaking Mrs. Paine in whose home Marina Prusakova Oswald was staying.

WORRIED ABOUT JOB

This is Mrs. Paine's account of the second visit from the FBI:

"Marina told the agent that Lee was concerned about losing his job at the depository if the FBI planned to make inquiries about him at the place where he worked. The FBI agent assured Marina that she need not worry about anything like that happening."

When the FBI first came to her door, Mrs. Paine "was certain they were interested only in Lee. But the agent said they were concerned only with Marina."

Mrs. Paine continued:

"He said Marina had been in the U. S. about a year now. It is customary, he said, for the FBI to check with Russian immigrants after a year, to see if there were any threats being made on relatives back in Russia by the communists.

"I was confused by the appearance of the FBI agent. I was certain that it was Lee they were checking, and I did not translate the facts properly to Marina.

"Lee was unemployed. Marina was expecting their second child soon. I was concerned about upsetting her. I didn't prolong the conversation between the agent and her."

OSWALD ABSENT

Oswald, often a week-end visitor to Mrs. Paine's home, was not present during either of the two week-night calls of the FBI on his wife.

Soon after the first visit, Marina told Oswald about it. He just had got the job in the depository building.

Said Mrs. Paine:

"Lee expressed great concern to Marina that the FBI would not ruin his chances to keep working there. He thought that if his employers learned of his past pro-Marxist activities, thru an FBI inquiry at the depository, he would be fired.

"He desperately wanted to keep that job. He had been jobless often. He told me in Russian—which is the only language he would talk to me in—that he wanted to accept his responsibilities and provide for his family properly at last.

"I really believed he was sincere."

Earlier in the year Oswald had failed to get at least one job in Dallas when his prospective employer learned that he had been seen reading "a communist newspaper."

Oswald's pro-Castro activities were unknown here by the business community.

Oswald never mentioned, in his job applications, that he had been to Russia or had any political interests one way or the other.

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The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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CRIME RECORDS

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UPI-200

(LAWYER)

TOKYO--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, GOT IN TROUBLE FOR UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF A PISTOL WHILE SERVING IN JAPAN WITH THE MARINES, THE LAWYER WHO ALMOST HAD HIM FOR A CLIENT RECALLED TODAY.

FRANKLIN E. WARREN OF TULSA, OKLA., SAID THE FACT OSWALD HAD THE PISTOL WAS DISCOVERED WHEN HE DROPPDD IT ON THE FLOOR OF HIS BARRACKS AND IT WENT OFF, NARROWLY MISSING ANOTHER MARINE. WARREN CAME TO JAPAN IN 1945 AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR THE PACIFIC AIR FORCES JUDGE ADVOCATE AND STAYED ON TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE BAR.

WARREN SAID OSWALD CAME TO HIM ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO AND THAT HE REMEMBERED THE INCIDENT VIVIDLY.

UNDER MILITARY REGULATIONS A COURT-MARTIAL DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO MILITARY CONSEL FREE OF CHARGE BUT CAN HIRE ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN COUNSEL IF HE WANTS TO AND CAN PAY FOR IT. OSWALD CALLED AT WARREN'S TOKYO OFFICE WITH ANOTHER MARINE, APPARENTLY A GUARD.

"OSWALD STRUCK ME AS PECULIAR," WARREN RECALLED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH UPI AND WITH WALT SHELDON, NEWS DIRECTOR OF THE ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE'S FAR EAST NETWORK. "I COULDN'T PUT MY FINGER ON IT AT FIRST."

HE WAS POLITE, AND SEEMED ABOVE AVERAGE IN INTELLIGENCE FOR HIS AGE AND RANK," WARREN RECALLED. "ON THE OTHER HAND, HE HAD AN IRRITATING, OVERLY DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE."

WARREN SAID HE GOT THE MAN WITH OSWALD ASIDE AND WAS TOLD, "HE'S ALL RIGHT IF YOU LET HIM ALONE."

WARREN SAID HE HAD BEEN TALKING WITH OSWALD FOR ABOUT 40 MINUTES WHEN OSWALD REMARKED THAT DROPPING THE GUN "WAS NO ACCIDENT."

"THIS ALERTED ME TO THE MAN AS A POSSIBLE PSYCHOTIC, PROBABLY WITH THE TRUE TYPE OF PARANOIA," WARREN SAID. "I REPLIED, 'THAT'S ONE WAY TO WARN PEOPLE TO LEAVE YOU ALONE.'

"HE ANSWERED, 'YOU BET'."

WARREN SAID, "ONCE SATISFIED AS TO WHAT HE WAS, I LOST INTEREST IN THE CASE." HE SAID HE MENTIONED A FEE THAT HE KNEW TO BE IMPOSSIBLY HIGH, AND OSWALD LOST INTEREST TOO.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

The Investigation

Thus far, there is no solid evidence to challenge a Federal Bureau of Investigation Report on the assassination of President Kennedy. According to government sources, the report says that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby acted as individuals ~~and not in~~ relation to anyone else.

Nor is there any real indication Oswald and Ruby ever knew each other. A high percentage of people were found in polls taken shortly after the tragedy to feel that a group with a plan was involved. As of the present, the percentage seems certain to decline.

The Dallas cab drivers have been inevitably interviewed, and suspect that "everything hasn't been told." They describe Ruby as a strange man capable of strange motives.

But those closest to the extroverted night club owner say he was devastated emotionally over the assassination; that he had shown a strong interest in only two political figures, Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy; and that he had a violent temper.

Investigators have learned that Oswald stayed at the Dallas YMCA after returning from a trip to Mexico this fall. Ruby once was a member of the "Y" Health Club. But he had let his membership lapse at the time.

Close study has been made of the possibility that Oswald lived beyond his meager means, for example in the Mexican trip during which he tried to get a visa back to Russia by way of Havana. However, the bus he is said to have taken and the $8 a week hotel he stayed in indicates that he could have spent little money.

A psychiatric examination of Oswald, in New York City when he was 13, revealed that while he was quiet and subdued, he was potentially dangerous, was given to violence and had fantasies involving violence, had hatred for authority and much hidden anger generally.

A man who did a memory act in Ruby's club says he saw Oswald there. The club employes deny it.

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ANALYST STUDIES OSWALD AND RUBY

Sees Vengefulness Pattern Linked to Childhood

By EMMA HARRISON

The cases of Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, Oswald's self-appointed executioner, were examined here this weekend at a psychoanalytic meeting as classic examples of the vengeful person.

The vengeful person who eventually commits murder is really trying to hide his own disastrous emotions, said Dr. Charles W. Socarides, a New York psychoanalyst. Just as Oswald was accused of doing, the vengeful person acts out of his own serious childhood emotional impairment, Dr. Socarides said.

And even though he may accomplish his end—that is, the murder of the person who has supposedly wronged him—he is doomed to disappointment, for his feelings of worthlessness and inadequacy remain, the psychoanalyst said.

He gave the following explanation:

The vengeful murderer suffers anxieties, often a feeling of smallness and of rejection as a child, from being fatherless. He becomes resentful of people who have fathers and particularly vengeful against father figures.

As President, Mr. Kennedy could certainly represent such a figure of authority and be resented as such, even though the murderer may have had other ostensible grievance—political or personal, Dr. Socarides said.

Jack Ruby does not emerge as clearly as Oswald does as a typical vengeful person, who is usually of a paranoid-schizophrenic type. Although he, too, according to his history, had suffered childhood deprivation his attitude has been more baffling.

Explanations of Ruby's revenge have taken several turns, Dr. Socarides noted. First, he was reported to have been taking vengeance for the city of Dallas; then for the President's family and then for Mrs. Kennedy. He demonstrates in his history that he wanted to be a "big man," apparently as compensation for his feelings of inadequacy, Dr. Socarides said.

Dr. Socarides's paper on "Vengeance: The Desire to Get Even" had been prepared for the mid-winter meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association before the President's assassination and did not refer to the specific events of recent week.

However, his paper led to much discussion of the subject at its presentation to the conference being held this weekend at the Commodore Hotel.

In his paper, Dr. Socarides described the classic manifestations of the vengeful person. He was described as bearing grudges, unforgiving, remorseless, ruthless, heartless, implacable and inflexible.

"He lives for revenge with single-mindedness of purpose. Whether he feels and acts from the conviction that he is engaged in 'just retribution' (to avenge a wrong) or 'malicious retaliation' (to revenge a wrong), the clinical picture is identical," Dr. Socarides said.

A "pseudo-courageous" behavior emerges and the vengeful person seeks revenge "at all odds and no matter the cost." He shows no concern for the consequence of his act.

Often this revenge is sought against "loved ones," witnessed by the latest F.B.I. report that 29 per cent of all homicides in the United States are committed against family members, Dr. Socarides said.

The symptoms of the vengeful person have important implications, he pointed out. The person who cannot forgive has usually been hurt deeply in childhood and should somehow be taught the importance of learning to forgive, often through therapy, he said.

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