OSWALD
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SECTION A-4
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Secret Agent?

Did Oswald buildup oddball image to fool FBI?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Views of a security expert

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the last of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith speculates on Oswald's espionage assignment after returning to the United States from Russia.

★ ★ ★ ★

By JOHN KEPLINGER
(Last of four articles)

Once back on American soil in mid-1962, Lee Harvey Oswald began drifting about from place to place and job to job, trailing an image of a rabblerouser and unreformed Marxist.

After a fling at passing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature on New Orleans street corners, he finally settled down in Dallas.

He landed a job with the Texas School Book Depository, and rented a room in town, commuting to the suburbs on weekends to visit his wife and child.

Oswald was home after 2½ years in Russia. How he managed his international travels so easily, returning home with a Russian bride, has opened the gates to a flood of speculation by Edward Ellis Smith.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, is a former U.S. security-intelligence officer with service in the Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

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In his career, he has spent several years in Moscow, speaks Russian fluently and was the first full-time State Department security officer of the American Embassy in Moscow.

TRAINED AGENT

Smith has concluded from the known facts of Oswald's life from 1959 to 1963 that the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy was a trained Soviet agent.

He does not believe, however, that the dastardly act was committed on orders of the Kremlin.

Smith, who is not lacking in knowledge of undercover work, believes Oswald's assignment was routine and that it proved extremely frustrating to him. Oswald was in a hurry. He demanded action.

Smith has little doubt, either, that Oswald was mentally unbalanced, probably a schizoid personality — a type not unusual in undercover work.

Oswald went to Dallas, near the center of many space and defense installations, perhaps to "service a dead drop," Smith believes. A "dead drop" is a place — sometimes a rock, a book on a crowded public library shelf or a post office box registered under an alias.

Other agents, perhaps working in the defense and space installations, forwarded information to the "dead drop" serviced by Oswald. He in turn passed it on elsewhere, Smith speculates.

FALSE NAME

He observes Oswald maintained a post office box in Dallas under the alias "A. Hidell." It was to "A. Hidell" and that very same post office box that

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19 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-17-64
Edition: Eve.
Author: John Keplinger
Editor: Alexander Bodi
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46 MAY 13 1964

a mail-order rifle was sent from Chicago.

In order to operate without detection, Oswald had to have a "cover." According to Smith that "cover" or "legend building," as the Russians call it, began to take shape before he left the Soviet Union.

It began to take shape when Oswald wrote letters to his mother, to a conservative Texas senator and to the secretary of the Navy, expressing dissatisfaction with life in the Soviet Union and a desire to return to the place of his birth.

But once he arrived, Oswald immediately began giving the impression he was "nutty as a fruitcake . . . a rabblerouser . . . a drifter . . . a nut." This was part of his "cover," Smith believes.

Oswald must have come under FBI scrutiny on his return in mid-1962, Smith assumes. It is possible Oswald was subject to federal prosecution for using a pretext to get out of the Marines in 1959, for passing military information to the Russians and for claiming he had never sworn allegiance to another country when he renewed his American passport in 1962.

NO PROSECUTION

All these things he did, according to Smith, but the Justice Department, headed by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, did not prosecute.

Smith further assumes the FBI was satisfied Oswald was some kind of "nut," who did not warrant a 24-hour "tail." However, he was required to report, much like a prison parolee, to an FBI agent every six months for an interview. He carried the name of a Dallas FBI agent in his notebook, Smith recalls.

Time wore on and Oswald became more and more impatient with his passive role. He grew resentful. He probably hadn't heard from his superiors in a long time. He began to feel ignored. He had to do something about it.

Smith says it is not unusual for undercover agents to grow impatient.

"When Oswald's impatience got the best of him, he dashed off to Mexico City. Soviet agents are taught never to contact Russian embassies or consulates in the country in which they are operating.

"So Oswald went to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, even though he presumably was aware the embassy was under technical and physical surveillance.

'WHO ARE YOU?'

"He probably barged in and said, 'I'm Oswald and I want to know what's going on.' The embassy people probably replied, 'We never heard of you.'

"Angry," Smith continues, "he went next to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He may even have attempted to obtain a visa for Cuba. It is well known there are several high-ranking Soviet intelligence people in Cuba. But, again, Oswald apparently was brushed off."

Then, says Smith, "This was it. This was when Oswald probably decided, 'I'll show them. I'll make them take notice of Lee Harvey Oswald.' "

He returned to Dallas. By October it was officially announced President Kennedy would visit the city on Nov. 22. A few days before the visit, Dallas newspapers printed the route the President's motorcade would follow.

The motorcade would pass directly in front of the Texas School Depository where Oswald was employed.

Oswald traced the route on a map he kept in his rented room. On Nov. 21, he unexpectedly arrived at the suburban home where his wife was staying.

The next morning, Friday, he rode back to town with a neighbor carrying a wrapped package which he explained contained window shades.

Four years had passed since that smoggy Los Angeles day when Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a passport as the first step in a macabre journey that ended Nov. 22, 1963, on the sixth floor of an old, red-brick building in Dallas.

As an anticlimax, Oswald was shot two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator. Oswald died with a sneer on his lips, for he had divulged nothing to police.

Smith isn't out to win any converts to his view. He offers his interpretations of the facts for what they are — based on his special experience and knowledge.

Nor, he claims, is he out to bolster the views of the John Birch Society or any other extremist groups declaring the President was the victim of a Communist plot.

He notes a "sophisticated distinction" must be made between Oswald the Soviet agent and Oswald the bitter, frustrated, mentally unbalanced individual who, on his own, decided to take the life of the President of the United States.

Smith asks only that whatever the facts, whether they coincide with his conjecture or not, the American people be given all the details.

Oswald gunned down

Jack Ruby fires at point blank range, and Lee Harvey Oswald clutches himself as surprised officers react.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Soviet agent?

Soviet officials cut red tape fast for Lee Oswald

By JOHN KEPLINGER
(Third in a series)

Lee Havey Oswald, his Russian-born wife and child arrived in the United States in June, 1962, without fanfare.

Oswald's unheralded return home after an absence of more than 2½ years was accomplished with little difficulty — a fact that has since stimulated the curiosity of U.S. officials.

Where it has taken other Americans years of frustration to gain exit visas for loved ones in Russia, Oswald apparently experienced no such difficulty in achieving his wife's and daughter's freedom.

Perhaps the Russians just wanted to get rid of the young ex-Marine who defected to the Soviet Union in the fall of 1959, then claimed to have a change of heart.

MORE MEANING

Or, perhaps Oswald's hastily arranged departure from behind the Iron Curtain had a more significant meaning.

Edward Ellis Smith of Palo Alto, a former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency security-intelligence officer who lived in Moscow several years, is of the latter opinion.

Smith has carefully reviewed Oswald's movements from 1959 until Nov. 22, 1963, the day he allegedly murdered the President of the United States.

He believes the evidence strongly points to the likelihood Oswald was not a trained Soviet agent, but one who acted on his own that ~~tragic~~ day in Dallas.

Oswald's wife, Marina, could speak little English on her arrival in the United States. She was born in Archangel, but apparently lived most of her life in Leningrad.

According to Smith, she and Oswald met in Minsk early in 1961. They began seeing each other regularly and in a few weeks were married.

Marina was no ordinary Russian peasant girl, Smith says. She was well educated, had a degree in pharmacy and was a Latin and French scholar.

Smith speculates the couple met at a Young Communist club or under some other unusual circumstances. The circumstances must have been unusual, he believes, as Oswald was supposedly only a poor sheet metal worker and she an educated Russian girl possibly related to a colonel in the Soviet intelligence service.

Soviet society is organized along caste and class lines, Smith explains. High-ranking officers in particular are very clannish. Thus, he interprets Oswald's courtship of Marina to mean the American defector was moving in circles considerably above the station of an alleged sheet metal worker.

"The very fact he was allowed to meet this girl even once demonstrates he was a very special guest of the Kremlin," Smith says.

Their marriage indicates "Oswald was moving in official circles . . . that he was on good terms with Soviet authorities . . . that he was not an 80-ruble nobody . . .," according to Smith.

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21 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

Date: 4-16-64
Edition: Eve.
Author: John Keplinger
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Character:
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100-428455-

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They were married April 30, 1961, and by that time, Smith recalls, Oswald already had indicated his desire to return home. He finds it difficult to believe the Russians would sanction the marriage under such circumstances, unless, of course, everything had been arranged.

SUBSTANDARD

If the explanation were simpler . . . if Owald had merely been a defector found too unstable or unpalatable for Soviet citizenship, who was thinking of returning home, then, by Soviet norms, he would have been considered "substandard . . . the scum of the earth," Smith says.

It is more logical to assume Marina was assigned to Oswald as his companion, he states.

"The most revealing piece of evidence," Smith contends, "is also the most incontrovertible —the Soviet exit visa given Marina and her child.

"Soviet authorities have, true enough, on occasion allowed Soviet wives of foreigners to leave Russia. In practically every case, however, the husband was a diplomat or a foreign correspondent.

"And in every case it took a great deal of doing to obtain the exit visa, including in many instances well-timed intercessions by ambassadors, ministers and even heads of state.

CONDITIONS

"Exit visas usually have been granted only when the Kremlin felt the need to demonstrate willingness to coexist peacefully." he adds. As for Oswald's plans to return to the United States, Smith argues, "There was no reason—absolutely none —for the Soviet authorities to help a Communist deserter. If they really considered Oswald to be a 'Trotskyite' or an 'enemy of the people,' as they claimed after President Kennedy's assassination, they would have refused the exit visa to Marina . . . Oswald would have gone to jail . . . Marina would not have been allowed to marry him. But not only did she get the visa, she received it with a speed that is truly unique in Soviet History."

On May 24, 1962, Oswald's passport, still in the American Embassy in Moscow where he left it in 1959, was renewed and Marina and their child were entered into it. They left Russia a week later.

"This exceptional speed," Smith says, "would not have occurred had the Soviet authorities just made a sort of offhand decision to the effect: 'Oh, well, Oswald is no good, let him go, good riddance. His wife should not have married him, but let her go, too.'

"Soviet decisions are not made in this manner. Since the exit visa was issued within one week, this can only mean the Kremlin wanted Marina to accompany Oswald.

"It was their decision — and no other — that she go!"

CONTROL

Smith reasons Marina may have been sent along with Oswald to "keep him under some sort of control, assuring knowledge of his whereabouts, or to provide him with an assistant."

He observes also that since she left relatives behind, the customary Soviet hostage arrangement was apparept.

"Whether Marina herself was indoctrinated and assigned a specific mission is of course conjectural," Smith adds. "Her inability to speak English (if true) might suggest her training was incomplete or that Soviet intelligence planned to use her in an 'innocent status.'

"After her arrival in the U.S., she might well have become resentful of Soviet intelligence authorities, who were using her in an intelligence operation, wedding her to a person who fell far short of the ideal husband, and burdening her with two children in a completely alien atmosphere.

"Or, she may be play-acting," he further speculates. "So far, she seems to have divulged much less information than any Soviet citizen perforce possesses."

By the end of June, the Oswalds were in the United States. There were only 17 months remaining in the life of President John F. Kennedy.

(Next: Oswald's mission)

Oswald and his weapons

Lee Harvey Oswald, holding a rifle and wearing a revolver on his hip, posed for this picture about April, 1963, in the backyard of his Dallas home.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Intelligence service career helps unravel Oswald riddle

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the third of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith attempts to unravel the unprecedented circumstances surrounding Oswald's marriage to a Russian girl and their hastily arranged exit from the Soviet Union.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of West Virginia in 1939 with a degree in political science.

In World War II, he was decorated three times with the Bronze Star for valor in combat in the European theater.

After a stint with Supreme Allied Headquarters after the war, Smith was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political - economic Russian section in G2. He studied Russian at the naval Intelligence Language School, and in 1948 was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache.

OSWALD'S WIFE
Mrs. Marina Oswald

SECURITY OFFICER

In 1950, Smith returned home and was placed on detached service with an intelligence unit in the Pentagon. In 1953, as a major, he resigned from the Army, and joined the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. In 1954, he went back to Moscow as the State Department's first full-time security officer at the American Embassy.

In 1956, after resigning from the State Department, he joined the CIA as a specialist in Russian affairs. He quit in 1962 to embark on a new career as independent writer and lecturer.

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21 Palo Alto Times

Palo Alto, Calif.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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A Soviet agent?

Evidence points to Oswald's training by Reds

By JOHN KEPLINGER
(Second of a series)

Lee Harvey Oswald suddenly found himself in truly strange and foreign surroundings. From the giant metropolis of Moscow, he had been hastily removed to the small, bleak city of Minsk in the winter of 1959.

He had come a long way since that day in Los Angeles two months earlier when his passport application to travel abroad was approved.

He had made his way to Russia seeking Soviet citizenship in a land where the political way of life conformed with his own distorted views.

But the course of events since Oswald's arrival in Moscow in mid-October had undergone a rapid change. His hoped-for citizenship was denied him and he was moved to an out-of-the-way place.

SOVIET AGENTS

In the opinion of Edward Ellis Smith of Palo Alto, a former U.S. security-intelligence officer for the Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency, Oswald was at this juncture in the hands of Soviet military intelligence agents.

Smith, who has lived in Moscow and was the first full-time State Department security officer of the American Embassy there, has traced Oswald's odyssey from the time he obtained a passport in Los Angeles until the day four years later when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Smith is convinced Oswald was a Soviet agent, but that he was not acting on orders of the Kremlin when he allegedly fired the shots that killed Kennedy.

In Minsk, Smith says, Soviet military intelligence had a big job ahead: ". . . to obtain every particle of information from (Oswald), not merely on electronics and call signs (Oswald had been a radio technician), but also on Marine Corps procedures . . .

"An interrogation job of several months faced Soviet intelligence, especially if Oswald had been alert and had used his Marine Corps tour to prepare himself for this sort of interrogation," Smith continues.

"It is utterly inconceivable that a Soviet intelligence interrogation did not take place," he adds.

As for reports Oswald was given a low-paying (80 ruble or $88 a month) sheet metal worker's job in Minsk, Smith is skeptical. He believes the job was simply a "cover" during the interrogation period.

RIFLE CLUB

Continuing with his analysis of Oswald's reported stay in Minsk, Smith says:

"We are told that while in Minsk Oswald joined a rifle club and practiced marksmanship. Now, there are no rifle clubs in the Soviet Union. Unless one belongs to a hunter's "Sovkhoz" (for professional hunters), a Soviet citizen is allowed to practice shooting only within the framework of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy—a sort of combination national guard and reserve training program.

"The point is this: These organizations are under governmental direction. Foreigners are not allowed to join them. Therefore, Oswald either was a member of a Soviet outfit or, more likely, a special arrangement was made for him so he could practice shooting."

Oswald's interrogation dragged on into the spring of 1960, Smith estimates. When it finally ended, intelligence officials, probably began debating how best to utilize him.

Did Oswald have agent potential or was he too unstable? This was one of the prime questions confronting them, Smith believes.

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1 Palo Alto Times

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While waiting for a decision to be made, ~~Oswald~~ apparently grew impatient, a trait that was to take on disastrous proportions a few short years later, Smith believes.

Still hungering for Soviet citizenship, Oswald managed to write a letter to the Marine Corps asking that he be discharged as a reservist so he could accept Soviet citizenship. (The Marines complied with an unsatisfactory discharge.)

It is almost incredible that the letter passed Soviet censorship, Smith acknowledges, because it could have damaged Oswald's "agent potential."

There could have been some reason for the letter, but it is Smith's assessment that it got through censorship as the result of some inexplicable "snafu."

Despite this jolt, Soviet intelligence decided to take Oswald into the fold, Smith is convinced. As evidence, he cites the following events:

—Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, began receiving letters from Minsk in which her son dropped sly, anti-Soviet hints and made mention of a desire to return home. This represented a sudden and uncharacteristic change of heart, Smith believes.

— Oswald apparently began mixing in circles well above the station of an alleged sheet metal worker, for he met and began courting Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova, reportedly the niece of a Soviet intelligence colonel.

—In February, 1961, Oswald wrote the American Embassy in Moscow stating he wanted to renew his passport and return home.

—On April 30, 1961, Oswald married the attractive, 19-year-old Marina.

These latter two acts are especially significant and completely contradictory under Soviet conditions, Smith contends. He implies the Russians would not look kindly on an American defector supposedly intent on redefecting with a Russian wife.

"The logical interpretation," Smith continues, "is that by this time a firm decision had been made as to what (Oswald's) mission was to be.

"Furthermore, the intelligence operators had decided to establish 'control' through a Russian wife who would leave hostages behind, who was susceptible to discipline and suitable for training, and who could be used as Oswald's assistant—among other things, for communications," Smith asserts.

In subsequent letters to his mother, Oswald requested financial aid to return home. In one letter written about December, 1961, Oswald announced he and his family would receive exit visas in February and be home about March, 1962.

It is interesting, Smith believes, that Oswald knew two months in advance when the exit visas would be granted. He states "there is no precedent for the Soviets providing such advance notice."

ASSIGNMENT

"Indeed, what would be their purpose?" he asks. "If a visa had been promised some time in December for mid-February, an assignment was involved which Oswald was to complete before leaving," Smith argues.

"No, (the assignment) was hardly a matter of sheet metal working. This precise predating would make much sense, however, if it was anticipated that Oswald would be completing a course of instruction preparing for his return to the United States as an agent."

Smith offers one further bit of evidence which he believes lends credence to the theory Oswald was trained as a Soviet agent:

In January, 1962, while still in Minsk, Oswald wrote two more letters. One was to Sen. John Tower of Texas, a conservative Republican, beseeching help for his return home, and the other was to Secretary of the Navy John Connally asking reconsideration of his unsatisfactory ~~discharge~~ from the Marines.

Says Smith with a touch of cynicism:

"An American defector living in Minsk would in deadly peril contact the U.S. Navy and a conservative U.S. senator. He would have been immediately accused of attempted espionage against the Soviet Union.

"Had these letters not been cleared beforehand with Soviet security authorities, he would have been promptly arrested!"

Thus, the ground was laid for Oswald's return home.

(Next: the ~~significance~~ of his marriage)

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
. . . sly, anti-Soviet hints

End of mysterious journey

Accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald is tightly guarded by Dallas police.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Expert on Soviets convinced Oswald was agent for Reds

Edward Ellis Smith, former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer, believes accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a trained Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

In the second of a series of exclusive articles in today's Times, Smith probes Oswald's unusual visit to Russia, and concludes Oswald underwent training after lengthy interrogation.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of West Virginia in 1939 with a degree in political science. In World War II, he was decorated three times with the bronze star for valor in combat.

After a stint with Supreme Allied ~~Headq~~uarters after the Russian at the Naval Intelligence Language School, and in war, Smith was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political-economic Russian section in G2. He studied 1948 was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache.

In 1950, Smith returned home and was placed on detached service with an intelligence unit in the Pentagon. In 1953, as a major, he resigned from the Army, and joined the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. In 1954, he went back to Moscow as the State Department's first full-time security officer at the American Embassy.

In 1956, after resigning from the State Department, he joined the CIA as a specialist in Russian affairs. He quit in 1962 to embark on a new career as independent writer and lecturer.

EDWARD E. SMITH

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25 Palo Alto Times

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NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1964

58 MAY 19 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Riddle of Oswald

Startling conclusions based on expert knowledge of Soviets

Edward Ellis Smith, author of the startling revelations about Lee Harvey Oswald in the series of articles beginning in today's Times, believes the accused assassin was a Soviet agent, although not acting on orders when he shot President John F. Kennedy.

Smith, 42, of 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, is an authority on the Russian secret police and a former Army, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) security-intelligence officer.

He possesses an extensive knowledge of Soviet affairs, speaks Russian fluently and has lived in Moscow several years, where he was the State Department's first full-time embassy security officer.

Smith began collecting all the information available about Oswald from a wide variety of publications immediately after the murder in Dallas of President Kennedy.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

To this information, he has applied his own specialized knowledge of Soviet affairs, especially in the realms of security and intelligence. The results are fascinating and extremely plausible.

Smith was born on Aug. 31, 1921, in Parkersburg, W.Va. He attended public schools there and later entered West Virginia University. He was a Phi Beta Kappa political science graduate in 1939. He also was an honor graduate in military science and tactics.

He joined the Army in 1943 and saw infantry combat in France, Germany and Austria with the 3rd Army. He was decorated with the bronze star three times for valor in ground combat. He attained the rank of captain and was an infantry commander, instructor and combat officer.

After the war, Smith served briefly in Supreme Allied Headquarters, then in 1946 was returned to the Pentagon and assigned as chief of the political-economic Russian section in G2 (intelligence).

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

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REC-21 105-82555-16

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

Later that year he was sent to the Naval Intelligence Language School to study Russian. In 1948, he was posted at the American Embassy, Moscow, as assistant military attache and assistant economic attache with the dual responsibility of keeping abreast of and reporting on internal military and economic developments.

Smith remained in Moscow until 1950, when he again was summoned home to the Pentagon and placed on detached service with an intelligence unit.

FOREIGN SERVICE

In 1953, Smith — then Maj. Smith — resigned his regular Army commission and entered the State Department as a foreign service staff officer. He was assigned to the office of security of the department in Washington, D.C.

Early in 1954, the State Department sent Smith back to Moscow, where he was appointed the department's first full-time security officer of the American Embassy. As such, he was responsible for the physical and personnel security of the embassy.

He returned to Washington in mid-1956, and shortly thereafter resigned his foreign service commission and joined the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), specializing in Russian affairs.

In 1958, he was assigned to a research project at Stanford's Hoover Institution. His job was to research czarist and Soviet police and intelligence matters.

Smith resigned from the CIA in late 1962 to embark on a new career of independent writing and lecturing. He has two books in preparation now: "The Russian Secret Police," to be published this summer by the Hoover Institution, and "Stalin and the Terror" (tentative), scheduled for publication next year by a private publisher.

Edward Ellis Smith

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Warren Attorney Returns

The Warren Commission attorney-investigator who was involved in a rift with a Dallas police officer two weeks ago was back in Dallas Tuesday.

The attorney and another commission man are to put the finishing touches on the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, officials said.

The attorney left following the complaint of a Dallas police officer to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other authorities that the commission man had called the officer a liar.

The officer had been a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

After the incident was reported to J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel, the attorney left Dallas.

Lee Harvey Oswald

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

10 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-14-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnig
Title:

Character:
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TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
MARKED FILED AND INITIALED

105-82555-11
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0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

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Assassination Report . . . By Roscoe Drummond

Danger of Partisanship

THERE is growing uneasiness in Washington over the timing of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Drummond

Within the Commission itself, headed by the forceful Chief Justice, very earnest consideration is being given to finding some way to postpone publication until after the presidential election.

The feeling of some members of the Commission is that, if the final report is as sternly critical of the security agencies of the Government as they would like it to be, it may be misused in the campaign and its detachment marred by the partisanship.

The membership of the Warren panel is diverse and bipartisan. Besides the Chief Justice it includes two Senators, two Congressmen, a former director of the CIA and another Republican who has served many Presidents.

These men have all been in public life many years. They are steeped in the Washington atmosphere and it is understandable that they should begin wondering, now that their findings are taking shape, how they can avoid entangling their report with the presidential campaign.

WHAT THE Commission is overlooking is that the national atmosphere is not a replica of the Washington atmosphere. I believe American public opinion, which responded to the horrible event of Nov. 22 with such calmness, balance and unity, will not misread or misjudge the Commission's report.

The best way for the Warren Commission to avoid getting its report entangled in the presidential campaign is to cease trying to keep it out; that is, to complete its exhaustive investigation as promptly as possible.

The worst thing to do would be to drag out the investigation and then drag out writing the report in the hope that this will innocently stave it off until after next November.

NO AMERICAN can look back at the circumstances which surrounded and followed the assassination of President Kennedy without feeling that there was laxity in security provisions and that some very important lessons need to be drawn from this experience.

I suspect that those who will be most disappointed in the Commission's report will be the Europeans who still seem intent upon believing that the assassination just had to be "some kind of a plot," a conspiracy in which Lee Harvey Oswald was used and then silenced by Jack Ruby's bullet.

Apart from the fact of there being no evidence of conspiracy, Americans find it even harder to believe that the Communists would use such an obvious and unreliable agent as Oswald.

It is clear that the American people will ponder the Warren Commission report calmly and attentively. It should not be held back.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-17
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 4/13/64

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STUDENT SURVEY

U.S. as Whole Blamed For Kennedy's Slaying

Special to The News

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Students at four universities across the United States blame nationwide "collective responsibility" for the death of President John F. Kennedy more than they do Texas or the South.

This report came Saturday to the Southwestern Psychological Association from Dr. John Pierce Jones and Dr. S. Thomas Friedman, educational psychologists at the University of Texas.

The two surveyed 810 undergraduate students at Pennsylvania State University and the Universities of Illinois, Oregon and Texas. The data was collected a few days after President Kennedy's funeral.

A sense of national "collective responsibility" for the killing of the President at Dallas on Nov. 22 was the most clear-cut idea evolved from the replies, the professors said.

In addition to the "variable tendency" to hold the American people as a whole responsible for the assassination, the surveyors found differences of opinion concerning the extent to which the South and Texas were considered specifically at fault. The statistics show, they said, that some individuals in all parts of the country refuse to attach any special blame to Texas and the South for the tragedy.

One prominent attitude reflected was that such catastrophies as the president's slaying are somehow "fatalistically determined" and the basic fault is the lawlessness that exists in the United States.

The professors said that students who considered themselves "liberal" by philosophy were more inclined to express a "sense of collective responsibility" for the climate of lawlessness that is allowed within the United States.

Self-styled "conservatives" lean more to the idea that the assassination was a "fated event" which was beyond human control.

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

10 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-12-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

100-25535-1
NOT RECORDED
13 APR 27 1964

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times - Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

APR 28 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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CONFLICT RULED OUT

Warren Probe Recorder Also Former Belli Employe

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

A court reporter who took sworn testimony during the recently completed Warren Commission investigation in Dallas was also—for a brief time 15 years ago—an employe of Melvin Belli, The Times Herald learned Friday.

The reporter, a woman, worked as a secretary in the fiery San Francisco attorney's office for a few months in 1951.

U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders said she made this fact known when she was first contacted for possible employment with the commission, however, and no problems ever developed as a result of her having worked for Jack Ruby's former lawyer.

"Her background and qualifications were thoroughly investigated prior to her employment," he said.

THE OFFICIAL said the woman worked for Mr. Belli before she was married and has neither seen nor heard from him since 1951.

"She married a few months after she left his office," Mr. Sanders said, "and it is unlikely that he even knows her married name."

He said the reporter moved to Dallas from San Francisco with her husband in 1958.

"Her reputation and proved competence as a court reporter are above question," he continued, noting that commission investigators who worked with her in Dallas had nothing but praise for her performance.

MR. SANDERS said the woman did not take testimony having to do with the Ruby aspects of the commission's investigation.

Her assignment was with the investigators taking depositions on the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of officer J. D. Tippit.

The woman declined comment.

She was one of five certified court reporters who were used by the commission in Dallas to take down the verbatim, question-and-answer testimony given by more than 200 witnesses in the past three weeks.

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21 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-10-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnig
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
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TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

1 APR 28 1964

62-109060-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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RACHEL

Oswald Infant Baptized

By BOB FENLEY
Staff Writer

As photographers' lights garishly illuminated the ancient Byzantine features of saints on icons and a television commentator held a smouldering incense burner and candle, the youngest child of Lee Harvey Oswald was baptized Thursday afternoon.

Blue-eyed and 7 months old, Rachel was immersed nude in a plain white-enameled tub. She made no outcry.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, in a fresh yellow dress, watched and listened to the long service in St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church while trying to quiet her fretting older daughter, Junie, 2.

PRESS ON HAND

In sing-song chants, Father Dmitri Royster petitioned for the casting out of demons and devilish spirits from the child and asked that she be held safe from evil for the rest of her life. Allegiance to the President of the United States was pledged during one part of the ritual.

~~Godmother~~ is Mrs. Declan Ford, a Russian-born woman who has befriended Marina Oswald.

The only other witnesses to the ceremony were a television commentator, his wife, movie cameramen, a newspaper photographer and reporter.

Dressed in flowing robes, Father Royster began the service by hearing confession from Mrs. Ford, who is a member of the church.

The ceremony was actually in three parts: Baptism, Chrismation or confirmation, and Holy Communion.

REPEATS PHRASES

With Mrs. Ford holding Rachel, the first of the service began at the door of the tiny chapel. Reading some parts of the declarations from a book, Father Royster repeated many of the phrases three times as specified in the ritual which he said later has changed little over the years.

For the baptism, the priest poured oil over the tepid water in the tub three times in the form of a cross. After she was baptized, Rachel was annointed with oil and other liturgical substances.

The child was then clad in a new white dress which Mrs. Oswald showed proudly to the newsmen present.

NEW FURNITURE

Marina spoke very little before say she has gotten some new and after the service, but she did drapes and furniture for the home into which she recently moved in Richardson.

The slender woman was uncomfortable because of some recent dental work. She said she had met her neighbors in Richardson and thought them nice.

At the end of the ritual, Mrs. Ford purchased a small icon for Rachel.

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Edition:
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☐ Being Investigated

100-25535-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

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100-25535-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
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RACHEL OSWALD BAPTIZED

Seven-month-old Rachel Oswald is baptized by Fr. Dmitri Royster in St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church Thursday as older sister, Junie, 2, her mother, Marina, and godmother Mrs. Declan Ford, right, look on. The ceremony was witnessed by photographers and newsmen.—Staff Photo by Eamon Kennedy.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Warren May Visit In Dallas

Warren Commission investigators were to complete the Dallas phase of their investigation this week, but there are new reports that Chief Justice Earl Warren may come to Dallas next Monday.

The investigators who have been here for three weeks taking sworn depostions from nearly 200 witnesses are expected to finish their work Thursday or Friday, sources said.

Other sources close to the commission in Dallas confirmed an earlier Times Herald story that the chief justice and other members of the commission may come to Dallas.

They said the trip to inspect various sites involved in the Nov. 22 assassination could come next week—possibly on Monday.

The chief justice's office told the Washington Bureau of The Times Herald Wednesday afternoon, however, that there are no plans at present for a Monday ~~trip to Dallas~~.

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24 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-9-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnig
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

5 APR 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Special Warren Team Quits City

The special team of Warren Commission investigators was gone from Dallas Friday, apparently clearing the way for the taking of a deposition of Jack Ruby and a Dallas visit by the full commission.

The attorneys, who have taken depositions from more than 200 witnesses during the past three weeks in Dallas, completed their work Thursday.

The Times Herald has reported in two exclusive stories that the commission also is planning an interview with Ruby here and an inspection trip to Dallas by Chief Justice Earl Warren and other members of the commission.

With the deposition-taking in Dallas finished these higher level events are expected now to follow.

Sources predict that Ruby's deposition probably will be taken next week, either at the Dallas County jail or the federal building.

Chief Justice Warren and the other seven members of the commission also could come next week.

A further sign that the commission is nearing the end of its probe into the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent killings of Lee Harvey Oswald and Officer J. D. Tippit was the announcement Thursday that Gov. John Connally would go to Washington to testify.

The governor and Mrs. Connally received invitations from J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel for the commission, to come to Washington April 21.

It is Mr. Rankin, sources say, who will personally conduct the questioning of Ruby in Dallas.

There is also the possibility that Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Capt. Will Fritz may be asked to go to Washington to testify before the full commission.

In another development involving the commission, three of its investigators arrived in Mexico City Thursday, presumably to probe the activities of Oswald in that city.

One of the three officials is Howard Willens, according to wire service reports. Mr. Willens, who set up the Dallas phase of the commission's probe originally, is a Justice Department official on special assignment with the commission.

He and the other two commission men are expected to gather information on a week-long stay in Mexico by Oswald a few weeks before Nov. 22, the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

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15 "The Dallas Times-Herald' Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Date: 4-10-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnig

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-11
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-6-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
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FD-350 (4-3-62)

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14 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

12 Interviewed by Warren Staff

Warren Commission investigators questioned 12 persons here Tuesday, including Detective J. R. Leavelle, the policeman handcuffed to Lee Harvey Oswald when he was shot by Jack Ruby, and W. H. Shelly, department manager of the Texas School Book Depository.

Others interviewed were Pete Barnes, Miss Victoria Adams, Danny G. Arce, J. B. Hix, Miss Doris Burns, Mrs. Geneva Hine, Billy N. Lovelady, E. V. Brown, Joe Malone and Barbara Rowland.

Sources indicated that more than 50 witnesses are scheduled to give sworn statements Wednesday and Thursday. This would bring the estimated total of those to be questioned in Dallas to approximately 200.

Date: 4-8-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
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Submitting Office: Dallas

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times-Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

31 APR 28 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Oswald Liked Reds at 16, Probers Told

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—A junior high school classmate of Lee Harvey Oswald told Warren Commission investigators yesterday that the accused presidential assassin was a Communist sympathizer at the age of 16.

Two commission staff members were to conclude the New Orleans phase of their investigation today. Yesterday they took statements from 21 persons, including William E. Wulf, who was Oswald's classmate at Beauregard Junior High School here.

Investigators Albert Jenner and James Liebler said Wulf told them Oswald once said he would join a Communist cell if he could find one.

Only nine of those interviewed yesterday were identified. This was in line with a commission policy to withhold the names of witnesses who request it.

Testimony from behind closed doors came from persons who knew Oswald during his childhood and school days here, and from persons who came in contact with him when he returned here last summer.

The witnesses included former neighbors and classmates, and Police Lt. Francis Martello, who arrested Oswald here last August when he brawled with Cuban refugee leaders as he distributed pro-Castro leaflets on downtown Canal Street.

Earlier witnesses included Oswald's aunt, Mrs. Lillian Murrett, and her daughter, Marilyn, and Adrian T. Alba, an officer of the coffee firm where Oswald worked. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Garner, who managed the apartment where Oswald lived, also testified.

Oswald was born here Oct. 18, 1939, and left the city a few years later. He returned with his mother in 1954 and attended Beauregard and Warren Easton high schools. He spent four months here last summer.

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40 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-8-64
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1 105-82555-A
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Warren Probers Mum on Findings

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Those areas of the assassination relatively unpublicized apparently will remain cloaked in secrecy until the Warren Commission makes its report to President Johnson.

After several weeks of hearing testimony from doctors and gun and fingerprint experts, Chief Justice Earl Warren and commission members have adopted a more-closemouthed attitude than ever before.

Practically none of the testimony has been released. And the witnesses have tersely declined to discuss their expert knowledge—possibly under a strong commission suggestion.

The commission's silence has caused a number of persons and publications to speculate about the assassination and its unclear areas.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

For example, Newsweek Magazine published a long article raising such questions as Oswald's fingerprints on the rifle, the results of the paraffin tests and the angle of the assassin's bullets.

Newsweek reported that law enforcement officials have made only sketchy statements on many of these questions and that "they are soft spots in the case thus far made public."

The commission apparently has concluded the technical side of its testimony.

It is now expected that additional witnesses connected with the minute by minute happenings of Nov. 22 will be closely grilled.

RULE OF SILENCE

The silence of the Warren Commission may well be the rule until the report is finally made to President Johnson.

Chief Justice Warren, who has made most of the press releases, obviously felt it necessary to reveal some of the witnesses testimony when the commission meeting drew large crowds of press during its early stages.

The commission chairman was regularly surrounded by dozens of reporters and it appeared at times he had to answer a few questions in order to get out of the building.

Now, the commission hearings are staffed by the two wire services only and an occasional drop-in reporter. The chief justice, who never liked the other conferences, may feel the necessity for releases is less urgent at present.

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105-82555-1

NOT RECORDED
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FD-350 (4-3-62)

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1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Judge Says Dallas 'Climate' Contributed to JFK Slaying

U.S. Dist. Judge Sarah T. Hughes told a group of Latin-American editors here Saturday that Dallas' political climate contributed to President Kennedy's assassination.

Judge Hughes' remarks came during a panel discussion at the Press Club of Dallas in which the visiting editors heard conflicting opinions on Kennedy's death from Dallas area journalists.

"There was a climate of hate in Dallas that was not evident in any other place," Judge Hughes said.

"I definitely think that the feeling in Dallas contributed to the fact that Oswald would do this deed here rather than in some other city," she said.

The 40 Latin journalists, on a U.S. government - sponsored tour of the country, arrived in Dallas Saturday for a 3-day visit.

Panelists included moderator John Fallon, Southwestern Division news manager of United Press International; Press Club President Wes Wise, a KRLD-TV and radio newsman; Hugh Aynesworth, a Dallas Morning News reporter; Felix McKnight, executive vice-president of the Dallas Times - Herald, Thayer Waldo of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and Judge Hughes.

McKnight took exception to Judge Hughes' opinions.

"With all due respect to Judge Hughes, I resent the implication that this is a city of hatred," McKnight said.

Answering Judge Hughes' remark that Dallas had always been opposed to all of Kennedy's policies, he said that neither Dallas nor any other city ever voted 100-to-0 in favor of anything.

"I am sure that Judge Hughes, as a member of the judicial system of the United States, would be the first to recognize that everyone has the right to vote according to his own opinion," McKnight said.

Judge Hughes said that the campaign against Kennedy in Dallas had been manifested for a long time before he was killed. She said The Dallas Morning News had been opposed to practically every policy Kennedy proposed.

"In the news items I think The Dallas News has made fair statements, but over the years, The News' editorial page consistently opposed Mr. Kennedy," she said.

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Submitting Office: Dallas

105-82555-1
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 27 1964

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 4-5-64
FROM Dallas Times - Herald
MARKED FOR INITIALS

61 APR 28 1964

Warren Panel Keeping Jury Rooms Occupied

An increase in activity at the Dallas Federal Building is creating crowded conditions at Justice Department offices on the third and fourth floors.

The major cause recently has been the Warren Commission investigators working in and about the office of U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders.

Five attorneys from the commission sometimes interview witnesses in five different rooms. Jury rooms have been pushed into service. By Thursday afternoon, the agents had taken sworn statements from 126 Dallas area persons.

One room must be vacated by Monday when a federal grand jury convenes for the regular spring meeting and a search into alleged government-insured loan violations in Dallas.

Mike Epstein, a Justice Department official from Washington, also is working in the office in preparation for the grand jury.

An Austin aide of Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr also frequently visits the Warren Commission. He and others sometimes use the office of Assistant U.S. Atty. Bob Ward, who has been on leave but will return Monday.

The upcoming grand jury is expected to call more than the usual number of witnesses.

Investigator Recalled to Washington

A Warren Commission investigator who was involved in dispute over his methods in questioning a Dallas police officer has been recalled to Washington.

Sources told the Dallas News that the commission investigator had been accused of questioning the integrity of Dallas Police Sgt. P. T. Dean—a key state witness in the trial of Jack Ruby.

However, a federal spokesman said the investigator had been scheduled to return to Washington before the incident occurred nearly two weeks ago.

Dean, the state's final witness in the Ruby trial, complained to Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry last week that the investigator had "seriously questioned" his truthfulness. Curry, Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders then brought the matter to the attention of Warren Commission officials. A contingent of investigators for the Commission has been in Dallas in recent weeks reconstructing the events leading up to and following the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Curry told The News he felt the incident was "not serious."

Dean testified during the trial that Ruby told him shortly after the slaying of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald that he (Ruby) had thought about killing Oswald two days before the actual shooting.

Dean's testimony has been considered a key factor in the prosecution's case against Ruby, who now faces a death sentence.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Warren Panel — Prober's Tactics Trigger Removal

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

A flare-up over the questioning tactics of a Warren Commission attorney resulted last week in the investigator's quiet removal from the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

The dispute involved a clash between the investigator-attorney and a witness he was interviewing, a Dallas police officer who was a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

The officer claimed in protests to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other officials that the commission man had called him a "liar," among other things.

SOLUTION WORKED OUT

An amicable solution, which included the investigator's leaving Dallas, was worked out through the combined efforts of Mr. Wade, U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders and the commission.

None of the officials involved wished to be directly quoted on any aspect of the incident.

All agreed, however, that it was an "isolated" event and emphasized that it was nipped in the bud before it could disrupt the existing cooperative spirit that prevails between the commission men and local authorities.

NO MORE INCIDENTS

"When you consider that the commission men have talked to more than 100 people in the last several days," said one official, "it is remarkable that there haven't been more incidents of this type."

In recounting what happened between the officer and the attorney, sources said there were two subsequent questioning sessions before the officer's deposition was finally completed.

Between the first exchange and the completion some two days later, the officer's complaint on the questioning technique had gone to Mr. Wade. The officer wanted Mr. Wade or one of his assistants to accompany him to the next session.

The district attorney reportedly declined, telling the officer that the city attorney's office would be the place for him to secure legal counsel.

Mr. Wade did, however, mention the incident in a letter he write to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the commission in Washington.

A solution quickly followed.

The deposition of the officer was completed that day with an assistant city attorney accompanying him as counsel during the final session. Another commission attorney-investigator took over the questioning.

The attorney who was involved in the original incident left town. Authorities said he was almost through with his particular assignment in Dallas, anyhow.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

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Walter Scott's

Personality Parade

Q. *Is it true that the late President Kennedy could have easily survived the wound from his assassin's first bullet, but that the third bullet, allegedly fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, really did him in? I've read so many conflicting reports about the shooting. Is there an authoritative autopsy report or something?—A.T., Arlington, Tex.*

A. The autopsy report given to the Secret Service and the Warren Commission reveals that Kennedy was struck first in the upper part of the right back shoulder. The bullet caused a hematoma, a swelling containing blood, inside the neck and shoulder muscles. Physicians believe the President might easily have recovered from that wound. The second bullet to hit the late President, thought to have been the third shot fired by the assassin, hit Kennedy in the lower right back side of the head. It caused such immediate and violent destruction to his head as to be "completely incompatible with life." That bullet destroyed considerable brain tissue, severely damaged the forehead, and a fragment from that bullet exited through the throat. The throat wound, first observed by Dallas physicians who tried to save the President, gave rise to the speculation that two assassins might have been involved in the murder, one shooting from the front and one from the rear. The autopsy report proves conclusively, however, that the shots which killed the President were fired from behind. The Dallas doctors who treated him at Parkland Memorial Hospital were unaware that the President had been first shot in the shoulder since he was on his back at all times while at the hospital. An autopsy was performed on the late President's body on November 22, 1963, at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

Q. *Is Frank Costello still the leader of the Mafia in this country?—Dino Landi, Philadelphia, Pa.*

A. Police authorities believe the leader still to be Vito Genovese.

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Lee Harvey Oswald

UPI-66
(OSWALD)
DALLAS--PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR CONVICTED KILLER JACK RUBY TO GIVE A SWORN DEPOSITION IN DALLAS TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ITS GENERAL COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN, A DALLAS NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY.
THE FORMAL QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION OF THE 52-YEAR-OLD RUBY WILL BE HELD IN THE DALLAS COUNTY JAIL OR AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING, PROBABLY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD SAID.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

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One 'Irrational' Person Killed Kennedy, Warren Group Believes

Associated Press

The Presidential Commission inevstigating President Kennedy's assassination has found no evidence the crime was anything but the irrational act of an individual—and the Commission now feels most of the information is in.

This assessment came yesterday from sources close to the panel, which has been working for four months behind closed doors. Its assignment from President Johnson was to compile a record to satisfy present and future generations that everything is known that can be known about the killing of Mr. Kennedy Nov. 22.

The end is in sight so far as questioning witnesses and examining other evidence is concerned, it was reported, but writing the definitive report is expected to be a long job after the hearings close.

Aware of Rumors

The Commission is well aware of the persistent rumors, many of which got into print abroad, that the shooting both of Mr. Kennedy and of the man accused of killing him, Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, were part of a political plot. Some of the stories represent it as a left-wing, some a right-wing conspiracy.

The hope is that the report ultimately produced will dispell any such ideas—except among the irreducible number of romantics who always prefer to believe in conspiracies.

But the case against Oswald lacks a motive explicable by the workings of an ordinary mind.

Scanty Information

The Commission record will, however, include a minute reconstruction of Oswald's short, erratic and unhappy life and an indication of the influences that shaped him. his widow, mother and brother have testified in detail and much documentary evidence has been gathered.

There is a period about which the information is relatively scanty—Oswald's 1959-1962 stay in the Soviet Union. The Soviet government volunteered some documents, but it is understood these do not give much detail and more is being sought — without too bright prospects.

But in general the Commission is making of the story of Mr. Kennedy's death a model of tireless documentation—all in line with its mandate to demonstrate that nothing is covered up, no possible lead slighted. Out of the painstaking detail may come, too, ideas to improve the protection of Presidents.

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MARINA AT EASTER

Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and her daughter Junie try on the Easter outfits which they will wear to Easter services at a church here. This picture by Times Herald photographer Eamon Kennedy was taken at Mrs. Oswald's home on Belt Line Road.

Lee Harvey Oswald

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
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Mr. Evans
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

27 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3-29-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

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Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

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Lee Harvey Oswald
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WRITER POSTULATES A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING 7 PERSONS

A theory on Kennedy killing

THE PARIS Express, one of Europe's most important and influential weekly papers, gave prominent display to a series of articles by Thomas Buchanan on the Oswald case (Feb. 20 and 27, Mar. 5), drawing attention to them with three full-page covers, of which one carried the caption: "OSWALD DID NOT SHOOT." Buchanan was introduced editorially to readers as a fine novelist, wartime artillery captain and mathematician who had scientifically assembled the facts about President Kennedy's assassination and with "impressive logic" put forward a theory based upon them. L'Express quoted this letter from "the first U.S. publisher to whom Buchanan submitted his text":

"Your demonstration is brilliant . . . I think no one will disprove it . . . After my first discussion with our vice president we decided, however, not to publish it. I am sure that someone will take the risk . . . Briefly, I suppose we are cowards . . . forgive us."

Buchanan began by examining the official version of the assassination — its many initial changes, its contradictions and absurdities with which GUARDIAN readers are already familiar. He has "too much respect" for the surgeons of "a great U.S. hospital" to believe that they "missed" a bullet wound in Kennedy's back and signed the death certificate without "bothering to turn him over." With regard to the possibility of the sharpshooting performance attributed to Oswald, Buchanan wrote: "If there exists a single man capable of [it], that man would have to be one of the finest shots in the world, not a former Marine with less than average skill."

THE PRINTS: Buchanan pointed out that the only Oswald fingerprints found (palm prints cannot prove identity) were on a box in the room where Oswald worked—a perfectly normal thing. In any case, Buchanan said, if Oswald made the prints on the box just before the crime, he could not have been wearing gloves and consequently would have left prints also on the rifle. (According to the official story he could not have had time to wipe off such prints nor to remove the powder-traces which firing the rifle would have left on his cheek.)

Altogether, Buchanan found in the official story "eight extremely improbable, not to say materially impossible allegations" all of which, however, are essential to the theory that Oswald acted alone. Buchanan then proceeded to build up a hypothesis on the basis of known facts. He posited a total of two assassins and five "accomplices" of whom one was Oswald and "three were in police uni-

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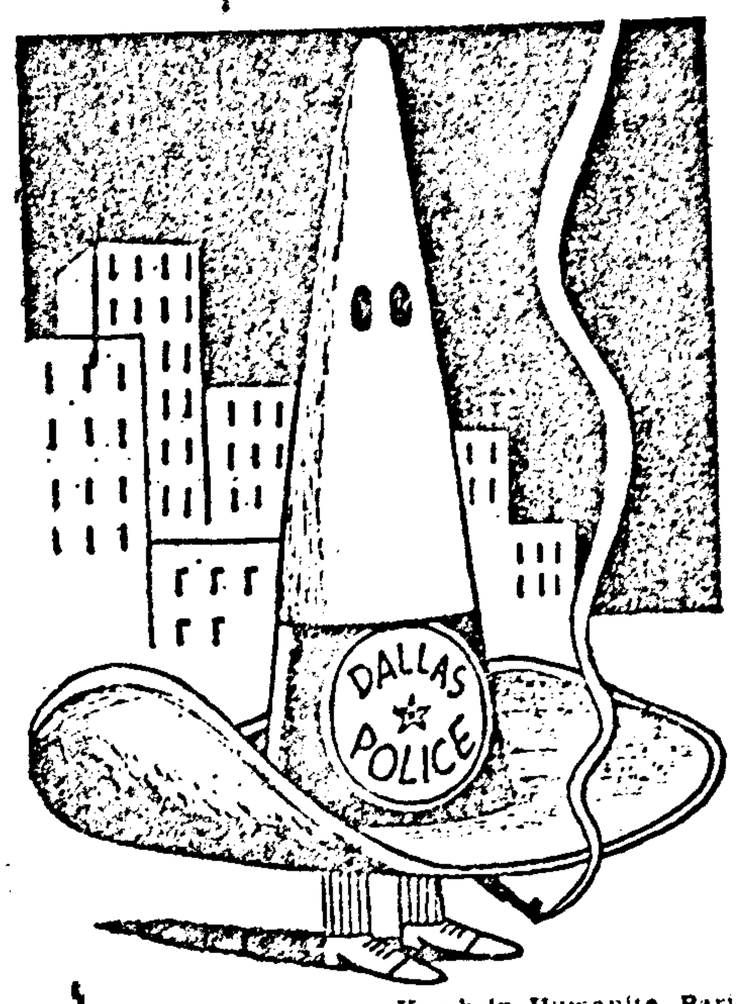

Kamb in Humanite, Paris

Kennedy killing

(Continued from Page 1)

form." Here is his reconstruction of the crime:

Assassin No. 1 was concealed by Oswald in the sixth-floor room of the latter's place of work since the previous night, and smoked the cigarettes whose empty package was found there (Oswald was a non-smoker). On the fatal morning, assassin No. 2 took up his position on the railroad bridge from which the Kennedy procession was a perfect target, and fired the first shot, which entered the President's throat. The second shot, which wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, was fired by assassin No. 1, who fired again, hitting Kennedy in the back of the skull. The rifle had been brought to him in the morning by Oswald.

The gunman at the sixth-floor window was placed there as insurance against No. 2's failing to get onto the railroad bridge; to create a diversion so the latter could get away; and because it was necessary that shots be fired from the building where the "fall guy," Oswald, was employed. If there were two assassins, there were two weapons, which would explain the confusion in the official stories about "the weapon" and about the telescopic sight being fitted both in Chicago and in Dallas.

ASSASSIN A COP? Since the police immediately surrounded the Book Depository, how did assassin No. 1 get away? "The answer that seems to me to impose itself," Buchanan wrote, "is that he wore a police uniform. And unless he has been killed since, I believe he still wears it." He left in a patrol wagon while Oswald waited in the canteen of the building. How did Oswald get away, with police encircling the building? The answer: "Accomplice No. 2, the police officer who gave the order to let him through."

Oswald left the building at 12:35 p.m. at 12:36, according to Time, the police broadcast to all patrols his color, height and weight in an order to apprehend him—having "discovered, with a speed unprecedented in criminal history, the guilty man in a murder without witnesses nor avowals." The official explanation of this seems to be that, the police having rounded up from the streets and 90 employes of the building except Oswald, Oswald's absence made them suspicious, whereas presence in the building shortly before aroused no suspicion at all. This, for Buchanan, only pointed to accomplice No. 3—the police officer who broadcast the "stop Oswald" order, and who "already knew the role of Oswald in the conspiracy."

Accomplice No. 4 was not in police uniform but had the job of following Oswald. His existence is indicated by the speed with which the police were informed which way Oswald was going, and the details later given about what was "said" in the bus, where he got off, how far he walked before finding a taxi, and the taxi's number. These details were supplied by "witnesses" who mysteriously disappeared when reporters sought them. Oswald may have tried to conceal where he was going, but "the police already knew his address." Yet although they knew it, no one awaited him at his home, no one tried to prevent him from getting his revolver.

TIPPIT'S DEATH: J. D. Tippit, a near neighbor of both Oswald and Ruby, knew the latter well and appears to have also known the former. Tippit was waiting alone in a patrol car—which was not only against the rules, but "inconceivable" in an area that was being combed for an armed murder suspect. For whatever reason Tippit's normal patrol-car companion (never identified) was absent, Tippit would have time to pick up another policeman before 1:16, when he stopped Oswald. But Tippit was accomplice No. 5, whose risky mission was to intercept the fugitive and do it alone. Oswald, a witness has stated, smiled on approaching him; Oswald had been assured that he would be gotten out of the country, and this was presumably the rendezvous. According to the script of the conspiracy Oswald would try to draw his gun; Tippit would kill him in legitimate self-defense; and "the only suspect, the Fidel Castroist, the fanatical Communist, would be silenced forever." Tippit was too slow on the draw. Accomplice No. 4 followed Oswald to the movie house. The only alternative was then the one which was to have been avoided at all costs—to take Oswald alive.

While the press was being told that one man has planned and executed Kennedy's assassination, the police did not at first accuse Oswald of complicity in that, but concentrated on interrogating him about the murder of Tippit. Until he was shown to the press, Oswald did not know that full responsibility for killing the President was being pinned on him. He insisted on his right to a lawyer, which was denied; if he had seen one, his first question would have been: "What chance have I of getting out of this alive if I name my accomplices?"

Ruby kept him from ever asking the question. Buchanan went no further on Ruby's murder of Oswald, out of respect for Ruby's right to defend himself before a court of justice, a right which he denied to Oswald. (The articles appeared before the Ruby verdict.) Let Ruby be placed in an asylum for life or until he recovers his memory. "On that day, when he remembers names and places, we shall be able to ask him what happened to his old friend 'Needlenose' Labriola, who was killed by strangulation in 1954."

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Rusk Asks More Soviet Information on Oswald

Associated Press

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday that he has asked the Soviet Union for some additional information about Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Rusk gave no details in response to a news conference question before saying the added information was asked by the Presidential Commission investigating the Kennedy assassination.

Oswald lived in Russia for 2½ years and after the assassination the Soviets supplied some information about Oswald's communications with Soviet consular officers. Rusk said the Warren Commission's request was forwarded to the Soviets within the last few days. There has been insufficient time for a reply, he said.

On other matters, Rusk said:

• The security of the State Department is under constant review, "but we are not going to lose our heads about it." There have been reports that a major security investigation is under way, but Rusk satressed that State employes have shown "a very high standard of conduct."

• The Administration is not ready to "make a categorical statement" about Cambodia's call for an international conference to guarantee its neutrality, but the United States believes the best solution is "a meeting of the minds between Cambodia and its nearest neighbors," Thailand and South Viet-Nam.

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Kennedys Choose Author Of Assassination Account

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The Kennedy family has chosen a 41-year-old author and former foreign correspondent to write a definitive account of President Kennedy's assassination "in the interest of historical accuracy and to prevent distortion and sensationalism."

The author of their choice is William Manchester, whose most recent book was "Portrait of a President," based largely on White House interviews with President Kennedy.

The family came to him through Pierre Salinger, then White House press secretary, on February 5. At the time, he had just completed two years of research on Germany's Ruhr and was preparing to write a book on the Ruhr as the focal point of Germany's military aggression over the past century.

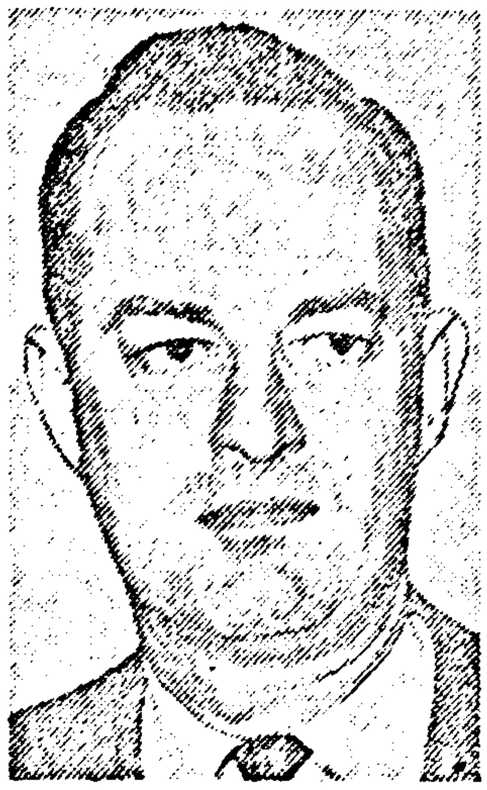
Mr. Manchester wrote his thesis for the University of Missouri on H. L. Mencken's literary criticism, and Mr. Mencken decided this was the man he wanted to write his biography. Mr. Manchester came to Baltimore to be near Mencken and went to work on the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Wrote Mencken Biography

He turned out four novels and a book on the Rockefeller family and moved from newspaper work to Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., where he became a fellow of the Wesleyan University Center for Advanced Studies and managing editor of the Wesleyan University Press.

He has never met Mrs. Kennedy, but she will play a prominent role in the work he now is undertaking.

The book, which is expected to take three to five years in the making, will begin with the judicial reception November 20, which is significant to him, not only as Mrs. Kennedy's first public appearance after the death of her child, but the last glittering show of the Kennedy era.



—AP Photo

WILLIAM MANCHESTER

B. APPROX. 1923

The book will end with Mrs. Kennedy greeting foreign dignitaries after her husband's funeral on November 25.

Cite Published Versions

In announcing the choice of Mr. Manchester, a statement released at the Jutice Department said the arrangements were made with Mr. Manchester "because versions of what occurred November 20-25 already have appeared and because it is understood other articles and books are in the course of being prepared for later publication."

The book is to be published by Harper & Row at Mrs. Kennedy's request, since that firm published President Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage."

Mr. Manchester said his publisher, Little Brown, had released from its option to do this job. He said no final arrangements have been made on the contract, but the advance on which he and his family will live in Baltimore while he is working on the book will come to less than $50,000.

According to the official announcement, all profits beyond expenses and a moderate return on investment on the first printing by both the author and the publisher will be donated to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

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Probers Seek Oswald Data From Soviets

The Warren Commission has asked the State Department to get more information from the Soviet Union on Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Russia, informed sources said last night.

Shortly after President Kennedy's death, the Soviet Union announced it was voluntarily turning over its complete file on Oswald, who lived in Russia for almost three years.

The request is part of the Commission's efforts to uncover all information now available about Oswald and the assassination, the sources said. (UPI)

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OSWALD IS VIEWED AS A FAME-SEEKER

'Outrageous Act' Was Aim in Life, Writer Believes

An American writer who interviewed Lee H. Oswald in Moscow four years before his murder as the accused assassin of President Kennedy summed him up then as a person who "had to perform a yet more memorable, and outrageous, act" than his defection to the Soviet Union.

Priscilla Johnson, a student of Soviet affairs, gave this judgment in an article in the April issue of Harper's magazine, just published. She had talked with Oswald all one evening when she was a correspondent in the Soviet capital for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

By a quirk, Miss Johnson was also acquainted with President Kennedy. In 1953, when he was a Senator, she worked briefly in his office as a researcher on Southeast Asia.

She did not believe that envy of President Kennedy's "wealth and good looks, his happy fortune in general," was an important factor in Oswald's attitude. She believes that to him the President was "a surprisingly abstract being, a soulless personification of authority."

"I believe that Oswald yearned to go down in history as the man who shot the President," she wrote.

Oswald Sought Celebrity

She recalled that when she asked him how ordinary Russians viewed his defection, he replied, "The Russians I meet don't treat me as any celebrity," and she sensed that "to himself, Lee Oswald really was a celebrity."

Suggesting that defection seemed to have failed him as a way of proving his differentness, she wrote:

"Back in Texas, people forgot all about him. Even among the Russians, he ceased after a while to stand out as a curiosity. To be marked as the extraordinary person he needed to be, he had to perform a yet more memorable, and outrageous, act."

Miss Johnson says her notes on the five or six-hour interview bore the repeated marginal reminder, "He's bitter." Although he was guarded in his replies to her questions about his family background, she says he denied being indignant about his mother's hard life, explaining it as part of "what happens to workers in the United States."

"In spite of Oswald's effort to depersonalize," she wrote, "to blame his mother's suffering on Marxist 'social processes,' I felt that here was a bitterness to deep for tears."

Her "biggest surprise," she wrote, was that he was leading a "dismally lonely" life in Moscow, waiting in his hotel room in hope that when the telephone rang it would be a Soviet official announcing that his request for citizenship had been granted.

"Oswald's own walled-in existence led me to conclude that he was strangely blind," she commented. "Not only was he not looking at the life all around him. He was making a heroic effort not to see it."

Marxist economics interested him most during the interview, she wrote, but she concluded that his views were "rigid and naive" and that "he did not know his Marxism very well." Since "Marxism has traditionally rejected assassination as a weapon of political struggle," she wrote, she saw a "terrible irony" in the assassination of the President—"if Oswald was, in fact, the assassin."

She says she saw in him two qualities, single-mindedness and secretiveness, which "could have been crucial to his success," first, in arranging his defection to the Soviet Union, and later, in purchasing a rifle and placing himself on Mr. Kennedy's route in Dallas without arousing suspicion.

Miss Johnson, entering "again into the realm of speculation," wrote that she considered it unlikely from the start "that Oswald would confess to shooting the President. She believes that "refusal to cooperate with authority, expressed in a refusal to confess, would have been nearly as much a part of the social protest he was trying to make as the act of assassination itself."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Appearing With Crusade

Cuban Attorney Here Tells Of Encounters With Oswald

By CARL HILLIARD

A young Cuban attorney, Carlos Bringuier, 28, told members of the press here Tuesday morning of his four encounters with accused presidential slayer Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the events of Nov. 22 in Dallas.

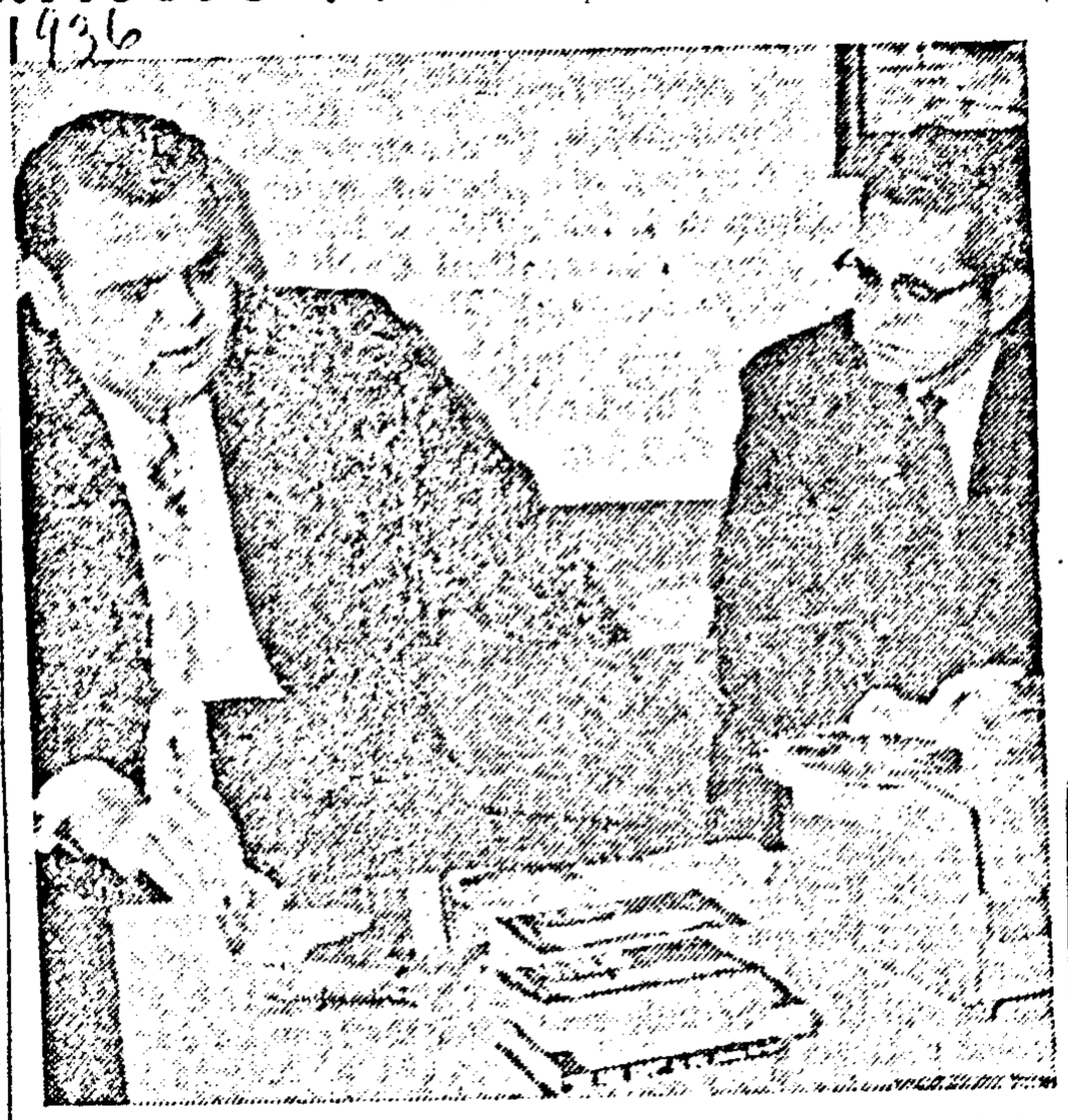
Bringuier, the son of a Havana judge, fled Cuba and the Castro regime and came to the United States in February, 1961. He is now manager of a retail clothing store in New Orleans and an officer in the Cuban Student Directorate and the Cuban Revolutionary Council, organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the Castro government.

The attorney, now appearing with the Billy James Hargis "Christian Crusade," said he met Oswald last August when he (Oswald) volunteered his services to train members of anti-Castro invasion forces.

"He was no wild-eyed extremist," Bringuier said. "He appeared to be a normal person, but I was a little suspicious. Oswald returned a day later with a 'Handbook for Marines,' which he left with me. About three days later he was involved in a squabble with anti-Castroites, and I went down to see what was taking place. We were taken into court, Oswald was given a $10 disturbance fine and I was released without being charged.

"On Aug. 16, Oswald lauded the Castro regime in a public speech, and five days later on Radio WDSU in New Orleans, I was his opponent in a debate.

"Oswald said he would do his best to help the Castro cause through the 'Fair Play for Cuba' organization," Bringuier said, and during the debate he admitted he was a Marxist and had sought



CRUSADE SPEAKERS: Billy James Hargis, left, head of the "Christian Crusade" and his speaker for the Albuquerque program, Carlos Bringuier, discuss the threat of communism prior to a program Tuesday night at Holiday Inn. Hargis warned of the dangers of going "soft on communism," while Bringuier discussed his debate with accused presidential slayer Lee Harvey Oswald. (Journal photo)

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ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

Date: 3/25/64
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Russian citizenship.

"After the assassination I notified the FBI and told them what I knew of Oswald, and turned over the manual he had left in my office."

Bringuier said he expected to be summoned by the Warren Committee on the investigation soon. During his interview, Bringuier's sponsor, Hargis, sat next to him on a couch at the Holiday Inn and often added his own comments.

"Tell them how Castro threatened your life," Hargis said.

Bringuier was quick to point out that the Cuban dictator hadn't "threatened his life," but had merely called him a liar during a national Cuban broadcast.

"Castro said I lied, when I said I debated Oswald, because no U. S. radio station would allow a Marxist and pro-Castro speaker to appear," Bringuier said.

The young attorney added he had been "well received" and treated fairly by the press and the public while appearing with Hargis' ultra-conservative crusade in 12 cities. (Hargis interrupted to say that the group had toured 30 cities.)

Asked about his days in Cuba before the Castro takeover, Bringuier said he was a graduate of a university in Oriente Province, a member of the Cuban Bar Assn., and a practicing lawyer in the criminal court of Havana, not allowed to participate in politics.

"In 1957," he said, "the idea I got was that about 10 per cent of the Cuban population was with Batista, about 15 per cent was for Castro, and 75 per cent didn't want either one.

"In 1957, three articles appearing in the New York Times, by Herman Matthews, helped sway public opinion. It termed Castro a 'modern Robin Hood,' and indicated the U.S. press and the American government favored him.

"The population didn't believe the citizens of the United States were fools, nor did it believe the U.S. press was communistic in nature. But Castro's announcement, after the revolution, that he was a Communist didn't come as a complete surprise," Bringuier recalled.

"In April of 1948, Castro went to Colombia to participate in the revolution, and identified himself, or was identified, as the 'Communist leader from Cuba.' At least 11 years before the takeover in Cuba, Castro appeared in Bogota and identified himself over a captured radio station as 'Fidel Castro, the Communist from Cuba'.

"I, personally, didn't like Batista because I wanted to be a free person and live in liberty," Bringuier continued. "Now I am striving to make Cuba free. I'm not a 'right-wing fear monger', I just want to tell the truth to the people who will listen."

Bringuier said he received no money for specifically appearing with the Tulsa-operated right wing crusade, but that Hargis paid him the wage scale he received while working at the New Orleans clothing store.

Bringuier's family — his wife and four children — reside in New Orleans, where he will return after the tour. His debate with Oswald is available on a record, and he said he plans to write a book, "Oswald and I," after the completion of the current tour.

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UPI-8
(ASSASSINATION)
DALLAS--THE WARREN COMMISSION MAY COME HERE FROM WASHINGTON TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD SAID LAST NIGHT.
A TEAM OF INVESTIGATORS NOW IN DALLAS TAKING DEPOSITIONS AND TALKING TO WITNESSES OF THE EVENTS SURROUNDING THE NOV. 22 KILLING HAD NO COMMENT WHEN ASKED IF THE SEVEN-MAN COMMISSION, INCLUDING CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, MIGHT COME.
HOWARD WILLENS, HEAD OF THE TEAM, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE WARREN COMMISSION COMES IT WILL BE AFTER HE AND HIS MEN LEAVE. WILLENS SAID THREE OR FOUR ATTORNEYS WILL BE IN DALLAS ABOUT THREE WEEKS CONDUCTING FORMAL INTERVIEWS.
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Friend Says Oswald Failed As Car Driver

United Press International

An Irving, Tex., housewife who twice took Lee Harvey's Oswald's wife and children into her home, testified again yesterday before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Ruth Paine supplied the 7-member commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren with some of the many details needed to put together the vast puzzle of the assassination.

She was asked by newsmen whether she had supplied any information not previously discussed in the press.

After thinking a moment, she told about how she tried to teach Oswald, the alleged assassin, to drive an automobile in the spring of 1963.

"He was clearly a novice," Mrs. Paine said. "He could start the car but I would not want to trust myself to his driving. We tried it in an empty parking lot."

She said Oswald's driving skill had a bearing on whether he could have driven away from the scene after shots were fired into the home of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

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
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FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Defense Counsel Mark Lane Revisited

Is Kennedy Killer

Still At Large?

Times reporter Glenn McCurdy covered a speech of Mark Lane, Oswald defense counsel, last week at Haverford College. Impressed by what he heard, McCurdy investigated further. He talked personally to Lane and studied the five-page brief he has prepared in support of his claim that there is more to the Oswald case than meets the public eye. This is McCurdy's report.

By GLENN McCURDY

Mark Lane, defense counsel for Lee Harvey Oswald, is a man "fighting City Hall' over a messy issue that many would like to see quickly buried and as quickly forgotten.

When this particular "City Hall" contains not only the Dallas police force but also the considerable power of the FBI and the United States Secret Service, the passing bystander might easily stereotype this solitary picket as "some kind of nut." That would be standard procedure.

Yet, as presented to Haverford College last week, Lane's voice of dissent is quiet, well articulated and lacking the expected overtones of a fanatic. His statements on the President's alleged assassin ask only that Oswald be given a fair trial and that the uncontradictory facts of the matter be presented to the American public.

Granting Lane his one request timously" until a trial finds him "a temporary suspension of certainty" in the case of Oswald, guilty.

the defense brief he has published is deeply disturbing.

The questions it raises should be answered, and answered now.

Lane, a well-known New York defense attorney, was one of the chief organizers of the Reform Democrats movement within New York's Democratic party in 1959. In 1960 he was the first candidate of the movement to be elected to the legislature. As a defense lawyer he has represented almost all the civil rights demonstrators arrested in the city of New York.

His is not the record of a successful, well-heeled lawyer. It is the record of a decidedly liberal personality. It is the record of someone who acts from firm beliefs in something fundamental; and whether we find these particular beliefs good or bad, the man holding them so vehemently must be respected.

Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a lawyer following his death because Mark Lane felt that every citizen accused of committing a crime had a sacred right to the presumption of innocence.

'Cloak' Till Conviction

"This presumption," says Lane in the introduction to his brief, "is a cloak donned by the accused when the initial charge is made and worn by him con-

As this presumption is the foundation of American law, Lane felt it was ironic that this failed to apply in what he terms "the crime of the century."

After 48 hours of proving Oswald the killer through radio, television and press media, he was shot to death. Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade then declared that the case was closed, but the U.S. Justice Department announced the case was not closed.

Wade countered by reopening the case with a press conference. Before a vast television audience he presented the "airtight case" that was the "absolute confirmation of Oswald's guilt."

15 Key Assertions

Lane prepared his defense brief around 15 assertions made by District Attorney Wade during this broadcast. In a condensed form his presentation is as follows:

(1) A number of witnesses saw Oswald at a sixth-floor window, said Wade.

According to Lane, the "number of witnesses" became in reality one witness, quoted (Newsweek, Dec. 9) as follows, "I can't identify him, but if I see a man who looks like him I'll point him out."

(2) Oswald palm print appeared on the rifle (Wade).

The FBI stated later "no prints were found on the rifle."

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

Pages 1 and 34

Main Line Times

Ardmore, Pa.

Date: March 19, 1964

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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(3) Oswald's palm print appeared on a cardboard box at the window (Wade).

No prints were found on the floors, walls, window ledge, window frame or window. The zealous Dallas authorities found such a print on a cardboard carton (Lane).

(4) Paraffin tests on both hands showed Oswald had fired a gun recently (Wade).

The tests revealed that there were no traces of gunpowder on Oswald's face (Washington Star, Nov. 24). The test tended to prove Oswald had not fired a rifle recently. This fact alone raises reasonable doubt (Lane).

The Murder Weapon

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

After hours of initial examination Wade said without hesitation that "the murder weapon was a German Mauser." The next day, FBI files showed that Oswald purchased an Italian carbine through the mail. Wade reannounced that the murder weapon was not a German Mauser, it was an Italian carbine (Lane).

(6) A taxi driver, Darryl Click, took Oswald home, where he changed his clothes (Wade).

On Nov. 27 it was established that no such Darryl Click existed. A "William Whaley" appeared as the man who drove Oswald, not home but at least in that general direction. "William Whaley's" log shows that Oswald entered the taxi, after having completed his trip (from the sixth floor, allegedly), at exactly 12:30 p.m. The shots that killed President Kennedy were fired at 12:31 p.m. (Lane).

Tippit Killing

(7) Oswald shot and killed a police oficer (Wade).

Wade announced that the Tippit case was absolutely set and that all the evidence proved Oswald shot the officer. The only witness to the crime reported instead that a short, stocky bushy-haired man shot Tippit three times and killed him (Lane).

(8) 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).

Wade said at first, "We have the snapped bullet . . . It misfired. We have where it (the firing pin) hit it, but it didn't explode." Later this physical evidence introduced by Wade, a marked bullet, was repudiated by the officer who was an eyewitness and by Wade himself (Lane).

(9) A map was found in Oswald's possession showing the scene of the assassination, and the bullet's trajectory (Wade).

The day after Wade's historic press conference, three days after the arrest, a new discovery was made, a marked map, "apparently places which he (Oswald) considered a possibility for an assassination" (also Wade).

Wade neglected to mention this document showing the defendant's intention of commiting a crime when he presented the evidence "piece by piece." Newspapers who hailed this discovery on Nov. 25 totally ignored or buried the last comment regarding this document. "Dallas officials yesterday denied that such a map exists," said the Washington Post, Nov. 27 (Lane).

Other Lane Points

Other disturbing comments taken from Lane's summing up include the evidence of physicians attending the President at his death.

For instance, the New York Herald Tribune of 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."

"From all evidence", charges Lane, "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 the window, and that the bullet entered the front of the President's throat."

In the words of Richard Dudman, correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dec. 1), "The question that suggests itself is: How could the President have been shot in the front from the back?"

On Dec. 1 Dudman wrote "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."

Three Shots Or Five?

Continuing to explore Dudman's statements in the same article, "Although most witnesses heard three shots fired within a period of five seconds, it seems that five bullets have been discovered."

"One point does emerge with absolute clarity," says Lane's brief. "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 devoted to a particular conclusion at the outset."

Lane's concluding paragraph: "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."

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Lee Harvey Oswald

UPI-202

(AUTOPSY)

WASHINGTON--THREE MILITARY DOCTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUTOPSY PERFORMED ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ASSASSINATION.

BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN WOULD SAY ONLY THAT THE THREE DOCTORS SIGNED THE REPORT ON THE AUTOPSY. THE WITNESSES REFUSED TO SAY ANYTHING TO REPORTERS.

HOWEVER, IT HAD BEEN REPORTED EARLIER THAT DOCTORS HAD FOUND THAT THE SECOND OF TWO BULLETS STRIKING KENNEDY INFLICTED "IRREPARABLE DAMAGE" AND CAUSED HIS DEATH.

IT WAS SAID THAT KENNEDY COULD HAVE SURVIVED THE FIRST BULLET WHICH STRUCK HIM FIVE INCHES BELOW THE COLLAR LINE IN THE BACK OF HIS RIGHT SHOULDER.

BUT THE SECOND BULLET, IT WAS REPORTED, STRUCK KENNEDY IN THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE HEAD AND BRAIN, MORTALLY WOUNDING HIM. A FRAGMENT OF THE SECOND BULLET WAS DEFLECTED DOWNWARD, CAUSING A WOUND IN HIS THROAT.

TODAY, HOWEVER, THE COMMISSION WOULD NOT COMMENT ON ANY OF THE TESTIMONY.

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE COMMISSION WERE CMDR. J. THORNTON BOSWELL, HEAD OF PATHOLOGY AT THE NAAL MEDICAL SCHOOL; CMDR. J. J. HUMES, LABORATORIES DIRECTOR AT THE BETHESDAY NAVAL HOSPITAL, AND LT. COL. PIERRE A. FINCK, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOLOGY DIVISION AT WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER.

COMMISSION COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN SAID FINCK IS A SPECIALIST IN THE EFFECT OF WOUNDS.

THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED THAT ON WEDNESDAY MORNING IT WILL HEAR MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL PAINE OF IRVING, TEX., WHO BEFRIENDED KENNEDY'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE, MARIE AFTER THEY RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY FROM RUSSIA.

MRS. RUTH PAINE CONTINUED TO KEEP HER HOME OPEN TO MRS. OSWALD AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS AFTER OSWALD HIMSELF HAD TAKEN A ROOM IN DALLAS AND STARTED HIS JOB AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY.

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Washington Beat . . .

By Leslie Carpenter

Squeeze on Lobbyists

WAS PRESIDENT KENNEDY the second victim of Lee Harvey Oswald?

The blue-ribbon Warren Commission, struggling to muster all the facts on the assassination of President Kennedy, has obtained secret military files disclosing that Oswald was suspected of shooting a fellow Marine to death while stationed at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Atsugi, Japan, between July, 1957, and October, 1958. The slaying took place in a remote area away from the base.

Carpenter

Oswald denied any part in the killing and there wasn't sufficient evidence to put the case before a court-martial. The crime never has been solved. Identity of the murdered Marine is being guarded carefully by the Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Also in the hands of the Warren Commission is a diary Oswald kept faithfully while he was in the Soviet Union from late 1959 until mid-1962. This little-known volume contains clear indications of Oswald's psychological passion for notoriety and penchant for firearms. He wrote extensively of his disappointments and his hatred of people and things—plus his yearning for recognition. And he spoke of having a gun while he was in the U.S.S.R.

THE WASHINGTON money tree is getting a severe shaking—and lobbyists all over town are hollering, "Ouch!"

A gimmick for a Senator or Congressman up for reelection and needing all the cash possible is to have a friend plan a Washington luncheon, dinner or cocktail party in his honor with the admission from $25 to $100 per person.

The guest list for such a function is obvious: Every lobbyist in town for whom the legislator has done a favor or might be able in the future to do one. How can a lobbyist refuse to cough up? He can't.

The natural consequence is that the same people are invited to each of these fund-raising affairs. Thus, lobbyists around town are suffering panic in the pocketbook.

Most of the fix-it operators work for big corporations. By law, corporations can't buy tickets to political events. Neither can they reimburse their Washington operator on his expense account if he buys tickets.

Lobbyists formerly hid such outlays under other headings in expense accounts. But since Internal Revenue toughened up on expense account abuses two years ago, this no longer is possible. Tickets now have to be paid for by lobbyists out of their own taxable income.

Some lobbyists have fled town for the day trying to avoid the financial bite. But it doesn't work. Sponsors of dinners, luncheons or receptions will tell the lobbyist to buy a table anyway and give the tickets to other less affluent friends of the Senator or Congressman. Tables seat 12 and cost up to $1200.

The first such function to get money out of Washington was held in 1958 by the Rep. Charles Brown (D-Mo.). It was a $25-a-plate luncheon.

Brown, subsequently defeated and now a Washington lobbyist, has become victim of his own ingenious idea. He is among those afraid to open the mail, fearing it contains more invitations to fund-raising parties.

Republicans and Democrats alike took up Brown's idea. At least 40 — if not more—such functions have been held since.

BUSLOADS of teen-agers from all over America will be converging near the grave of John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery this Eastertime.

Bus companies which annually bring myriads of high-school groups to the Capital during spring vacation indicate the grave will be a regular stop on the school tours.

Young people already have made up a large percentage of the more than 1.5 million people who have visited the Kennedy grave. According to John C. Metzler, cemetery superintendent, even members of the long-haired, leather-jacketed set have been seen to stomp out cigarettes at a respectful distance and leave the graveside teary-eyed.

Burials have been up six a day since November. Metzler believes the reason is that many veterans and men on active duty were previously unaware of their right to be buried, with their families, in the cemetery.

At the rate things are going at Arlington, all land now available or in prospect will be used by 1987.

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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
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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C-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

ATTORNEY DENIED RIGHT TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES

Lane cites curb at Oswald inquiry

ATTORNEY MARK LANE, "unofficial" defense counsel for Lee Oswald, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, told the GUARDIAN following his appearance before the Johnson-Warren commission: "I do not feel that my presence at the hearing mattered very much. I cannot adequately defend my client without the right to cross-examine witnesses."

Lane, named to defend Oswald by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the slain suspect, was summoned before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, March 4. The former New York Assemblyman read his "Defense Brief for Oswald" (GUARDIAN, Dec. 19) and released some of the information he has gathered from his own investigation on Oswald's behalf, including statements about a meeting reported to have taken place two weeks before the assassinatioin at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. Attending the meeting, Lane said, were patrolman J. D. Tippitt, whom Oswald is alleged to have shot soon after the Kennedy assassination; Bernard Weissman, a New York ultra-conservative who placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was killed, and a third person whose name was divulged to the commission in private.

OPEN HEARING: Commission chairman Warren agreed to Lane's request at the outset of the hearing to admit the press and public. "The commission," Warren said, "does not operate in a secret way." The Chief Justice later announced that future hearings would be held in public if witnesses so requested.

Lane was not invited to testify in his capacity as Oswald's attorney. The commission named an "official" counsel for Oswald three weeks ago after major witnesses had been called. During the hearing, Warren rejected Lane's request for permission to examine witnesses and have access to the commission's documents.

The commission began taking testimony March 9 from several eyewitnesses to Kennedy's assassination, including Secret Service agents and bystanders.

The windshield from Kennedy's limo-

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 3-11-64
National Guardian pg. 4

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MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD AND MARK LANE, COUNSEL FOR HER SON
The Presidential Commission balked at any cross-examination

usine was brought into the hearing as evidence. Several persons have asserted the glass was damaged by a bullet, indicating that more than three shots were fired. Panel members did not comment.

HOOVER STATEMENT: In apparent response to the growing public doubt about Oswald's role, if any, in the assassination, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover issued the following statement March 7:

"To set the record straight, and to refute the misinformation which has been maliciously circulated, I want to state unequivocably that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby were never FBI informants; that they were never employed by this bureau in any capacitiy; nor did they ever render any services for or receive any money from the FBI." An FBI spokesman said the statement was made because "we thought it time to put a stop to the rumors." The Central Intelligence Agency previously denied any connection with Oswald.

Speculation that Oswald was employed by one or both of the intelligence agencies arose from these still unexplained circumstances: (1) Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union for two-and-a-half years, was granted a new passport to visit Russia last June after only one day of consideration by the State Department—a unique decision; (2) Chief Justice Earl Warren's announcement that matters of "national security" may impose a new blackout on certain aspects of Oswald's past; (3) the FBI's failure to keep close watch on Oswald the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas, though the agency was aware of his background and knew that his job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository situated him in close proximity to the Presidential motorcade; (4) Reports that the FBI supplied information helpful to the defense of Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald two days after Kennedy was slain, on the implied condition that nothing be mentioned during Ruby's trial about Oswald's alleged deed; (5) numerous contradictions in the case against Oswald.

COMMENT BY LANE: Commenting on Hoover's denial, Lane asked: "Can we really expect the FBI to admit the truth if my client had been an agent?" Mrs. Oswald has stated that she believed her son was an agent for the CIA.

Lane announced he is continuing his series of public meetings intended to generate public interest in the Oswald case. He is scheduled to speak in the San Francisco Bay area from March 16-22. On March 23, he will address students at Reed College in Portland, Ore., and then return to California for a week of engagements in Los Angeles, March 23-27. Following the meetings Lane plans to return to Dallas to continue his investigation.

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Lane speech on KPFA

PACIFICA radio station KPFA will present "The Case Against the Case Against Lee Harvey Oswald," a recorded speech by Mark Lane, at 4:30 p.m., March 15. KPFA is heard throughout most of northern California.

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 3-14-64
National Guardian
pg. 7

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0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Hysteria Over Oswald

By William F. Buckley Jr.

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AT Geneva yesterday a Very Famous Englishman was expatiating at some length on all the reasons why it is impossible for an astute man to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, or that the assassination was other than the work of a conspiracy of at least several persons.

Since the gentleman is a renowned liberal, I thought to twit him by saying, "Your mode of reasoning is very much like that of the John Birch Society."

Without even dropping a conversational semi-quaver (I should add that his timing is world-famous), he replied darkly, "Yes, I have no doubt the John Birch Society had something to do with it."

The obsession, in other words, was so much in command of him that he simply could not understand my point: that the kind of thinking he was indulging is the kind one indulges when writing books like The Politician whose denouement is that former President Eisenhower was a member of the Communist Party.

And not only my acquaintance in Geneva, but seemingly all of Europe has, as they say, "gone ape" on the theory that what actually happened at Dallas is something very different from what the world is being led to believe; that Earl Warren has been selected to preserve the Establishment's script, and that almost certainly what lies behind it all is the existence of an anarchic-fascist conspiracy.

L'Express, for instance, which is a sort of semi-sick leftist weekly in Paris, in which very flashy writers register their designs on humankind, is halfway thru the serialization of a most elaborate treatment of the Dallas story in which, after the third installment, it is already established that:

(a) JFK was not shot by Oswald, but by someone lying under the overpass towards which the Presidential car was headed.

(b) Someone in the Dallas police force was in cahoots with Oswald, who merely was an accomplice, and let him slip out of the building even after the police cordon was tight.

(c) Someone in the Dallas police force then released a description of Oswald, which was a signal to accomplice Tippitt to shoot down Oswald, in the process of which he inadvertently got shot himself.

(d) Ruby, another accomplice, was told to rub out Oswald before he talked.

The assassination, then according to this story, was principally an operation of Dallas policemen.

I give you an example of the ease with which stories spread in this sophisticated corner of the world, where so much fun is had at the expense of American provincialism:

Mr. Mark Lane is a New York attorney and leftist who has adopted the Oswald cause as his very own. He is willing to sacrifice even his cherished privacy to see that posthumous justice is done; finally talked the Warren Commission into granting him a hearing last week, at the end of which the president of the American Bar Association, who has been designated to defend Oswald's interest officially before the Warren Commission, told Mr. Lane that all he had told the court was in effect a bunch of drivel that had "already been in the newspapers."

One of the things Mr. Lane had said was that he had been "informed" that eight days before the assassination, officer Tippitt, Oswald and Mr. Weissman (who had taken out the anti-Kennedy ad in the Dallas News on November 22) had been seen together at Ruby's nightclub.

Now there is not a shred of evidence that any such meeting took place: but behold how the item is treated in Le Figaro, a respected Paris daily which long since has been wondering how come Officer Tippitt spotted Oswald in the first place.

"Here, then," says Figaro, "is a piece of news that gives plausibility to a rumor, already old, but which last night was officialized on TV.

"CBS has stated that a witness has just now declared to the Warren Commission that eight days before the assassination of the President, a mysterious reunion took place at the Carousel, one of Ruby's cabarets. Three men took part in it: Oswald, Tippitt, and Mr. Weissman . . ."

And so an unsubstantiated rumor, put forward by a self-promoting leftist, becomes an official statement on the basis of which Europe continues to build its fantasies.

It is especially appalling, under the circumstances, that Mr. Warren should have made those remarks to the effect that not in our lifetime would we know some of the things Mr. Warren has found out.

It is that kind of melodramatic pish-posh that encourages the mania that is overcoming Europe, beginning, as always, with the so-called intellectuals.

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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
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