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on Cuban Refugees

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25—The death this week of a former line pilot left District Attorney Jim Garrison, who says he detected a "conspiracy" culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy, with an investigation centered almost entirely on Cuban refugees.

This was learned here from a source within Mr. Garrison's office and bolstered by what is known publicly about the "witnesses" Mr. Garrison and his staff are seeking.

The District Attorney's investigators are combing Cuban refugee communities in the United States, and especially Miami. They are searching for persons who can shed light on what Mr. Garrison thinks was a plot to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba that turned into a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Garrison Is Assailed

Today, Mr. Garrison was attacked sharply by Charles Bringuier, a leader among anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans who once engaged in a radio debate with Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission says killed President Kennedy alone and without being a part of any plot.

Mr. Bringuier said the District Attorney had "hurt all of the Cuban community." Many of Mr. Garrison's "clues" appear to be old ones. They were developed by the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later rejected by them on grounds that they were either false clues or were unsupported by evidence.

Clues Are Described

One of the "clues" is the anti-Castro sentiment of David William Ferrie, the former line pilot who was found dead in bed this week, and that Mr. Garrison believes to have been a link between him, Oswald and anti-Castro Cubans.

Another is testimony taken by the Warren Commission from Dean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney who said, then denied, then said again that Oswald and several Latin American homosexuals had once been sent to his office by a shadowy figure named "Clay Bertrand."

A third is a photograph from Warren Commission files showing Lee Harvey Oswald distributing pro-Castro literature with a man Mr. Garrison's investigators believe to be a Cuban.

The fact that Oswald was distributing pro-Castro, rather than anti-Castro, literature has dissuaded Mr. Garrison from pursuing Oswald as part of an anti-Castro

The District Attorney believes, according to one of his investigators, that Oswald might have distributed the literature in an effort to win the confidence of the Cuban Government and gain permission to enter that country.

Once in Cuba, Mr. Garrison's theory goes, Oswald would have become the "trigger man" in the plot to assassinate Premier Castro.

However, when Oswald was denied permission to enter Cuba, the theory continues, the anti-Castro "conspirators" decided next to use him to assassinate President Kennedy as a way of punishing him for his "failure to follow up the Bay of Pigs invasion with a second military effort."

'The Key to the Case'

Although Mr. Garrison has declined to discuss details of his theory publicly, he alluded to it yesterday in a news conference when he paraphrased "Alice in Wonderland" and said "the key to the whole case is through the looking glass."

"Black is white, white is black," he went on. "I don't want to be cryptic, but that's the way it is."

Mr. Garrison also said yesterday that "there were several plots, and change of direction (in them) did occur."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Warren Commission found television film at station WDSU in New Orleans showing Oswald distributing pro-Castro leaflets with two men. One of the men was identified by the bureau as Charles Steele of New Orleans who said that Oswald had hired him at an employment office for \$2.

The other man, the one Mr. Garrison assumes was a Cuban, was never identified by the bureau according to Wesley J. Liebeler, an attorney who helped direct the Warren Commission's investigation in New Orleans. Oswald lived in that city in his teens and again in the spring and summer of 1963.

\$50,000 Bond Asked

Mr. Liebeler said, however, that the Federal agency had circulated the photograph widely enough to convince the Warren Commission staff that if the second man had been a close associate of Oswald's, some trace of the association would have been found. The conclusion of the staff was that Oswald had probably hired the man from the employment office.

Mr. Garrison also has been unable to locate the man, it was learned, although—according to sources close to the Miami Po-

lice Department—he thinks he knows his name. Mr. Garrison and his investigators showed department officials a photograph, identifying the man as a "Manuel Garcia Gonzales," a name almost as common in Latin America as John Smith in the United States.

The District Attorney told the Miami Police that "Gonzales" was wanted for a narcotics violation, and to hold him, if they arrested him, under a \$50,000 bond. When the police questioned the size of the bond, the reply was reported to have

been that the man also was wanted for homicide.

Later, police determined that the photograph Mr. Garrison had shown them was an enlargement taken from the WDSU film.

In addition to the photographs, Mr. Garrison and his staff have also been intrigued by the rambling testimony of Mr. Andrews, the New Orleans attorney who now works part time as an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, which borders New Orleans.

Mr. Andrews testified that a few months before the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, Oswald came to his law office in the company of "gay (a term meaning homosexual) kids—they were Mexicans" who said they had been sent by a man named "Clay Bertrand."

Oswald, he went on, wanted assistance in getting a "yellow-paper" discharge (slang for a "bad conduct" discharge) changed by the Department of Defense to an honorable discharge.

Then, after President Kennedy was assassinated, the testimony continues, "Clay Bertrand" called at a hospital where Mr. Andrews was "under medication" and asked him to rush to Dallas and represent Oswald.

Under cross-examination from Mr. Liebeler, Mr. Andrews admitted telling the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Clay Bertrand was a "figment of imagination." Then he added that he had said this because the "fobies," his name for Federal agency, "were on me like the plague."

He also conceded that he had once described Bertrand as being 6 feet 1 or 2 inches tall and again as 5 feet 8 inches tall.

Mr. Liebeler said an intensive search by the Federal Bureau

of Investigation had failed to show any evidence of the existence of a Clay Bertrand.

Today, Mr. Andrews said he had not talked to Mr. Garrison because such talk might be dangerous, but added that he believed he was being "tailed."

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He has been "tailed" sporadically, he went on, since the early 1950's when he defended Carlos Marcello, a man accused by the Metropolitan Crime Commission here of having a link with the Mafia.

Mr. Garrison's investigators found it "interesting" that Mr. Andrews had said that Oswald had been accompanied by "gay . . . Mexicanos." They think they might have been Cubans and note that Mr. Ferrie, the former airline pilot, was once charged—but never prosecuted—for alleged homosexual involvement with juveniles.

As part of his investigation, Mr. Garrison had a Cuban named Miguel Torres transferred from Angola State Penitentiary, where he was serving a nine-year sentence for burglary, to the Orleans Parish Jail. An investigator for Mr. Garrison said that Torres lived about a block from Oswald in the summer of 1963 but had not told the District Attorney anything pertinent to the investigation.

Mr. Liebeler says that the Warren Commission produced

no evidence that would point in any way to a plot among anti-Castro Cubans to kill President Kennedy. He also added that a lengthy inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had convinced the commission staff that Mr. Ferrie was not linked to Oswald or to any plot.

Rumors of a Ferrie-Oswald link developed soon after the assassination when a man named Jack S. Martin called an assistant to Mr. Garrison and hinted that Mr. Ferrie and Oswald had known each other as members of the Civilian Air Patrol during Oswald's high school years.

But reports by the Federal investigating bureau said that Mr. Martin later called the story a "figment of my imagination" and said he often had "telephonitis" when he had been drinking.

Mr. Ferrie, a 48-year-old native of Ohio who had lived in New Orleans for 15 years, died this week soon after protesting Mr. Garrison's investigation.

Mr. Garrison called Mr. Ferrie's death an apparent suicide, and said he had planned to arrest the former pilot "next week."

However, the Orleans Parish Coroner Nicholas Chetta, said Mr. Ferrie died of a brain hemorrhage, possibly brought on by stress.

Murky, Improbable World of Ferrie

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25
Some six years ago, on Aug. 30, 1961, two young men in a Plymouth convertible were braced by police in a residential neighborhood near the New Orleans lake front. In the car, officers reported, were found a fully loaded .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol and a makeup kit with human hair, sealing gum and scissors. Both belonged to one David W. Ferrie. One of the young men in the car said they were waiting for him.

The police were, apparently, skeptical. The neighborhood had been plagued with burglaries. The two young men led the officers to a neighborhood home occupied by Sergio Arcacha Smith, local head of a Cuban liberation group. Arcacha's wife said Ferrie had been there earlier.

The connection between Ferrie and members of a Cuban exile group, appears to be a key link in the controversial investigation District Attorney Jim Garrison is conducting into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Nothing has surfaced connecting Ferrie or anyone else on Garrison's list to the assassination. Garrison has yet to disclose a shred of evidence. But he flamboyantly claims to have "solved" the assassination and, an investigation by Newsweek and The Washington Post found, he is looking for Sergio Arcacha Smith for questioning.

It is a strange, murky, improbable world that the district attorney's office is reconstructing. The prosecutor has even stated that he does not believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. Instead he is concentrating on Cubans.

So far the only signs of where all this may be leading Jim Garrison lie in the tangled life of David William Ferrie—who died last week of what the police and the coroner have said were natural causes. Characteristically, 1000 disagrees, insisting it was a suicide.

With his bizarre red wig and painted eyebrows, Ferrie who once studied to become a Catholic priest but was considered too unstable and arbitrary, played many roles—pilot, philosopher, private detective, medical expert, building inspector, high school teacher, and confidante and molder of young men. Another was Cuban freedom fighter.

Born in Cleveland 49 years ago, Ferrie insisted he had never been to Cuba, but that didn't keep him from talking about it. In July, 1961, for example, he spoke to the New Orleans chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars on "Cuba—April, 1961, Present and Future" but was

cut off by a chapter official who found the remarks offensive.

Just what Ferrie said is unclear, but one man present is reported to have said Ferrie complained sharply about "the President of the United States and the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces," apparently for the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Ferrie, it was also recalled, had brought with him a 17-year-old Latin American boy as a show of part of the work he had been doing for "Cuban liberation."

At one point, Ferrie was also alleged to have been "working out of" the New Orleans office of the Frente Revolucionario Democrático headed locally by Arcacha who, Newsweek news reporter Philip D. Carter found, moved from New Orleans well before the assassination and wound up in Dallas.

In the police investigation of the Aug. 30 incident revolving around Sergio Arcacha Smith's home here, the New Orleans intelligence division reported, several months later, that "apparently this group (the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front) was legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the CIA although this could not be determined locally.

Sergio Arcacha Smith, it was also reported, had been removed as New Orleans head of the group.

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Ferrie's continued interest in the group, if any, remains unknown. Several hours after President Kennedy's assassination, Ferrie and two youths—Alvin Roland Beauboens and Patrick L. Martens—left for a weekend drive to Texas that brought them first to Houston on Nov. 23, at 4:30 a.m. (One "Layton Martens" had been at Arcacha's apartment when police rapped on the door back in 1961; he had furnished them then with identification saying he was second in command here of the Cuban group headed by Arcacha.)

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Ferrie and the two youths subsequently drove to Galveston and made their way back to New Orleans by way of Alexandria, La., on Nov. 24.

Ferrie found his rooms had been searched—a mounmental job if they were as cluttered then as they were at his death—and found the district attorney's office was looking for him.

They had been alerted by Jack S. Martin, now 53, one time private detective, newsman, deputy sheriff "and what have you," according to Mrs. Martin. Martin was also a bishop of an obscure and dissident Catholic sect who once ordained Ferrie into the order.

Martin gave authorities a batch of rumors about Ferrie, including allegations that

Ferrie may have once taught Oswald how to shoot, that he may have hypnotized Oswald, and that he may have been the pilot of a rumored "getaway plane."

"You would have to meet Jack Martin repetitively, to appreciate him," Ferrie said wryly in an interview shortly before he died. He said Martin — now "somewhere in Mexico," according to his wife—delighted in stirring up trouble. Mrs. Martin said her husband has "a violent temper" and often "drinks heavily."

Of Ferrie, an FBI agent told Newsweek's Hugh Aynesworth in Dallas several months ago, "We picked him clean. You won't find anything there."

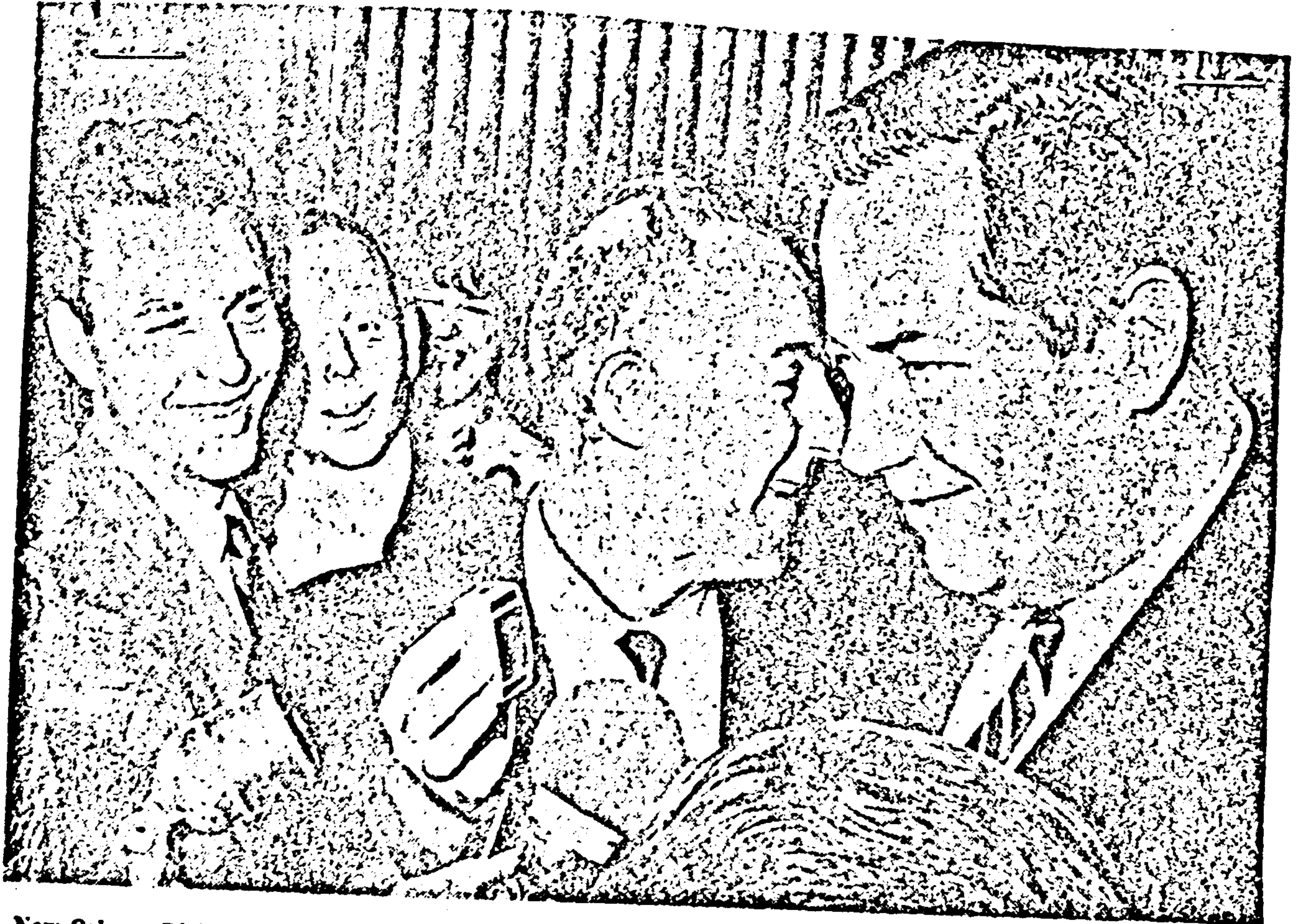
Nonetheless when District Attorney Garrison launched his investigation last November, his men called in David Ferrie once more. "They used the names Martin gave them," Ferrie charged in the interview. He also asserted that he had been trying to see Garrison directly for months for a face-to-face talk about what the District Attorney wanted.

That Garrison's theories revolve around Cubans was clear from an interview with private detective William Gurvich, one of Garrison's chief aides in the investigating. He referred several times to testimony before the Warren Commission about a "powerful" Cuban which conflicted with the preponderance of testimony pointing to Oswald.

After acknowledging mom-

entary doubts, and worries that there might have been a second assassin," Ferrie said he was convinced there was no plot. He suggested Garrison try a new theory on for size. "I've got a real plot for him," he said in his last interview, opening his eyes wide in mock horror. "The astrology magazines—they all said in 1960 that whoever was elected—and they couldn't tell whether it would be Kennedy or Nixon—would die in office. Maybe the astrologers killed Kennedy."

Not even Carlos Bringuier, a firm believer in a conspiracy theory of the assassination, seems to think that Garrison's quest for Arcacha will be any more fruitful. A Cuban exile leader here and a firm believer that Fidel Castro was behind the assassination, Bringuier called Arcacha his "foe," because of an obscure falling-out they had. But, he said, "I'm completely sure that he had nothing to do with any-
thing."



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison finds something to smile at with newsmen during a press conference. Associated Press

Plot Figure in New Orleans: His Own Story

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- Callahan
- Conrad
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By GEORGE LARDNER
World Journal Tribune Special

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23— I may have been the last person to see David W. Ferrie alive.

While I talked to Ferrie, once interrogated as the "get-away pilot" for a presidential assassin, he said:

He was convinced there was no plot to kill President Kennedy and that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "loner."

Ferrie, one of District Attorney Jim Garrison's prime witnesses in the investigation of Kennedy's assassin, also said:

He was convinced the investigation would turn out to be a "witch hunt."

"This is not a city prone to knowing what it's doing before it arrests people," he declared.

This was the substance of a four-hour interview that I had with Ferrie, ending shortly before 4 a.m. yesterday.

At 11 a.m. just seven hours after I left Ferrie, his body was discovered with a sheet pulled up to his chest.

As if in a parting gesture, he said: "A president is no better than anyone else. If I were killed, I'd expect my death to be investigated just as thoroughly."

He then went back upstairs to his room, perhaps to prove the point.

Today New Orleans authorities are in disagreement over the cause of his death. Orleans Parish Coroner, Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, said Ferrie died of a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. Garrison called it an apparent suicide.

[Another puzzling aspect of the case developed when Chetta said Ferrie's death must have occurred sometime Tuesday night, according to United Press International.]

[Garrison said the time of death estimated by the coroner and the time of the Lardner interview created a major inconsistency and was "one of the mysteries we don't understand."

[Garrison said his investigators, who had Ferrie's apartment staked out secretly "for some time," saw the lights go out at 11 p.m., an hour before the interview.

[The investigators left when they saw the lights go off.]

Garrison declared that his investigators had intended to arrest Ferrie next week in the district attorney's highly publicized investigation of the death of Kennedy. Garrison has asserted that Kennedy's death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, was the product of a plot hatched in New Orleans.

Garrison hinted that Oswald was not the actual assassin of President Kennedy.

"I have no reason to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anyone in Dallas," he said. "This is my personal feeling." He did not elaborate.

Coroner Chetta said an unsigned, undated note was found in the dining room of Ferrie's apartment. It said, in part:

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and on the other hand everything that is loathsome.

Garrison called Ferrie "one of history's most important individuals."

DELAYED ARREST

"Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy," the district attorney said. He said that he decided only yesterday morning to hold off Ferrie's arrest another week.

"A loner himself, Ferrie seemed

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in good spirits while we talked, not like a man about to kill himself.

"Kennedy is dead," he said. "Let's get on with living."

But he also described himself as moody, even, at one point as I recall it, given to manic-depressive moods.

A brown bottle of medicine, tablets apparently, was standing on the worn piano in his living room when I left. Garrison said 14 other bottles were found scattered around the house. Ferrie was reportedly suffering from emphysema.

It was Ferrie who forced Garrison to acknowledge Saturday that he was conducting a full-scale investigation of what Garrison called a conspiracy resulting in the Kennedy assassination.

Ferrie, 48, ruddy-faced, with what appeared to be a deep red wig glued on his head and apparently false eyebrows, said: "I was the first one they questioned."

He had been summoned by Garrison's men last November on broadly the same grounds for which he had been picked up within 72 hours after Kennedy's assassination.

At that time he had been arrested as a "fugitive from Texas" and questioned about reports that he might have been in Dallas the afternoon of the assassination, waiting at Love Field with a plane to fly Oswald to safety.

Ferrie said he was sitting on a courthouse bench outside a federal district courtroom in New Orleans, "shooting the bull with a couple of federal agents," until a case he had been working on was completed at 3:20 p.m. that day.

"There wasn't even any charge against me in Texas to flee from," he said.

Ferrie said he did leave for Texas with several acquaintances after leaving the courthouse—to Galveston and Houston "hunting geese"—but that he never set foot in Dallas.

Ferrie said he never knew Oswald and had no recollection of ever having met him. Oswald was rumored to have served in Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans, but Ferrie said they were in different units.

Ferrie also was rumored to have flown Oswald to Cuba in 1959. He scoffed at the rumor.

"I've never even been to Cuba," he said. "At the time was supposed to be flying Oswald to Cuba, I understand he was in the Marine Corps."

Ferrie said he considered "This pre-occupation" with the Kennedy assassination "ghoulish." But his rooms showed that it occupied him day and night.

Copies of magazine articles on the President's death, books

attacking the Warren Commission, even his own mathematical calculations of the path of the assassin's bullet, cluttered the floor.

On Tuesday, he said, he had been at the public library reading the Warren Report.

He also had been conducting his own investigation to counter Garrison's.

TALKS TO EXILE

On Monday, he turned up at a restaurant near Canal Street to talk to Carlos Bringuler, a Cuban exile who had scuffled

with Oswald three years ago on a New Orleans street corner over Oswald's distribution of leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Bringuler, who insists that the assassination was a pro-Castro conspiracy, recalled Ferrie's visit with distaste.

"He asked me if I could help him," Bringuler said. "He told me that anyone who thinks there could be a Communist plot behind the Kennedy assassination should go to a psychiatrist. That's the first time anybody ever sent me to a psychiatrist."

Pulling out a paper napkin as he was sitting in his restaurant, the Casa Cuba, Bringuler read off the questions Ferrie had asked of him:

1. Are any Americans or any Cubans that Oswald had any association with in New Orleans.

"2. If there is a conspiracy, when it started, the dates."

SHRUGS IT OFF

Bringuler, who went on the speaking circuit after the assassination with the Right-wing organization Christian Crusade, shrugged.

"There was a plot," he insisted, adding that he disagreed with Garrison's declaration earlier in the week that a foreign power was not involved.

In his apartment shortly before he died, Ferrie explained his own investigation by saying, "I'm just curious." He said he did not trust the courts or Garrison's investigation.

He said he was sure that the FBI had investigated Oswald's activities in New Orleans thoroughly and was now waiting for Garrison to fall on his face. The District Attorney said earlier in the week that "arrests will be made, convictions . . . obtained."

Ferrie's body was found by a man police refused to identify. Garrison said the individual had to break into the house to make the discovery.

INVESTIGATION GOES ON

The district attorney also vowed full speed ahead with his investigation of the Kennedy assassination. He said he had no intention of calling in the FBI.

Ferrie, who had in the past been arrested on morals charges involving young boys, said he did have until recently his own doubts that Oswald was the only assassin. He referred to the "myriad of paperbacks" that came out last fall, around the time that Garrison began his investigation.

Ferrie said he was especially disturbed by the controversy over the autopsy report, sug-

gesting that there must have been more than one rifle aimed at Kennedy on the parade route.

He said he resolved the prob-

lem in his own mind only last Sunday when he realized that the position of bullets indicated in Kennedy's clothing and in his body on a morgue slab

distorted their true points of entry and exit, since he was sitting in an upright position in a limousine.

Washington Post-L.A. Times Service



JIM GARRISON



DAVID FERRIE

Inquiries Opened on Deaths Of 2 Tied To Assassination

New Orleans, Feb. 22 (AP)—David W. Ferrie, an "important" figure in the investigation of an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy, was found dead in bed today.

Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney who launched the investigation, said "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man, who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals."

"Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Coroner's Report

However, a coroner's report said that Ferrie was born with a weakness of one blood vessel at the base of the brain, and that this vessel ruptured, causing massive hemorrhage and death.

The coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chelita, said Ferrie suffered from high blood pressure.

He disclosed that a note found in the dead man's apartment read, in part: "To leave this life is for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and, on the other hand, everything that is loathsome."

Because of the note, Dr. Chelita said, a full autopsy was being performed to check the possibility of suicide.

Increasingly Nervous

Garrison said Ferrie had become "increasingly more and more nervous as the investigation progressed" and for that reason "we had reached a decision to arrest him early next week. Apparently we waited too long."

Garrison also said the "primary reason for the planned arrest was because we felt we had reached a point where we had enough information to move."

Asked if he had any reason to believe anybody but Lee Harvey Oswald took part in the actual assassination, Garrison said:

"I have no reason to believe at this point, that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on that day."

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Another Development

In an odd sideline development, authorities in Pensacola, Fla., were asked today to exhume the body of Thomas H. Killam—who was married to a stripper in Jack Ruby's night club, and who also worked as a house painter with a man who once lived in the same boarding house with Oswald.

Earl Killam, the dead man's brother, said he wanted a special examination made to determine the exact cause of death.

Killam said his brother said he was visited repeatedly by "agents" and "plotters" while living in Dallas after the assassination. He moved three times to escape them, and told his brother two days before his death, "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I can run."

He was found dead amid the shattered glass of a department store window on a Pensacola street March 17, 1964. A coroner's report showed only one cut on Killam's body: "a long, 3-inch-deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck."

Ferrie's Statement

The New Orleans victim, Ferrie, who did private investigating and listed himself as a psychologist, had complained that Garrison had him "pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." He called it a "big joke."

The New Orleans district attorney, in an investigation that started last October, has been trying to prove that a conspiracy was hatched here that "culminated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy" in Dallas, November 22, 1963.

Garrison promised arrests and convictions, but kept details secret.

Commission Report

The probe has stirred an international furor because it backed up critics of the Warren Commission, who claim that the assassination of the President could hardly have been the work of just one man.

The official commission report said Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy—and that there was no credible evidence to show anyone else was implicated.

Ferrie was interrogated by...
...the second time in connection with the assassination. The first was in 1963.

"We arrested Ferrie 72 hours after John F. Kennedy was assassinated," said Garrison. "The arrest was on the basis of information supplied out of this office. I turned Ferrie over to the FBI on November 25, 1963. As a matter of record at that time, we suggested the FBI take a detailed statement."

Garrison said he had never seen a copy of the FBI interrogation.

Denied Knowing Oswald

"There are 40 pages relating to the interrogation and report on Ferrie which are in the National Archives in Washington," he said. "Only four of these pages are unclassified."

Ferrie repeatedly denied that he ever knew Oswald, a former New Orleans resident.

Ferrie said he and two companions went to Texas from New Orleans the afternoon of the assassination. He insisted it was a pleasure trip.

"We went to Houston, Galveston and back to Alexandria, La.," he said, adding that he had given a "meticulous" ac-

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count of the trip during the first interrogation.

Ferrie said it was fruitless to search for an accomplice to Oswald because "my assessment of Oswald is that he would be incapable of any interpersonal relationship, especially anything as delicate as a conspiracy to kill."

A police officer standing outside Ferrie's apartment, shortly after officers arrived today to take away the nude body, pointed to a blond youth with long wavy hair and said, "he found him."

The youth was hustled away by police. Before he left, he told a newsman he didn't find the body, didn't know Ferrie and "just happened to wander in."

Ferrie was an odd looking figure. An explosion several years ago cost him his hair and eyebrows. He wore a shaggy toupee and mascara eyebrows.

Police records showed he was fired as an airline pilot after being arrested in Jefferson parish, which adjoins New Orleans, on a morals charge. The case never went to trial.

Garrison said his investigation has unearthed evidence not available to the Warren Commission. He would not elaborate.

Ferrie, a native of Cleveland, had lived in New Orleans the past fifteen years.

Oswald lived in New Orleans during the summer of 1963.

Ferrie said the FBI first became interested in him when a New Orleans man, identified as Ed Voble, reported he served with Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol unit under Ferrie.

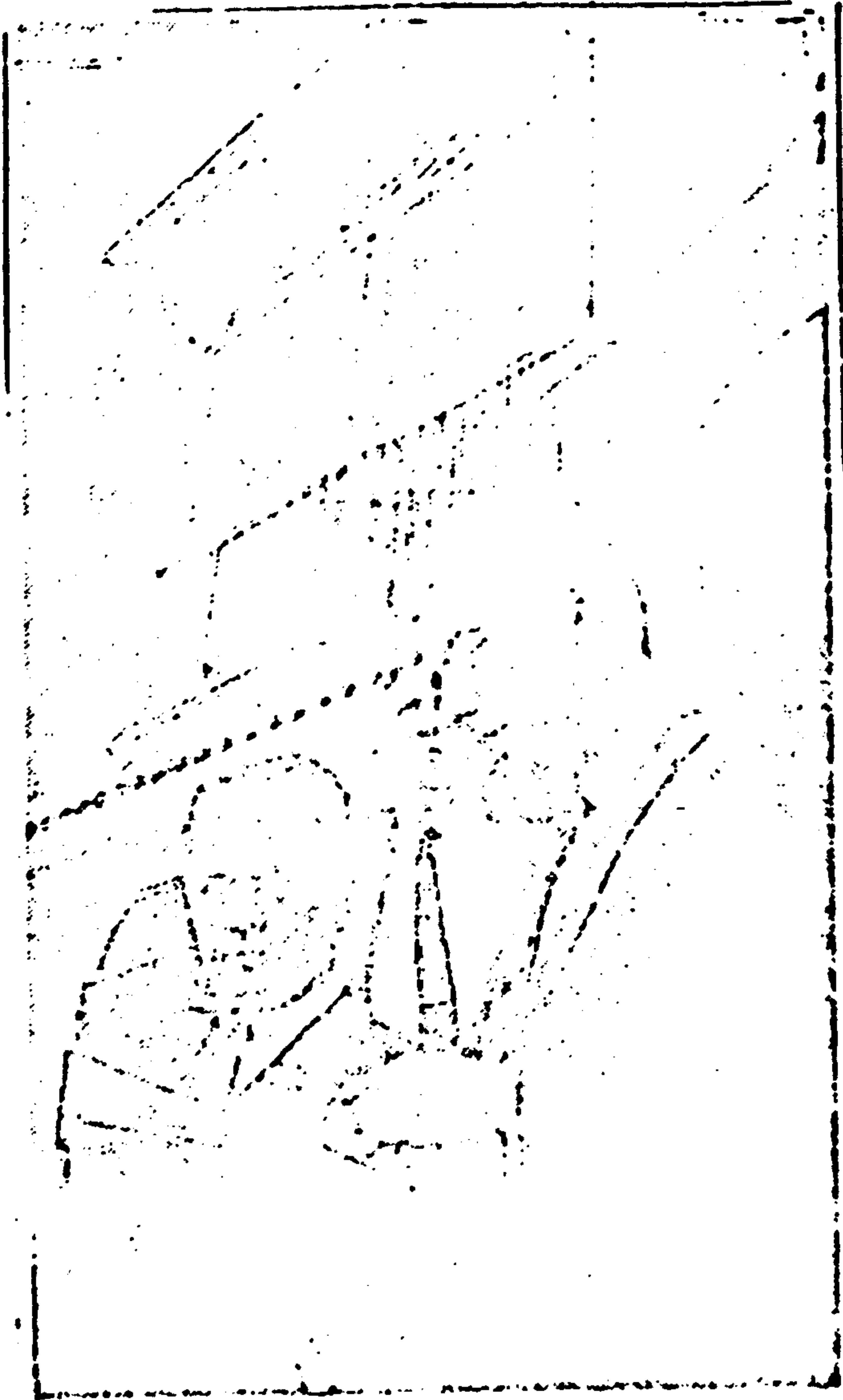
Ferrie said Voble was in the Moisant Squadron and "I was in the Lakefront Squadron."

Told that his connection with the Garrison investigation would make him a national celebrity, Ferrie replied:

"What will being a national celebrity get me? Thirty-five cents and being a national celebrity will get you a hamburger. I want to be left alone to my flying."

Ferrie ran a private flying service from a coffee shop at New Orleans Lakefront Airport.

"He was always very nice and never got out of line," a waitress who declined to give her name recalled today. "He was intelligent and real serious about flying because that's all he ever talked about."



AP Wirephoto

New Orleans detectives confer at scene of Ferric's death

Arrests in Kennedy Case Delayed for Months, New Orleans Prosecutor Says

By GENE ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20 -- District Attorney James Garrison, who once said he was only weeks away from making arrests in the Kennedy assassination case, revised his estimate upward today to "many months."

He charged that the delay had been caused by premature publicity from local newspapers, but maintained that "there is no question there will be arrests, charges and convictions."

Arrests, Mr. Garrison said, "probably were just a few weeks away until the disclosures by the local newspapers."

"Now they are most certainly months away," he added.

As he has before, Mr. Garrison refused in a 61-minute news conference with more than 40 out-of-town newsmen to give details of what he has said was a "plot" that culminated in the shooting of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

However, a source within Mr. Garrison's office named a "suspect" but asked that his name be withheld. This source also said one theory was that President Kennedy's assassination grew out of a plot by anti-Communist forces to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. According to this theory, the conspirators planned to send Lee Harvey Oswald to Cuba to kill Premier Castro, and later decided to go after President Kennedy when Oswald was denied entry into Cuba.

Theory Is Discounted

Neither the "suspect" named by one of Mr. Garrison's employees, or the anti-Castro theory, is new, according to lawyers who served on the staff of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination throughout most of 1964. The commission concluded that Oswald killed President Kennedy alone and unaided.

One member of the commission's staff said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had accumulated a "great stack" of data on the alleged New Orleans "suspect," and that the information indicated that the man had not seen Oswald in the months just before the assassination and had not been a part of any conspiracy.

Mr. Garrison discounted the investigations of the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation today and said that he thought that the agencies had proper machinery for weighing the information they had received.

He said he was confident of obtaining convictions for conspiracy to kill the President and for "being accessories after the fact—that is, having substantial knowledge and withholding information."

He said that none of the suspects were officials of the United States Government or agents of a foreign power. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Garrison, who has been district attorney of Jefferson Parish (County) for five years, seemed surprised by the attendance of more than two score out-of-town newsmen and cameramen. They came here after he told The Associated Press on Saturday night that he planned to make arrests in the Kennedy case.

Expresses His Regrets

When he faced the newsmen today in his first formal news conference on the assassination, he was visibly nervous, perspired freely and extended his regrets to several foreign newsmen who had traveled to New Orleans in anticipation of an immediate arrest.

Again and again, he said "no comment" to questions, and turned the news conference into an attack on the two New Orleans daily newspapers, The Times Picayune and The States-Item.

He said that he had tried to keep the investigation quiet and had been succeeding until the States-Item ran an article saying that he and his staff had spent \$8,000 since October in travel expenses to carry out the investigation.

Mr. Garrison contended that articles in the two newspapers had jeopardized the life of one "witness," in jail on a burglary conviction, and would make it more difficult for him to find other witnesses.

He said he was also disturbed by an editorial in the States-Item.

"Has the District Attorney uncovered some valuable additional evidence," the editorial asked, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine? Mr. Garrison, it seems, should have some explanation."

Investigation Defended

Until the editorials appeared on Saturday, Mr. Garrison had been cautious about speaking publicly on his investigation into the Kennedy assassination. Then, he quickly defended his investigation and said he expected it to result in arrests.

Mr. Garrison's anger over the local newspapers seemed unabated today. He invited out-of-town newsmen to the news conference because, he said, he felt he "owed" them one conference for coming such long distances.

But he barred reporters from the two local dailies from the conference, and shifted the conference from his office to the Fontainebleau Motel so, one of his staff members said, the local reporters could not assert they had been barred from public property.

And he said that after today he would not speak about the investigation to out-of-town reporters, either, until there was a break in the case.

"If a break comes, he said, he

- DeLoach
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- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

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will talk first to publications and television networks "who have given us information."

Mr. Garrison declined to name them, and refused comment when asked if one publication was Life magazine.

It was known, however, that Mr. Garrison met frequently during the weekend with Mike Wallace and other C.B.S. television employes. Representatives of the network began talking to the district attorney about two weeks ago while preparing a special program on the Warren Report.

Mr. Garrison, who is 46 years old, has frequently made headlines since becoming district attorney of Jefferson Parish, which embraces New Orleans. He started a clean-up campaign of what he said was prostitution and blackmail along Bourbon Street here. This touched off bitter protests from the Bourbon Street businessmen.

But he was praised by the States-Item, which said, "maybe we got us a real honest, crusading district attorney."

Mr. Garrison also tangled with eight criminal court judges, who, he charged, were acting "like the sacred cows of India" in refusing to give him funds to carry out his investigation of Bourbon Street.

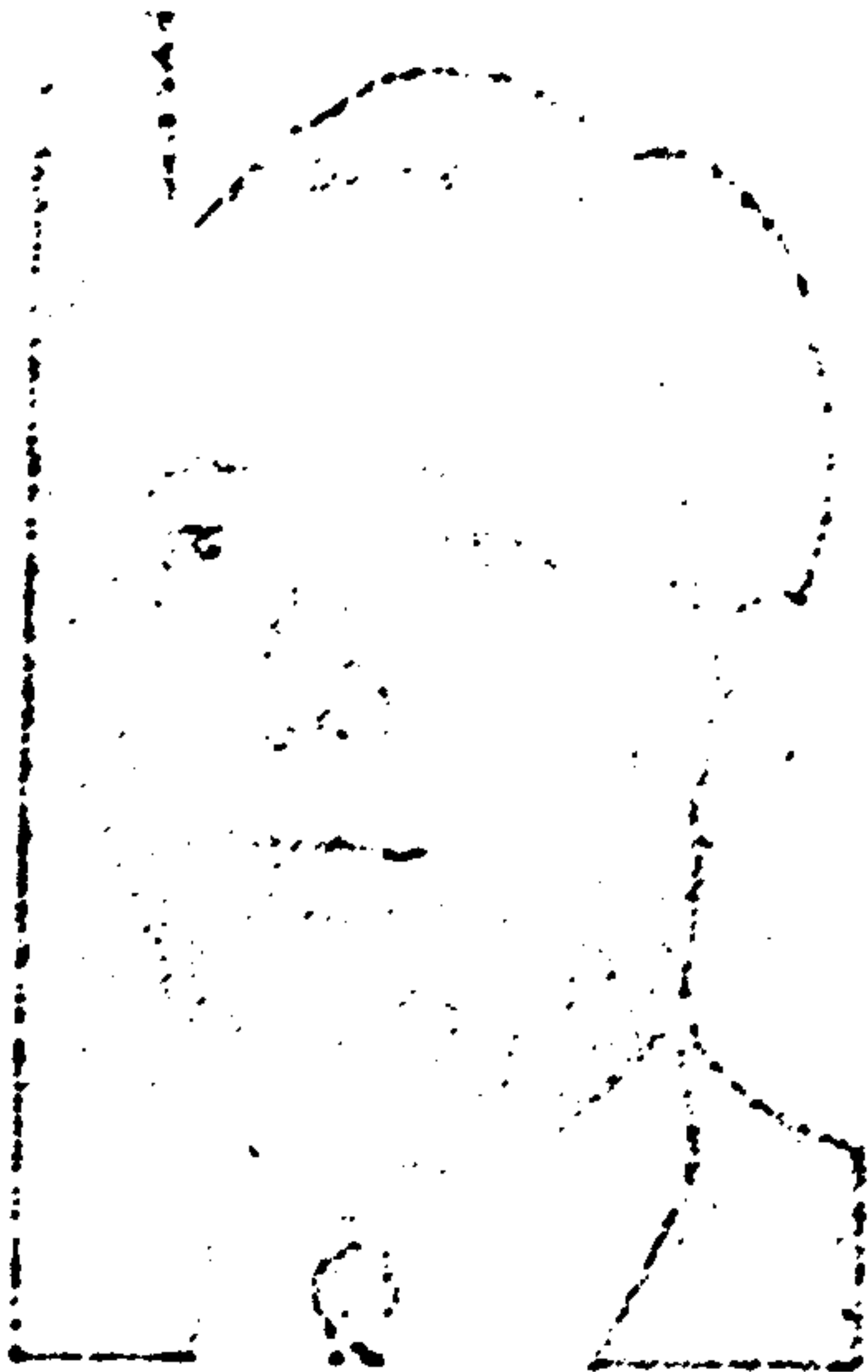
The judges sued him for defamation of character and he was ultimately fined \$1,000. Mr. Garrison appealed to the United States Supreme Court and won.

Says 5 Aided

Oswald

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP) —A former private detective says five persons were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and he knows their identities.

David Lewis, a bus station



JIM GARRISON

express handler who worked as a private investigator here in the months before the assassination, said yesterday he has the names of the five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on the President's life.

But Mr. Lewis said he would not disclose the names of the alleged conspirators until permitted to do so by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who this weekend said the plot to assassinate Mr. Kennedy was hatched in New Orleans. Mr. Garrison charged that Oswald had plenty of help in devising the scheme, and vowed he would prove it.

VOWS ARRESTS

Mr. Garrison promised arrests and convictions from his investigation into the murder of President Kennedy.

Mr. Lewis, who identified himself as one of the witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. Garrison's case will be constructed, said the five persons allegedly involved are still in New Orleans. Oswald was here for six months before the assassination in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Garrison, who has blasted the Warren Commission report which ruled there was no conspiracy, said he would not turn over his investigation either to the FBI or the Department of Justice.

"I am running this investigation," Mr. Garrison said yesterday, "not the Attorney General. I am in charge of this operation and I'm not about to turn it over to anybody."

Mr. Garrison said he would welcome Federal assistance, but would not relinquish control.

FORD'S STAND

His statement came as House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, a member of the Warren Commission, said that any evidence uncovered in the case should "immediately" be turned over to Federal authorities.

Mr. Garrison was certain the investigation would bear out his assertions of a conspiracy.

"There will be, without a shadow of a doubt, convictions resulting from my charges," he said.

Oswald was born in New Orleans and spent much of his youth here. He lived with his wife here for six months in 1963, moving to Dallas just a few weeks before the assassination.

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- Middle right: "5 - [unclear]"
- Bottom right: "6-10-67" and "A-0-00501-27"
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Washington Daily News
February 20, 1967

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UPI-158

ADD 1 KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, WASHINGTON (UPI-126)
 DODD LATER TOLD NEWS MEN HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION MIGHT
 WILL UNDERTAKE A "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION" WITH ITS STAFF
 TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN NEW ORLEANS.
 HE STRESSED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE
 THERE.

DODD, A FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COMMENTED THAT A DISTRICT
 ATTORNEY WHO IS WELL REGARDED HAS STATED THAT HE EXPECTS
 TO MAKE ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH A CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID DISTRICT
 ATTORNEYS DO NOT MAKE SUCH COMMENTS LIGHTLY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Evidence of a JFK Plot Hunted in New Orleans

The Orleans Parish District Attorney's office in New Orleans was reported yesterday to be making a special investigation into a possible conspiracy in President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

The New Orleans States-Item, in a copyrighted story, said District Attorney Jim Garrison's office has spent more than \$3300 since last Nov. 25 on unexplained travel and "investigative expenses."

The exact nature of the investigation is unclear, but the States-Item suggested it concerns "the possibility of a well-organized assassination plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were somehow directly involved."

Garrison's office stated: "There is no basis for the story. Mr. Garrison assumes the story is based on rumor." The States-Item reported,

however, that a Garrison aide some weeks ago confirmed an investigation was in progress though he had little hope it would uncover any new information.

Presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had lived in New Orleans the summer before the Nov. 22, 1963, slaying in Dallas and claimed, while here, to represent a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba" group.

The Miami Herald quoted "high sources" as saying that New Orleans authorities were searching for a Cuban who lived in Miami. The Herald said investigators have obtained a picture showing the hunted Cuban posing with Oswald and have made at least six trips to Miami since last Nov. 25. The newspaper said it was not known whether the Cuban still lived in Miami.

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Report New Orleans DA Probing Kennedy's Death

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The New Orleans States-item said today in a copyrighted story the parish (county) district attorney's office has been investigating some aspects of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

he refused to confirm or deny the investigation was under way. Most of the money, the newspaper said, was spent in connection with visits to Dallas, Houston, Miami, Washington, San Francisco and the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola.

The Warren Commission report emphasized the belief that Oswald, acting alone, was responsible for Kennedy's death. The New Orleans investigation, the newspaper said, was started before the death of Jack Ruby, who had been charged, tried and convicted of killing Oswald.

The Warren Commission report emphasized the belief that Oswald, acting alone, was responsible for Kennedy's death. The New Orleans investigation, the newspaper said, was started before the death of Jack Ruby, who had been charged, tried and convicted of killing Oswald.

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JAMES EARL RAY

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Manchester's Book 'Oswald Was Going Mad'

The 'Private Nightmare' of Assassin Pictured in Article in Look

By JOHN CORRY

The first installment of "The Death of a President," which Look magazine will publish in the issue on sale next Tuesday, tells of an ugliness in Texas politics, of Lee Harvey Oswald drifting into madness, of Mrs. John F. Kennedy timidly rejoining a world of crowds and campaigning and how this gave her husband delight and anxiety.

It tells of hatred in Dallas, of laxity in the Secret Service and of a political, not a security, factor that determined that President Kennedy would speak at the Dallas Trade Mart, passing, on his way there, the Texas Book School Depository.

The 15,000-word installment, the first of four in the serialization of Mr. Manchester's book, is reportage, a retelling of the things that preceded the death of Mr. Kennedy. It concludes with Oswald, alone and rejected, his reasons darkening, while the President and his wife slip away from a crowd in the lobby of a hotel in Houston.

The contents of the installment became known on Friday when Look circulated advance copies of the issue in which it appeared. This was done with the understanding that news articles on the installment would not appear until Tuesday morning. However, Look lifted its embargo when The Chicago Daily News broke the release date with an article on the installment yesterday.

"The Death of a President," which Mrs. Kennedy once sought to suppress by a suit, contains in this section little that is new. Its publication was preceded by many news articles that purported to tell what Mr. Manchester had written.

Besides its explication of a vendetta between Senator Ralph W. Yarborough and Gov. John F. Connally Jr. of Texas, which preceded the President's trip to Dallas, it tells in new detail of the small, mean days of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Manchester writes of Oswald's mother, who had a "red, scolding voice," who coveted status and money and had neither one and who had said of herself and her son, "I've been persecuted, and he's been persecuted."

Since his childhood, Mr. Manchester says, Oswald was threatened by paranoia. He notes Oswald's trip to the Soviet Union, his disappointment there, the refusal of Cuban authorities to grant him a visa.

"Lee Harvey Oswald," Mr. Manchester writes, "had become the most rejected man of his time."

But the final catalyst for Oswald's madness, Mr. Manchester says, was the destructive relationship he had with his wife, Marina.

Chiquely, Mr. Manchester criticizes Chief Justice Earl Warren, who directed the Presidential commission that investigated the assassination, for treating Marina Oswald with "exceptional consideration."

Mr. Manchester speculates that Oswald thought he had found a "beautiful, dedicated Communist" when he married Marina Oswald, but that instead he found a scold.

He says Oswald's wife hounded and jeered at him. "There were many fights," he says, "and Marina, a quick girl with a knee, was the better fighter."

It was Oswald, he says, who cringed, who wept, who fell to his knees "as the great darkness of his private nightmare enveloped him."

The nightmare became most intense, Mr. Manchester suggests, after Marina Oswald left her husband and moved herself and her daughter into the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Mrs. Paine, a Quaker, was separated from her husband, Michael. She had gone to great lengths to befriend the Oswalds when they arrived in Texas, and she had, Mr. Manchester says, become something of a protector of Marina Oswald.

In September, Mrs. Paine took Marina Oswald into her home, Oswald found refuge in Cuba two days later. When this failed, he attempted to rejoin his wife and the Paine. Neither one, Mr. Manchester says, wanted him.

Mr. Manchester writes that Ruth Paine never really understood her companion, that she was aware of what she called a "wall" in the friendship. Furthermore, he writes, Marina Oswald never told her about all of her husband's strange life.

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'Final Humiliation'

She did not, for example, tell her that Oswald used phrases that he had allegedly tried to kill Edwin Walker, former major general; that she had photographed Oswald with a Mannlicher-Carcano carbine and a .38-caliber revolver, or that the carbine was concealed in a garage.

In this continued relationship, Mr. Manchester writes, Marina Oswald turned to Mrs. Paine, to the final humiliation of her husband.

He writes that, on the night of Nov. 21, Oswald returned to the Paine home. He lavished affection on his wife, Mr. Manchester says, and pleaded for her to return. She refused.

Mrs. Paine returned shortly. She was surprised to find Oswald there, the story says, but did not admonish him, even though he was supposed to phone in advance for permission to visit.

At 6:30 that evening, Oswald joined the women for dinner. He was quiet but afterward pleaded with Marina again. In turn, she asked him to buy her a washing machine. He said he would, that he wanted her.

Then Marina Oswald told her husband to spend the money on himself, that she no longer needed him.

This was Oswald's end as a man, Mr. Manchester writes. He was without pride, Marina Oswald, he says, glanced at her husband in the living room later and saw that he was watching television.

"In fact," Mr. Manchester says, "he was going mad."

Secret Service Accused

In his account, Mr. Manchester also says that the Secret Service was lax in its security arrangements. He says that nine agents from the White House detail, unknown to Roy Kellerman, the agent in charge, visited night boys the night before the assassination.

He says the nine had beer and mixed drinks at the Press Club in Fort Worth with Malcolm Kilduff, the President's assistant press secretary, and that seven of the nine later went to a place called The Cellar, where they had non-alcoholic drinks. One, he writes, stayed there until 5 A.M.

He said that four agents who were to ride in the car behind Mr. Kennedy visited The Cellar those early morning hours, and

that at various times they were joined by three agents who were supposed to be on guard outside the President's bedroom door.

When Mrs. Kennedy and Cowles Communications, which publishes Look, reached the agreement that led Mrs. Kennedy to drop her suit to prevent the serialization, Look said that it would make only one revision in the installment. This, it said, dealt with a reference to Mrs. Kennedy.

However, Mrs. Kennedy found more than one passage in the first installment offensive. She is said to have objected to the descriptions of the hotel bedrooms in which she and her husband stayed in Texas, and she is said to have objected to other passages that she considered too personal.

Most of the material that she objected to, however, is contained in the final two installments.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HENRY J. TAYLOR

Manchester Reveals Faulty Research Concerning Oswald

IN LOOK'S first extract from "The Death of a President" William Manchester is guilty of the most distorted picture of Lee Harvey Oswald I ever read—utterly inexcusable if you respect the truth.

Manchester relies absolutely on the public's ignorance. Can I, for one, expect that not to be the pattern of this whole commissioned opus?

Let me start with an example and tell you what I mean.

Manchester pictures Oswald on the eve of the assassination: "We know that the fire storm in Lee Oswald's head ignited on the evening of Nov. 21." We know nothing of the kind. . . . He was going mad . . . the total eclipse of his reason occurred shortly before 9 p.m. that evening." In the record, this is completely false. Manchester has no proof of this—exactly the reverse. Yet look how he dresses up his fabrication to make it sound factual and impressive.

RECENTLY wrote three documented articles about Oswald, two from New Orleans, one from Dallas. And if I could get the truth, so could Manchester.

Oswald's long and unrelenting Communist record in New Orleans continued to the time in Dallas, documented by opinion, not by debat-

able testimony, but by Oswald himself.

By Oswald's own written declarations during the fall that he killed the president, the fact sheet he provided (Sept. 27) Castro's Mexico City embassy, his memorandum to "Comrade Kostin" at the Soviet embassy there, his letters to the Soviet embassy in Washington at late as Nov. 9, the forgeries and innumerable incriminating documents in Oswald's own handwriting—this assassin was a drilled, dedicated, obedient, cool and canny Communist.

Yet Manchester had the unmitigated gall to pass up all the evidence and call Oswald crazy!

IN ORDER to create that false picture, and also to blame Oswald on Dallas, Manchester has some trouble with known dates. He'd painted himself into a corner. Let me show you how Manchester gets out of it. No wonder he had to work so hard on his book.

Obviously, Oswald wasn't crazy in New Orleans in August. Chief of Police Joseph I. Giarruso, who reopened Oswald's Aug. 8 arrest file there for me, would simply laugh off Manchester as Baron Munchausen. And, obviously, Oswald was not crazy at the time of his WDSU radio debate in New Orleans Aug. 21, fully recorded and easily available.

So Manchester contrives a neat little picture of "paranoia," of which he says "madness does not strike you all at once" and then elects to have it strike Oswald on the eve of the assassination.

THAT LEAVES Manchester faced by the evidence of Oswald's condition after the assassination. Remember, Oswald was quizzed day and night after he allegedly killed the president. Manchester

fixes that by completely ignoring the testimony of the United States postal inspector, FBI, CIA, secret service, etc., interrogators.

Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes' words summarize the interrogators' statements, not alone those I talked with but the rest whose official testimony is in the appendices of the Warren report:

"Oswald had a disciplined mind and reflexes. He unhesitatingly answered questions he wanted to, skillfully parried the others, and lied instantly whenever cornered."

Here we have Manchester's so-called research revealed to be utterly phony and selected to serve his purpose.

MORE THAN a hundred times Manchester cribbs minutely and at length out of the Warren report without attributing the detailed pretense of his text to the report. He knows the public has not read the immense record with its 17 appendices and surely has not encountered the testimony of Holmes, et al. That typifies what I mean by Manchester relying on the ignorance of the public.

The Kennedys should never have commissioned a book about the assassination in the first place. There are more acceptable ways to keep our memories active about President Kennedy. And when more and more people who are informed read what was produced for the Kennedys—suing selectively as they did about "personal and sentimental matters" when the whole pitch of the book is a self-serving travesty on history—this fabricated lie that chicken will come home to roost.

Both the Kennedy purpose and the Manchester product are tainted from start to finish.

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MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
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A New York Supreme Court judge called a hearing on request by the Information Council of Americans for an injunction barring the Audio Fidelity Records, Inc. from distributing a taped interview with Lee Harvey Oswald made about 3 months before President Kennedy's assassination. INCA claims ownership of the tape.

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- People's World _____
- Date 1-3-67

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HENRY J. TAYLOR

Oswald: a Dedicated, Cool and Canny Red

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- Callahan _____
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DALLAS—The articles I wrote from New Orleans, detailing Lee Harvey Oswald's career there, reveal a self-portrait of a Red. His New Orleans Communist record continues to the end here, equally documented not by opinion, not by debatable testimony, but by Oswald himself.

The constantly repeated coverage of the November 22, 1963, Dallas horror-moment and books like the forthcoming "The Death of a President" keep active our memories of President Kennedy. But, for the most part, the effect lets stand the contrived idea that the assassin was some kind of a "crackpot."

The failure to unmask and sufficiently publicize the truth about Oswald is important, and the more it persists the more vital it is to spotlight it. For that failure compounds the distraction technique always adopted by the Communist communication apparatus whenever a Communist policy, or individual Red, looks bad.

By Oswald's own written declarations (September 27) at Castro's Mexico City Embassy, his memorandum to "Comrade Kostin" at the Soviet Embassy there, his letters to the Soviet Washington Embassy as late as November 9, the forgeries found and the innumerable incriminating documents in Oswald's own handwriting, this man was a drilled, dedicated, obedient, cool and canny Communist.

Oswald was never just some "crackpot" wandering around for two and a half years in the Soviet Union, nor was this possible. He was protected by Moscow's identity document (No. 311479). He was immediately given a certificate to marry (April 30, 1961) his Russian wife, Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova, introduced to him March 17. She lived in Minsk with her uncle, himself a high-ranking official of the MVD, the Soviet Intelligence service.

OSWALD'S key MVD contact was a Colonel Nicolay Aksenov. He was supplied a suitable salary and an attractive apartment, rent free, and a \$70-per-month subsidy from the MVD section of the Soviet "Red Cross," a worldwide intelligence front. The Alek in his U. S. alias—Alek J. Hidell—was Oswald's nickname in Russia.

Oswald's preferential treatment is undeniable and so is his affiliation with the Communist cause and its personnel up to the very moment he died.

On July 26, 1963, and again September 8, Castro had castigated the President of the United States over Radio Havana as a "ruffian," "bar," "imperialist," "my enemy," etc. It is essential to point out again and again that surely Oswald knew that, whether Castro ordered it or not, if he killed the President of the United States (a secret the Reds most certainly would keep) he would be an inside hero in Castro's Havana hierarchy, and a hero for the first time in his life.

Oswald's undated letter to his wife, written here and found secreted in his personal effects by the Dallas police, includes: "Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise. . . . The Embassy (i.e., Soviet Embassy) will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything. . . . The 'Red Cross' will also help you . . . we have friends here."

Trapped by her own coverups, Marina Oswald finally stated that Oswald had, in fact, laid plans to reach ~~the~~ by returning to New Orleans and hijacking an airliner flying to Havana from there. But he abandoned this exit method. Instead, Oswald prepared the way by going (September 25) to Castro's Embassy in Mexico City. U. S. State Department and Warren Commission investigators, in turn, found that "he intended to remain in Cuba."

Postmarked Dallas, November 1, a letter Oswald wrote the Communist party, U. S. A., New York headquarters, reported his return here. Headquarters executive Arnold S. Johnson has the gall to claim this "information" was not received in the mail until after the assassination on November 22. And, thanks to the diversions, the Communists duck the whole monolith of the affair.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- New York World Journal Tribune 72
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

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Oswald—Crackpot?

By Henry J. Taylor



NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 — Police Chief Joseph I. Giarrusso reopened for this writer Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest file here. Step by step, Lt. Thomas A. Drake, chief of the Police Department's Intelligence Division, led me thru Oswald's entire New Orleans career.

Recently I wrote: "Surely Oswald knew that, whether Castro directed it or not, if he killed the President of the United States (a secret the Reds most certainly would keep) he would be an inside hero in the Havana hierarchy, and a hero for the first time in his life."

New Orleans is the place to root for the truth about Lee Oswald. He was born here, grew up here and returned here with his Russian wife. This is where he distributed his circulars condemning our country and the President.

Millions have been led to believe Oswald was a crackpot. But Oswald was no more a crackpot than Chief Giarrusso himself. The current furor about William Manchester's "The Death of A President," and the rekindled controversy about the Dallas bullets and other factors, one further distract the public from the correct picture of Oswald and the exact sequence of events. Dates are vital in this. Yet their sequence is obscured in the size and diversity of the Warren report. Here is the sequence of dates:

Oswald sailed from New Orleans for Russia on Sept. 20, 1959. His activity in the Soviet need not be detailed here, but on Oct. 21 he told American Embassy officials he was a dedicated communist and confirmed in writing that "my allegiance is to the USSR."

Oswald returned to the U.S. on June 13, 1962, with his Russian wife, Marina Prusakova, and their child. They settled first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then here.

New Orleans police date Oswald's arrival in this city as April 24, 1962.

On June 3 he rented P.O. Box No. 30061 at the Lafayette Square substation, and included his alias of A. J. Hidell for the mail use of his pro-communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On Aug. 9 Lt. William Gaillot arrested Oswald during a scuffle while demonstrating for Castro's cause. By Aug. 31 he had achieved enough local notoriety to debate on radio station WDSU. It was a self-portrait of a Red.

On Sept. 8, over Radio Havana, Castro bitterly denounced what he called U.S.-prompted raids on Cuba and stated: "The United States leaders would be in danger if they helped any attempt to do away with the leaders of Cuba."

On Sept. 13 the Dallas Times-Herald announced that President Kennedy would visit the city Nov. 22.

On Sept. 23 Oswald left here by bus to obtain a Cuban transit visa at Castro's Mexico City Embassy. There he presented New Orleans newspaper clippings about his pro-Castro activities, announced that he was a member of the Communist Party, displayed his Russian work permit, Russian marriage certificate, a prepared statement of his qualifications as a dedicated Marxist and, even in the words of the Warren report, "tried to curry favor."

Told that his visa could not be issued for several months, he left Mexico City, Oct. 2 for Fort Worth and Dallas.

On Nov. 9 Oswald wrote his last letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, reporting on "my meetings with Comrade Kostin in the Embassy, Mexico City." Again, the Warren report agrees, the purpose was "to ingratiate himself."

On Nov. 19 the Dallas newspapers announced the President's route.

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- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

On Nov. 22, a few seconds after 12:30 p.m., (central standard time), Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President of the United States, leaving his wedding ring and his last \$170 on the dresser at home before he went to work on the morning of this premeditated murder.

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29 JAN 5 1967

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News 23
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- New York World Journal Tribune _____
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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
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Oswald—Crackpot?



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Mr. [Signature]

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

November 22, 1963

Dallas, Texas

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62-109060

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News *pg 23* _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- New York World Journal _____
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- The Baltimore Sun _____
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Lee Harvey Oswald

Oswald Book Is Planned By Brother

A-79

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Dec. 8 (AP)—Robert Oswald wants the American people to have additional details of why and how his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald, was named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy.

He says he plans to disclose many of the whys in a book he now is writing about Lee.

But, the 32-year-old father of two said in an interview here yesterday, the public needs more details from the Warren Commission Report.

Oswald, area sales manager for a brick company, told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram he agrees with the Warren Report conclusion that Lee acted alone when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Oswald said he did not ask for a recalling of the Warren Commission or the reopening of investigation into the assassination, but that some sort of a detailed Government report should be made to the public.

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J. Edgar Hoover

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- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
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OSWALD'S BROTHER IS PLANNING A BOOK

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Dec. 8 (AP)—Robert Oswald says he agrees with the Warren Commission that his brother, Lee Harvey, killed President Kennedy, but he asserts that the commission failed to determine why.

He said Americans are entitled to more details and so he is writing a book he hopes will help explain why.

"One thing that has always bothered me is the why of this thing," he said in an interview Wednesday with Jerry Flemmons of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

"That's the reason for the book, I'm putting, as completely as possible, my entire recollection of Lee into it.

"I would hope it is done in a manner which will shed additional light on Lee's over-all general character, which, in my opinion, was cut short in the commission report."

Mr. Oswald, 32 years old, is sales manager for a brick company here. He said "there is no doubt in my mind" that the Warren Commission was correct in naming his brother as the assassin who shot and killed President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Still, the public's confusion about the report shows the need for additional details, he said.

He suggested that a committee of some sort be created to look into the so-called "unanswered questions" raised by critics of the commission.

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DAVID LAWRENCE

Evidence of Oswald Grudge Cited

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Murders are often decided by circumstantial evidence—and the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed President Kennedy, can be judged the same way.

The real mystery is why there has been so much suspicion engendered that someone contrived with Oswald as an accomplice to commit the crime. For there is clear evidence of the grudge of one individual. It is surprising that this has not been given more attention.

The records of the Warren Commission, for instance, show that Lee Harvey Oswald was transferred from active duty in the Marine Corps in 1959 under honorable conditions, but later, when it was learned that he had defected to Russia, he was given an "undesirable" discharge from the Marine Corps Reserves. He was still proud of his service in the Marine Corps and attempted to have the taint removed from his discharge papers. He wrote to the then Secretary of the Navy, John B. Connally, on Jan. 30, 1962, a letter in which he said: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

Connally, who had already resigned to run for governor of Texas, wrote back to Oswald that he had forwarded the letter to his successor in the Navy Department. But Oswald continued to nurture his grievance and, when he heard that the Texas governor was going to be in Dallas, may well have made up his mind to get revenge. Connally told the

commission in his testimony: "I am not at all sure he was shooting at me. I think I could with some logic argue either way."

But the fact remains that Oswald was deeply affected by the "undesirable" discharge and sought redress. He owned a rifle and apparently had no hesitancy in using it. The Warren Commission said in its report:

"Even though Oswald apparently did not express any hostility against the President or Governor Connally, he continued to be concerned about his undesirable discharge. It is clear that he thought he had been unjustly treated. . . . He continued his efforts to reverse the discharge by petitioning the Navy Discharge Review Board, which finally declined to modify the discharge and so advised him in a letter dated July 25, 1963."

The Warren Commission, moreover, stated:

"It should be noted that Marina Oswald testified on Sept. 6, 1964, that she thought her husband 'was shooting at Connally rather than President Kennedy.' . . . At the time Oswald fired the shots at the presidential limousine, the governor occupied the seat in front of the President, and it would have been almost impossible for Oswald to have hit the governor without hitting the President first."

It has been inferred that, because Oswald might have had other and more favorable opportunities to strike at the governor, he would not have taken the risk of shooting

Connally when he was riding with Kennedy. But all this ignores the age-old fact that murderers often are governed not by logic but by strange impulses and even may choose a dramatic situation in order to gain public notice. Also, while some plan their crimes a long time in advance, others act on the spur of the moment.

The net result of all the evidence is that Lee Harvey Oswald was bitter and vengeful, not merely against Connally but against the government of the United States as a whole because he felt he had been unjustly treated. The idea that someone else was involved has nothing tangible to support it. Discussion, however, will continue in the future as it always has in the past on spectacular murders. When new theories are introduced, the simple facts on record which establish the motive are often ignored.

Oswald turned to communism, as many other persons of unstable minds have done, but his objective was to get attention. He joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He went to the Soviet Union and sought to renounce his American citizenship, but later abandoned the idea and brought his Russian wife to the United States.

A deranged mind needs no accomplice. Lee Harvey Oswald was bitter at his fate, and used his rifle against the man or men he believed to be responsible for his disgrace. What more motive for a crime does an impassioned or disordered mind need?
© 1966

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- The Washington Daily News _____
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16-C

"Ft. Worth Star Telegram"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Lee Oswald

S. J. [Signature]

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Date: 11-27-66

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Author:

Editor: Jack L. Butler

Title: 22585-11

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Being Investigated **Dallas**

State Press Wirephoto

OSWALD NOTE—Visitors to Lee Harvey Oswald's grave in Rose Hill Cemetery here found a note attached to a vase of mums. It reads: "Lee Harvey Oswald ... Did he assassinate the President?"

... Was he accused?
Guilty. Yes? ... was he innocent?
... He has left all the world confused
... (signed) Jr."

File in 62-109060
6/2/67

62-109060
"Miss Holmes Recovers to DeLoach 11/29/66
"assassination of President Kennedy,
allegation former FBI Agent places
flowers on grave of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Subject is
Harry J. Dean FBI # 456789
File 62-109060

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- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FBI Chief Backs Warren Report: Oswald A Loner

By Robert J. Donovan
L.A. Times Special

WASHINGTON — J. Edgar Hoover said Friday that "not one shred of evidence" exists to indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald had an accomplice in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation thus upheld the Warren Commission report's main conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

Rapping critics of the report, Hoover said while they have a right to express their views, "they should show regard for the facts on record."

"They have ignored certain facts," he said, "misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Certain critics have seized on an apparent discrepancy in FBI reports on the autopsy on President Kennedy. They have used these reports to argue that Kennedy and Texas Gov. John B. Connally were hit by separate bullets and that there was, therefore, a strong likelihood of a second gunman.

Thus, one of the critics, author Edward J. Epstein made much of the fact that in its first assassination report, dated Dec. 9, 1963, the FBI said the first bullet that entered the President's body did not exit. This is the bullet the Warren Commission believed also struck Connally.

A supplementary FBI report, dated Jan. 13, 1964, said that this bullet entered Kennedy's back and "penetrated to a distance of less than a finger."

Hoover declared that while there is a difference in information reported by the FBI

and information contained in the official autopsy report, "there is no conflict." He explained.

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all the facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination."

The autopsy report said that the bullet did exit from the front of the President's neck. Thus it could have passed through Connally, who was seated in front of the President.

Hoover related that two FBI agents were present when the autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of the assassination.

"They reported," he said, "that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit."

"Unknown to agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision."

According to Hoover, laboratory findings clearly indicated the examining physi-

cians' early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back was in error."

Hoover described as "totally false" reports that the FBI altered the motion picture color film of the assassination, which was made by a bystander, Abraham Zapruder, and which has become the criterion for determining the precise sequence of events.

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

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CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-26-66

Date:

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Author:

Editor:

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FOUR STAR FINAL

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...facts show

No Accomplice,

Critics Are Told

FBI Chief Charges Warren Report Is Misinterpreted

By RONALD SARRO

Star Staff Writer

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that all available evidence and facts point to the one conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in refuting critics of the Warren Commission report.

Hoover said the FBI reached its conclusion through a "prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination" ordered by President Johnson.

He said the results of this investigation "were accurately reported" to the Warren Commission, which also concluded that Oswald acted alone in the killing of Kennedy three years ago this week.

The FBI made secret reports on the assassination which the commission considered along with other evidence. The FBI reports have been preserved, but have not been made public.

The Star asked Hoover for a statement on the assassination in light of recent confusion and doubt created about the validity of the commission findings in a rash of books, articles and statements.

Asked About "Conflicts"

In particular, Hoover was asked to comment on alleged conflicts concerning variances in FBI reports, dated Dec. 9, 1963, and Jan. 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report made by doctors to the commission. These have been used by some critics to support their conclusions.

...the over question of the commission's final conclusion, Hoover said. He critics have the right to state their views, but they should show more regard for the facts on record.

...they have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and proposed pure speculation as fact," Hoover said.

Hoover emphasized that he was speaking only for the FBI and not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the investigation and inquiry into the assassination.

He said that while there is a difference in information furnished by the FBI and information in the autopsy report on Oswald's wounds, "there is no conflict."

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination."

He said two FBI agents were present as the autopsy was conducted the night of Nov. 22,

See KENNEDY, Page A-8

Differences on Autopsy Explained

Continued From Page A-1
1963, at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Hoover said:

"They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit.

"Unknown to agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision."

Hoover said the information from the two agents present during the autopsy was summarized in an FBI report dated Dec. 9, 1963. Hoover continued:

"Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined by the FBI Laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted."

Photos of the clothing were contained among evidence pictured in the Warren Commission report, but public display of the clothes has been prohibited during the lifetime of Kennedy relatives.

Hoover said the lab findings "clearly indicated the examining physicians' early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back was in error."

Therefore, in its report Jan. 13 the FBI referred both to the early observation by the physician, and the probability that his initial finding was in error in view of the laboratory evidence.

Hoover

NOTE AT OSWALD'S GRAVE RAISES QUESTION ON HIS GUILT

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—A note attached to a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald said ". . . He has left all the world confused."

Hundreds of visitors yesterday filed by the grave in Fort Worth's Roschill Cemetery on the third anniversary of the day that Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator.

The typewritten note on the flowers said: "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, yes? Or was he innocent? He has left all the world confused."

In a three-hour period Thanksgiving Day more than 600 persons visited the grave.

nally was struck by a separate bullet.

The December FBI report indicated a bullet that was reportedly found on Kennedy's stretcher at Parkland did not pass through the President's neck. The Warren Commission later found evidence the bullet came from Connally's stretcher.

The FBI report also concluded, based on the wrong stretcher, that "it was entirely possible" an external cardiac massage performed at Parkland caused the bullet to work its way back out of the point of entry.

But as Hoover pointed out, the tracheotomy incision was later found to be the point the bullet exited, and the FBI found exit

holes on the front of Kennedy's clothes. The FBI also said the original reference to Kennedy's stretcher was wrong; it was Connally's stretcher.

The evidence that the bullet passed through Kennedy's neck, and exit hole in front of the shirt and nick on the knot of the tie's left side, indicated the bullet then went into Connally, who sat in front of Kennedy, the Warren Commission concluded.

Connally was struck in the right shoulder, the bullet exited from his chest and went through his wrist, entering his left leg just above the knee. The Warren Commission said another bullet passed and another hit the

President in the back of the head, inflicting the fatal wound.

Ballistics reports showed the bullet found on Connally's stretcher was fired from Oswald's rifle.

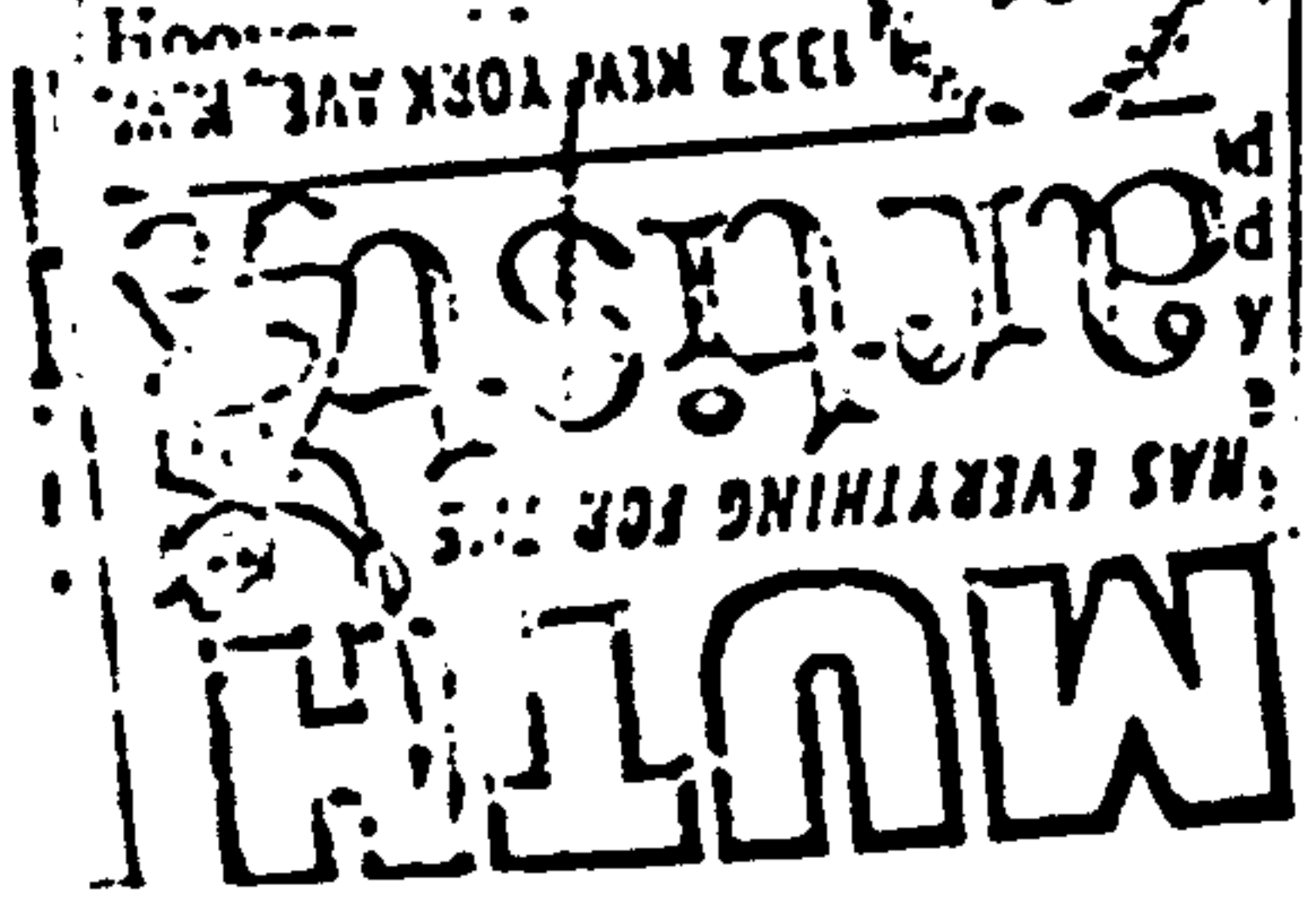
The FBI director also refuted a charge that the FBI altered color film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander, who sold the film to Life Magazine.

"This is totally false," Hoover said. "The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession," he said. Hoover said the FBI "obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced it for the commission, which since has turned it over to the National Archives."

Some critics of the Warren Commission report recently have used the film in an attempt to support a theory that more than one rifleman was involved in a plot to kill Kennedy.

Gov. Connally, wounded as he sat in front of Kennedy in the presidential limousine as the assassin struck, said Wednesday he disagrees with the theory that the same bullet that apparently passed through Kennedy's neck hit the governor in the back.

Connally said he believes he was wounded by a separate bullet, not by one that first hit Kennedy. But Connally said he agrees with the Warren Commission that Oswald alone did the shooting and sees no reason for the investigation to be reopened.



Mark Lane on Pearson *AV*

On Nov. 10 you published a column by Drew Pearson consisting of a personal attack upon me and a defense of the Warren Commission Report: The column consisted of a series of false statements:

One, Mr. Pearson alleged that I refused to return from Europe to testify before the Warren Commission. The fact is that I twice testified before the Commission, once flying back from London immediately upon hearing that the Commission wanted me to testify again.

Two, Mr. Pearson states that the autopsy photographs and X-rays, essential documents to be examined even by a Commission conducting a cursory examination, were locked away so that they might not be employed in "a traveling museum to be shown at county fairs." Nonsense. No one ever suggested

such an idea. We do continue to suggest, however, that the Commission should have looked at the evidence before writing its report and that the evidence should now be available to competent pathologists, scholars and qualified nongovernmental investigators.

Three, Mr. Pearson states that the evidence has now "been turned over to the Archives Office." This too is untrue. It is presently under the supervision of the Department of Justice and may not be seen by nongovernmental persons for years.

Four, Mr. Pearson states that "it did not take much of an expert to fire three shots at the President's slowly moving car" and adds "This is not difficult shooting for an average hunter." First of all the evidence suggests that at least five shots were fired. Secondly the Commission secured the assistance of three of the best professional rifle experts in America. Two were unable to fire at a stationary target as rapidly as Oswald is alleged to have fired at a moving one and not one of the 18 shots fired by the experts struck the head or neck portion of the target—a feat allegedly accomplished by Oswald twice.

Five, Mr. Pearson writes "The Commission did not suppress anything." That statement is also false. Many of the documents submitted to the Commission have been sealed for 75 years. Photographs have been suppressed and mutilated. The original autopsy notes have been burned. The autopsy X-rays and photographs cannot be seen. The physical evidence, until recently entrusted to the local and Federal police, cannot be examined. Even the original transcripts of the witnesses' testimony is classified and unavailable for examination.

Six, Mr. Pearson continues "Commission members even put their work sheets in the final report." That statement is false. Even the official minutes of the Commission's meetings have been suppressed and are unavailable for examination.

Seven, of less significance is Mr. Pearson's statement that I am the attorney for Lee H. Oswald's mother. I am not nor have I ever been. In the interest of the adversary system of jurisprudence I was asked to represent Oswald's interests before the Commission. The Commission refused to permit that representation. Mrs. Oswald was represented by another attorney, one chosen by the Commission.

MARK LANE.

The writer is the author of "Rush to Judgment," Paris, France.

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'Single-Bullet' Theory Disputed. By Former Kennedy Press Aide

By Andrew J. Glass
Washington Post Staff Writer

A former White House press aide said last night that the Warren Commission erred in concluding that the same assassin's bullet struck President Kennedy and then wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Malcolm M. Kilduff, who rode in the fourth car behind John F. Kennedy in Dallas three years ago, reported in a taped television interview that parts of the disputed bullet are still in Connally's leg.

The Commission, however, exhibited a nearly perfect bullet without any missing fragments. It said that the bullet from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through his throat and then plowed on through the Governor's torso, finally lodging in his left thigh.

After the television interview for Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., Kilduff said a former member of the Governor's staff told him bullet fragments remain lodged in Connally's right calf.

The so-called "single-bullet theory" is at the heart of the Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in killing the President on Nov. 22, 1963. A second bullet, according to the Commission, hit the President in the head and killed him. Another bullet missed the car entirely and was never found.

Velocities Compared

Films of the assassination indicate that a maximum of only 1.8 seconds could have elapsed between the time that the President was first struck and the time that Connally was wounded.

Since Oswald's bolt-action

rifle could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds, it could not have possibly been fired twice during the time in which the film indicates both men were hit.

Such critics of the Commission's work as Edward Jay Epstein, the author of "Inquest," maintain that if both men were not hit by the same bullet—as Connally and Kilduff claim—then there must have been two assassins.

But, in the interview, Kilduff dismissed as "pure garbage" published theories that question the Commission's basic conclusion that Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Kilduff, who flew back to Washington aboard Air Force One with President Johnson and the Late President's body, also said in the interview that "things . . . happened" on the plane "that could be embarrassing to both the Kennedys and to the Johnsons." He declined to elaborate.

"Old Wounds Reopened"

"I think," Kilduff added, "some of the old 1960 wounds were reopened, rehashed, thought about, and again I say that this is as a direct result of, if you will, the intense emotional feeling at the time."

In April, 1964, Kilduff discussed these events candidly with William Manchester, author of "The Death of the President," which was written with the full cooperation of the Kennedy family.

The Manchester book is scheduled to be published next spring. Kilduff, however, cited an agreement between Manchester and the Kennedy family stating that the book shall not be published before Nov. 22, 1968, unless Mrs.

John F. Kennedy designates a prior date.

"I have reason to know that Mrs. Kennedy has at no time given either oral or written permission for publication of the book . . . prior to Nov. 22, 1968," Kilduff continued. . . . No matter how you cut the mustard, it still turns out that he is violating the basic agreement that he signed."

Manchester was traveling in Europe and unavailable for comment. But his literary agent, Donald Congdon, told *The Washington Post* that he had a telegram from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) releasing Manchester from the 1968 date.

Through a spokesman, the Senator declined to comment on Congdon's report.

However, the Senator is known to feel that the publication of the book before the 1968 elections — even in its edited form — could prove damaging to President Johnson and make the Senator's future relations with the White House very difficult.

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Russell Criticizes JFK Report But He Supports Conclusions

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of John E. Kennedy, still is not satisfied fully with the findings. But neither does he join the ranks of recent critics.

"You can raise questions—yes. The test is, can you answer them?" Russell told an interviewer for the Atlanta Journal recently at his home in Winder, Ga.

Russell did not want to serve on the Commission and objected privately to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court serving as chairman.

"I'm the only man that bucked the report," he told the Journal reporter. "I told them, I'm not going to sign it as long as it's this way."

Russell's adamancy apparently resulted in significant alterations of key findings in the final report. The Senator said he prepared dissents of three points.

Russell objected to the original wording that stated categorically there had been no conspiracy involved in the assassination. He insisted the report should go no further than a finding that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

"Warren was determined he was going to have a unanimous report," Russell said. "I said it wouldn't be any trouble just to put a little asterisk up here (in the text) and then down at the bottom of the

page saying, 'Sen. Russell dissents to this finding as follows.'

"But Warren wouldn't hear of it. He finally took that part and rewrote it himself."

The final compromise on this point said the Commission found no evidence that Oswald or Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald, "was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign."

Russell, himself a lawyer and longtime Chairman of the Senate's Central Intelligence Agency Oversight Committee, said he was concerned about two points:

1. He did not feel assured that the Soviet Union had provided all the information available on Oswald's 1959-62 stay in Russia.

2. He was not satisfied that all facts were brought out about Oswald's Cuba-related activities—Oswald had dealings with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had told consular officials in Mexico City about eight weeks before the assassination that he wanted permission to visit Cuba en route to Russia.

Russell disagreed from the outset with the theory that the first bullet fired in the Dallas assassination wounded Kennedy and then Connally. Russell said he agrees with Con-

nally, "a deer hunter," in rejecting the one-bullet theory.

Russell Long Suspects There Were 2 Killers

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) said here today he has always thought that a second person was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Long, Assistant Senate Majority Leader, suggested that further investigation be undertaken.

The Senator said that although there is no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald played a part in the assassination, "whoever fired that second shot was a much better shot than Oswald."

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Ex-JFK Aide Disputes 'Single Bullet' Theory

By Andrew J. Glass
Washington Post Staff Writer

A former White House press aide said last night that the Warren Commission erred in concluding that the same assassin's bullet struck President Kennedy and then wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Malcolm M. Kilduff, who rode in the fourth car behind John F. Kennedy in Dallas three years ago, reported in a taped television interview that parts of the disputed bullet are still in Connally's leg.

The Commission, however, exhibited a nearly perfect bullet without any missing fragments. It said that the bullet from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through his throat and then plowed on through the Governor's torso, finally lodging in his left thigh.

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The so-called "single-bullet theory" is at the heart of the Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in killing the President on Nov. 22, 1963. A

second bullet, according to the Commission, hit the President in the head and killed him. Another bullet missed the car entirely and was never found.

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But, in the interview, Kilduff dismissed as "pure garbage" published theories that question the Commission's basic conclusion that Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Kilduff, who flew back to Washington aboard Air Force One with President Johnson and the Late President's body, also said in the interview that "things . . . happened" on the plane "that could be embarrassing to both the Kennedys

and to the Johnsons." He declined to elaborate.

"I think," Kilduff added, "some of the old 1960 wounds were reopened, rehashed, thought about, and again I say that this is as a direct result of, if you will, the intense emotional feeling at the time."

In April, 1964, Kilduff discussed these events candidly with William Manchester, author of "The Death of the President," which was written with the full cooperation of the Kennedy family.

The Manchester book is scheduled to be published next spring. Kilduff, however, cited an agreement between Manchester and the Kennedy family stating that the book shall not be published before Nov. 22, 1968, unless Mrs. John F. Kennedy designates a prior date.

"I have reason to know that Mrs. Kennedy has at no time given either oral or written permission for publication of the book . . . prior to Nov. 22, 1968," Kilduff continued. . . . No matter how you cut the mustard, it still turns out that he is violating the basic agreement that he signed."

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had a telegram from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) releasing Manchester from the 1968 date.

Through a spokesman, the Senator declined to comment on Congdon's report.

While Kennedy's dealing with the Manchester book remained clouded, the Senator is known to be worried that publication of the book before the 1968 elections could prove damaging to President Johnson and make Kennedy's relations with the White House more difficult.

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Life Says Photos Dispute

Theory on Bullets

Life magazine printed pictures of the Kennedy assassination today and said they cast doubt on the conclusion of the Warren Commission that a single bullet killed President John F. Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

The magazine said the picture and Connally's interpretation of it neither proves nor disproves that Lee Harvey Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing Kennedy, but does show "that reasonable—and disturbing—doubt remains." It called for a new investigation of the assassination, which took place three years ago tomorrow.

The key picture, frame 210, is part of a sequence of motion pictures taken by a Dallas resident, Abraham Zapruder. It shows Kennedy having been struck by a bullet and Connally sitting in front of him with his hand slightly raised holding his hat.

Hit in Three Places

The Warren Commission decided that Connally, who had been sitting on the jump seat in front of Kennedy, was hit by a bullet that went through Kennedy's neck. The bullet hit Connally in three places, the commission determined. Another hit Kennedy in the back of the head, killing him. The commission said a third bullet also was probably fired, but it could find no trace of it although an expended cartridge case was found.

Connally has maintained that he was struck by a separate bullet.

The Life article and Connally's contention brought a quick comment today from Arlen Specter, the leading proponent of the single-bullet theory.

Specter, now district attorney of Philadelphia and a former assistant counsel of the Warren Commission, said in a telephone interview:

"Life has shed no new evidence on the facts of the assassination."

Asked whether Connally's views had added any new material or raised doubts in his mind, Specter replied:

"Absolutely none."

He also said:

"The assassination is going to be examined far into the next century. No one has brought forth one iota of new evidence. There just isn't any. Tomorrow will be three years since the assassination, and with the free exchange of information in our society, if there were any new evidence it most likely would have come to light by this time."

The rifle used by Oswald needed 2.3 seconds between each shot, according to the commission's calculations.

Using the Zapruder film, the commission said that Kennedy "was not hit until at least frame 210 and that he was probably hit by frame 225." Zapruder's 8mm. movie camera ran at 18.3 frames a second, or a little more than one-twentieth of a second—0.55 seconds—for each frame.

The half-second interval be-

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tween shots that would have allowed Kennedy to have been hit at frame 225 and Connally to have been hit when he says he was—frame 234—would have required firing from more than one gun.

Had Kennedy been hit at frame 210, this would still have allowed only 1.3 seconds until frame 234, a second less than the minimum time required to open and close the bolt of Oswald's rifle to fire it.

Even More Convinced

Life said Connally was even more convinced of his testimony before the commission that he and Kennedy were hit by different bullets after viewing blow-ups of the Zapruder film.

Connally testified that he heard the first shot that hit Kennedy and was turning to look at the President when he felt a second shot hit him. After re-viewing the Zapruder film recently, he told Life:

"They talk about the 'one-bul-

let or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge . . . that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It's a certainty. I'll never change my mind."

Life quoted Specter as upholding the theory ~~and saying~~ he believed frame 230 showed Connally "wincing, indicating a probability he's been hit," with his wrist apparently coming up from his lap in frame 229 as though it was wounded.

Specter, in a copyrighted interview published by the magazine U.S. News & World Report Oct. 10, said the single bullet theory had no bearing on whether the conclusion that Oswald was the assassin and acted alone.

Discusses Time Sequence

Discussing the time necessary for three shots to have been fired, Specter said:

"The rifle could be fired as rapidly as 2.3 seconds between shots. But bear this in mind: When you fire three times, the first shot is not taken into account in the timing sequence. This point is missed repeatedly by the would-be critics of the commission's report.

"For example, aim is taken: Bang!—at least 2.3 seconds must pass while the bolt is worked and aim is taken again; bang!—2.3 seconds again for bolt action and aim; bang! So that three shots can be fired within a 4.6 second range of time."

Discussing the Zapruder film,

Specter said it "does not lend to such precision as to pin down exactly in which frame of the film it was that Gov. Connally was struck."

"The film is two-dimensional, and it was viewed by many of us on hundreds of occasions, but you simply cannot be so precise as to tell exactly where it was that Gov. Connally was struck. . . . The events of the assassination just cannot be reduced to mathematical certainty by use of a stop watch and the Zapruder film, notwithstanding all our efforts to recreate it with minute precision. . . ."

Cites Commission Tests

Specter said that an exhaustive series of tests with animals and cadavers showed that "it was entirely possible for a bullet to have gone through the President's neck, lost little velocity, then to have gone through the governor's chest grazing a rib, but again not striking anything in a smashing fashion.

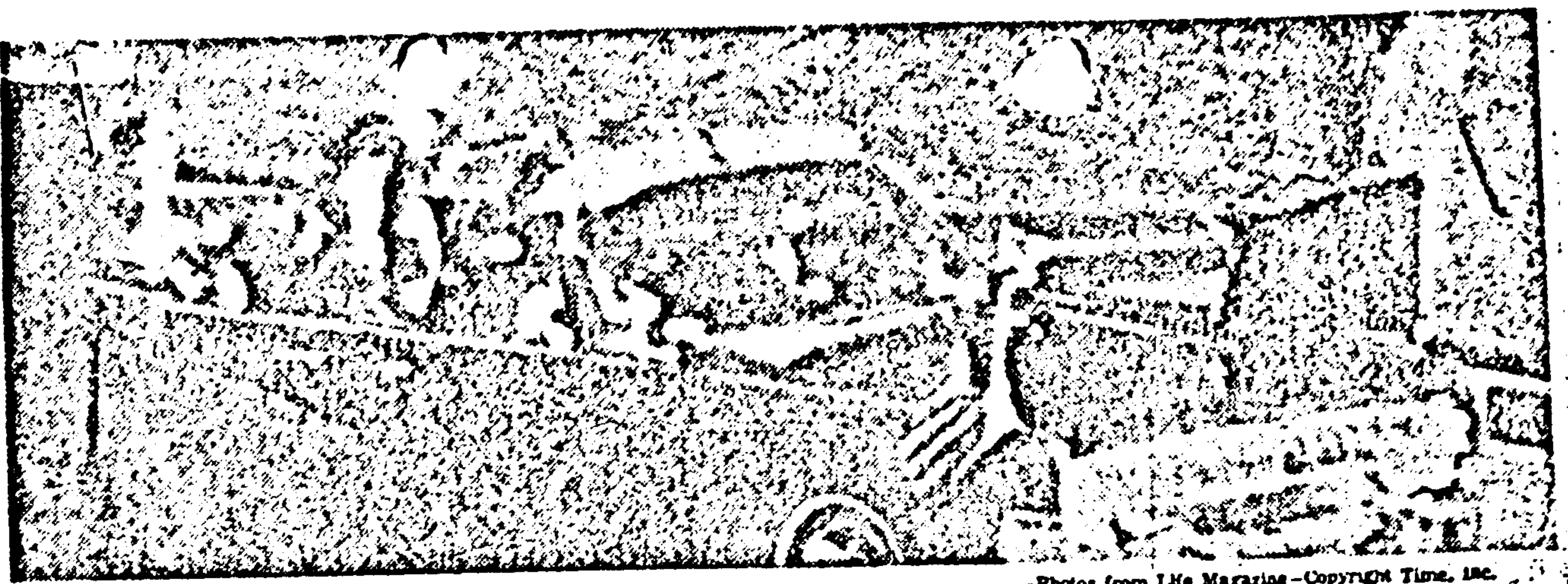
"It would have come out wobbling, as indicated by the large wound on the front of the governor, and then it would have tumbled through the governor's wrist."

He said a "whole host of features were analyzed by the orthopedic surgeon" to indicate that the bullet that struck Connally was not a "clean bullet, but was one that had passed through another object."

He said Connally, his doctors and ballistic experts were all agreed that Connally's wounds came from one bullet and "no other bullet was found anywhere in the car which would

have accounted for the bullet which inflicted the governor's wounds."

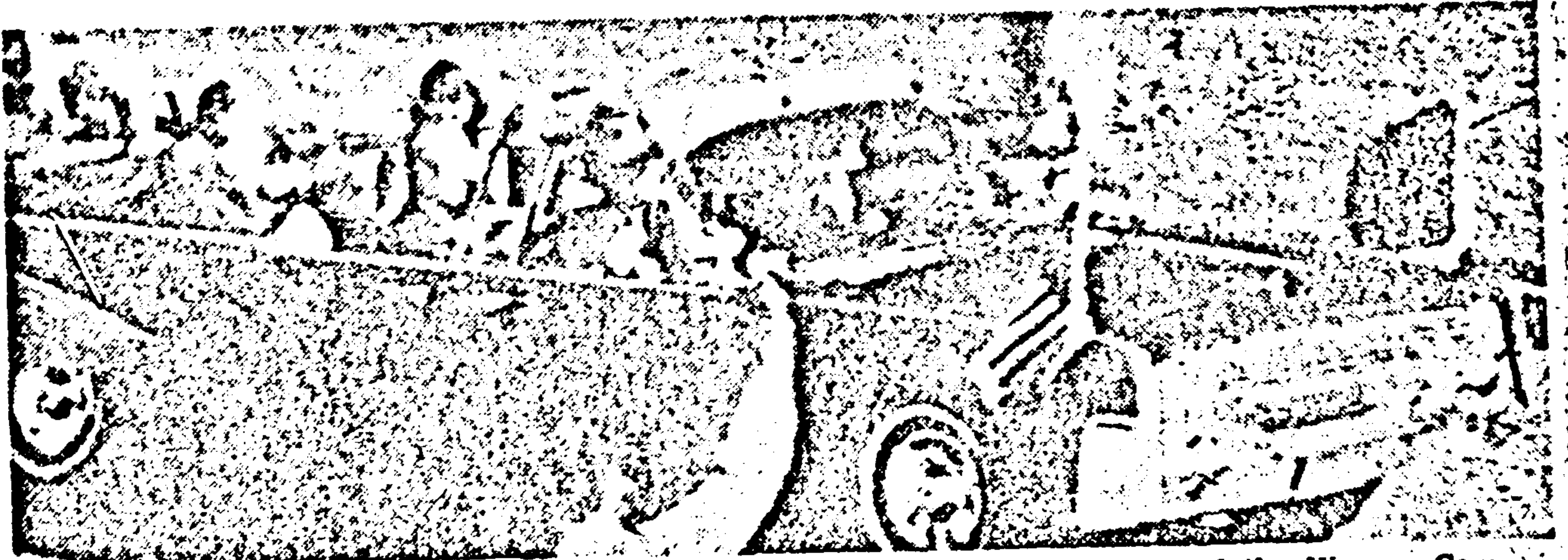
Connally's leg, Specter said, "was substantially lower than the top of the doors (of the car); that if a bullet had hit his leg, it would have been a curious twist of physics for it to have ended up outside of the car completely" and been lost.



-Photos from Life Magazine - Copyright Time, Inc.

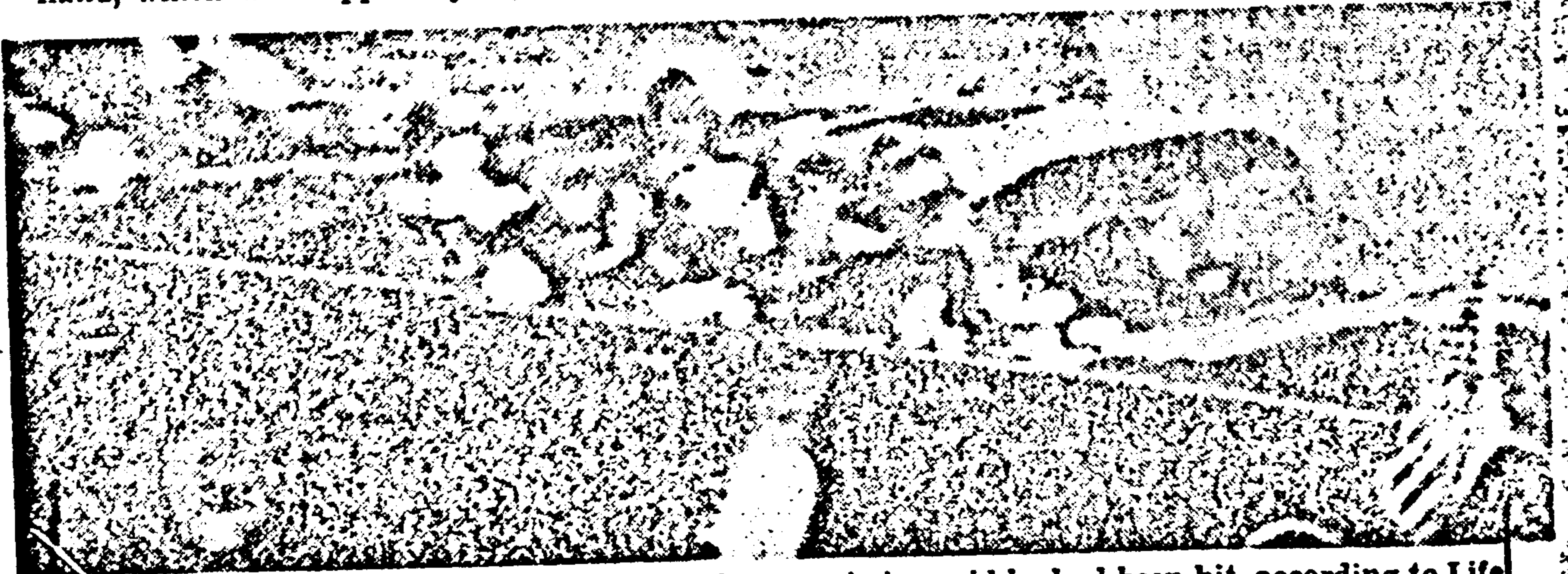
This is frame 225 of a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder of President Kennedy's assassination and now owned by Life Magazine. Life says it shows that Kennedy's face is distorted and his right hand is rising toward

his neck. Gov. John Connally, seated in front of Kennedy, appears unperturbed, Life says. The Warren Commission said President Kennedy probably was hit by the time of frame 225.



Here is frame 230, taken .27 seconds after frame 225. Life says it shows a calm Connally still gripping the brim of his hat with his right hand, which was supposedly injured a second

before. A staff member of the Warren Commission says the picture shows Connally wincing. Connally says he was unharmed at this point.



This is frame 234, the point at which Connally says he was struck. It is at least nine frames and a half second later than the Warren Com-

mission said he had been hit, according to Life. Connally concedes he might have been hit a frame or two earlier, but no more.

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**'Life' Wants
 Oswald Case
 Opened Again**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) — Life magazine on the basis of a recent interview with Gov. John Connally of Texas declared in its current issue there is "reasonable doubt" Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

"The case should be reopened," the magazine said editorially.

Gov. Connally was riding with the President and Mrs. Kennedy in Dallas when Mr. Kennedy was assassinated. The Governor himself was seriously wounded, and the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, has held that both Mr. Kennedy and Gov. Connally were struck by the same bullet.

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 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

Two Oswalds?

THERE ARE PEOPLE to this day who actually believe that John Wilkes Booth escaped after assassinating Abraham Lincoln and lived out a long life in the West—that someone else was shot to death in that flaming Virginia barn.

And this, psychologically, is understandable. Great crimes surround themselves with mystery, either real or imagined, and this appeals to certain minds, perhaps those of the majority. So the mysteries never are solved and thus the crimes persist as matters for speculation.

We are seeing this develop now in the murder of President Kennedy. After a two-year lapse following publication of the Warren Report, the Dallas tragedy suddenly has become the subject for a rapidly-growing literature of dissent from the official findings. And it all adds up to one startling conclusion on the part of the authors:

We still don't know the truth about who killed John F. Kennedy.

An issue of the New York Review of Books this summer contained charges by Professor Richard H. Popkin, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of California at San Diego, that the Warren Commission catered to the public's need for security by deciding, before all facts and possibilities were examined, that the crime was committed by a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Now these charges have been expanded into a book entitled, "The Second Oswald" for immediate release.

The book, according to Avon Books, the publisher, contains 10,000 words of new material, plus the FBI autopsy report, dictated by two FBI agents on Nov. 26, 1963, describing what they saw and heard while the doctors were examining the President four days before. The sense of the volume, however, is in a systematic theory, the publisher says, suggesting how Oswald may have conspired with others.

The theory, the publisher continues, is based on evidence in the Warren Report; on new evidence that has hobbled up, and on other recent books which have criticized the commission. Professor Popkin insists that a man who looked like Oswald, and often posed

as Oswald, could have been the actual assassin. The mysterious fellow, the professor says, was identified at a Dallas shooting range, at an auto showroom, and at the Book Depository building from where Oswald supposedly fired the fatal shots.

"Unlike the Commission's theory," Professor Popkin writes, "the theory of the second Oswald fits much of the known data, and requires fewer miracles or highly unlikely events. Since the second Oswald was an excellent shot, my theory does not require the dismissal of all of the people who saw the second Oswald as mistaken, no matter how much corroboration they have."

In time, we of course shall learn more about this. But it is fact nevertheless, more appreciated now than before, that the Warren Report did not answer all the questions which logically could be asked, or dismiss the miracles of coincidence which are used to substantiate its verdict. Why, actually, did Oswald kill the President? Where did he, a marginal wage earner, get the money to visit Mexico City and maintain two living establishments? Why, when intercepted, was he headed in a direction which could have led to Jack Ruby's apartment? Why did Ruby kill him? Was there a reason for this more rational than hard-living Ruby's alleged grievance over the lot of Mrs. Kennedy? What truly about Ruby's journey to Havana, explained away by the Warren probers as a business-hunting venture?

Thinking of these questions and others, we realize that they weren't answered, mainly because the Warren commissioners were unable at the time to get beyond a certain point in their inquiries. So, regardless of how fantastic may seem his idea of a second Oswald, we find ourselves agreeing with Professor Popkin that the investigation, in light of the Warren Report deficiencies, ought to be reopened now, almost three years after the crime and when less excited and hasty judgments might be cast.

Professor Popkin makes a good point when he says that both the American people and the world public were badly served by an admittedly incomplete report which becomes more and more unconvincing as time rolls on.

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THE DAILY NEWS
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Date: 9/19/66
 Edition: DAILY
 Author:
 Editor: W. D. MANSFIELD
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 Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

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This Gun for Hire: Oswald's Rifle Going to Smithsonian

Any day now, the Smithsonian Institution is going to start exhibiting, along with "The Spirit of St. Louis," the flag that flew at Fort McHenry and Jacqueline Kennedy's gown, the 6.5mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that Lee Harvey Oswald purchased through the mails for \$12.88 and then used to kill the President of the United States.

The primary test for inclusion of any item in the Smithsonian is significance, and, beyond any doubt, the Mannlicher-Carcano is significant. The next step, of course, is to set up a separate wing in the museum to exhibit napalm bombs that were dropped, accidentally but significantly, on the wrong targets in South Vietnam.

Oswald's rifle is going to the Smithsonian because a federal judge ruled the other day that the weapon legally belongs to the government. John L. King, an oilman from Denver, had already paid Marina Oswald Franklin, the assassin's widow, \$10,000 to reserve the rifle for him whenever the FBI released it.

But Judge Joe Estes decreed that Mrs. Franklin never really owned the weapon—and her late husband didn't either—because it had been purchased, under an assumed name, through "a flagrant violation of the Federal Firearms Act."

I think that if the rifle belongs in a national museum, so does John L. King. As much as all the ancient rocks and all the modern space satellites in the Smithsonian, it tells an awful lot about the United States that a citizen of this country is willing to spend \$10,000 for a down payment on a murder weapon.

'MAYBE' OSCAR WILDE meant to say that each man loves the thing that kills.

I'm confident that the Oswald rifle will be a wonderful attraction at the Smithsonian. No trip to Washington will be complete any more without a look at it. Children will pester their parents to take them to see it, just as surely as they will demand toy machine guns and disintegrating-ray guns at Christmas.

Some smart toy manufacturer will hustle out miniature Mannlicher - Carcanos, and the first kid on the block to get one will take it to show-and-~~ren~~ and then the teacher can give a brief history lesson.

The adults who would feel funny carrying a toy rifle can, instead, purchase a new book called "A Mother in History," which also is certainly significant.

It is written by Jean Stafford, who is a fine writer, and it is the result of three days Miss Stafford spent with the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marguerite Oswald.

IN THE BOOK, Mrs. Oswald advances, among other terrible and outrageous thoughts, her theory that her son committed a mercy killing because John F. Kennedy was dying of an incurable disease. She also compares her son to Jesus and herself to Mary. She still has some mementos of her son and she will sell them to the highest bidder.

And, don't worry, she will find bidders.

I don't want to suggest there's anything wrong with this country, but I keep remembering that a few weeks ago the government barred the ashes of Robert Thompson, a World War II hero,

from Arlington Cemetery because Thompson was later a convicted Communist.

Then the same government decides to enshrine Lee Oswald's rifle in a national museum. The connection may be tenuous, but I think it exists.

It's too bad that Perry Smith and Dick Hickok, the killers of "In Cold Blood," had to be executed. With the exposure they've gotten, any good agent could make them a fortune on television.

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Mr. Callahan	_____
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Miss Holmes	_____
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Oilman Out \$10,000 He Paid Widow
Museum Gets Oswald Rifle

By United Press International
 DALLAS.

A Federal judge yesterday gave the U. S. government permanent possession of the \$12.88 rifle that Lee Harvey Oswald used on Nov. 22, 1963, to assassinate President Kennedy.

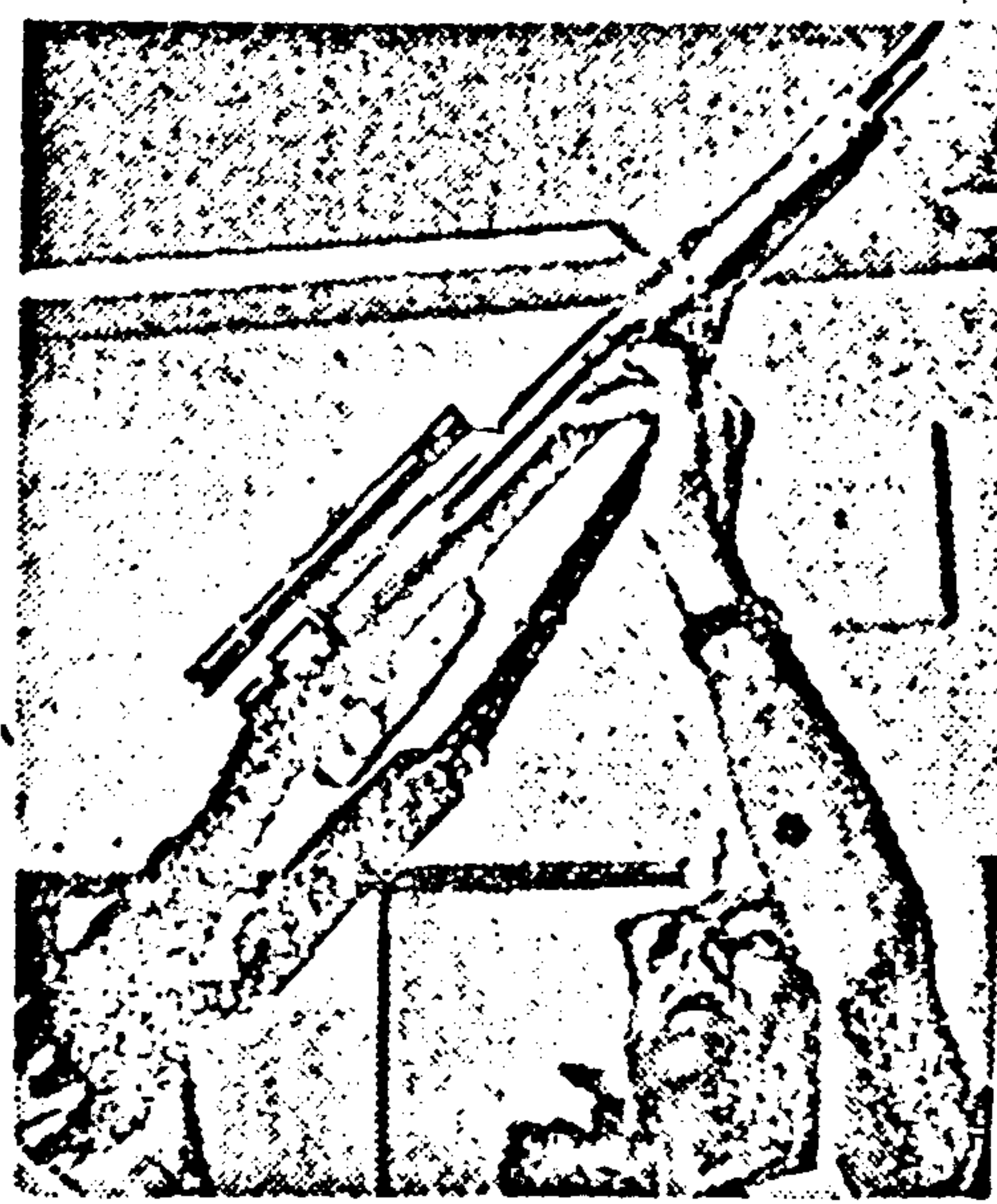
U. S. District Judge Joe Estes, in his ruling, said John L. King, a Denver oilman, had no valid claim to the weapon although he paid Oswald's widow \$10,000 for it.

The government also won the pistol Oswald used to kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. Judge Estes made his ruling after studying stipulations, briefs and oral arguments.

The judge said the mail-order purchase of the rifle, a 6.5-MM. Mannlicher-Carcano Italian surplus military weapon, was a "flagrant violation of the Federal Firearms Act."

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Tim Timmins argued that Oswald's purchase of the rifle caused false mail records to be kept. Oswald bought the rifle through the U. S. mails under the name "A. Hidell."

Judge Estes said the rifle never belonged to either Mr. King or Oswald's widow, but to Oswald. He said the ruling did not deny



The Oswald rifle.

the oilman due process of just compensation as contended by his lawyer William Greto. Mr. King was not in court. Last November, President Johnson signed

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~~into~~ law making all evidence about the assassination government property. The law provides for compensation to individuals where compensation is due, but Judge Estes' ruling said neither Mr. King nor Oswald's widow, now Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, was entitled to any compensation.

Both the rifle and pistol are in the FBI vaults in Dallas. They will be forwarded to Washington for exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution in the next few days.

Mr. King had agreed to pay ~~Oswald's~~ widow an additional \$35,000 if he obtained the weapons.

Mr. Timmins said Attorney General Nicholas Katzenback wanted the weapons in government possession because "in future years question and doubts will arise and the weapons should be available for historic purposes."

Mr. Timmins said the government was not liable to pay Mr. King anything. He may appeal the decision to the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

OSWALD WEAPONS TO BELONG TO U.S.

Judge Denies Oilman's Title to Assassination Rifle

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Feb. 21—Federal Judge Joe E. Estes ruled today after a three-hour hearing that the Government could confiscate the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. The hearing was held about a dozen blocks from the spot where Mr. Kennedy was shot.

The judge said Oswald violated the Federal Firearms Act when he bought the rifle and pistol under fictitious names in March, 1963, and that therefore the Government could seize the weapons without paying for them. The revolver was the one used by Oswald to kill a Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, the day of the assassination.

The weapons had been sought by John J. King, a Denver oil man and gun collector, who paid \$10,000 to Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter. Mr. King had agreed to pay \$35,000 more if he could get clear title to the rifle and revolver.

Going to Washington

Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmins said the two guns, now held by the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would be forwarded to the General Services Administration in Washington. They will be retained by the Government as historic relics.

In Denver, Mr. King said he was undecided whether he would appeal.

"I haven't even seen his ruling," Mr. King said.

Oswald's widow apparently will get to keep the \$10,000 paid her by Mr. King regardless of today's ruling. Mr. King said his contract with her did not provide for a return of the money.

Oswald bought the weapons through the mail while he was living in New Orleans some eight months before the assassination. He bought the rifle, a 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Carcano military weapon, from Klein's Sporting Goods, in Chicago, for \$21.45 and the revolver, a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson, from Sport Traders, Inc., of Los Angeles, for \$29.95.

He bought the rifle under the name A. Hidell and the revolver under the name A. J. Hidell.

Argument Rejected

Judge Estes rejected an argument by William C. Garrett, Mr. King's attorney, that Oswald used these names in a whimsical fashion. The judge said it was clear that Oswald was attempting to conceal his identity.

The use of the fictitious names caused false records to be kept by the two mail order houses, and this constituted a clear violation of the Firearms Act passed by Congress in 1939, Judge Estes said. A 1950 amendment to that act provided that weapons found in violation of the law could be forfeited to the Government.

This is the first time the Government has sought to confiscate any weapons under the 1950 amendment, Mr. Timmins said.

Mr. King's attorney said the confiscation would deprive Mr. King of his property without payment. He said Congress had provided the Government a method of gaining ownership of items of interest in the Kennedy assassination.

A law passed last November would allow the Government to condemn any or all of the 3,154 items of evidence introduced before the Warren Commission in its investigation of the assassination. Under this law, the Government would have to pay a reasonable value for all the items it seized.

Mr. Timmins said the Government owned the two weapons from the time the mail order companies entered Oswald's fictitious names on their books.

He added that one effect of the judge's ruling today was that Oswald had shot President Kennedy with a weapon owned by the Government.

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 (OSWALD RIFLE)
 DALLAS--A FEDERAL JUDGE TODAY RULED THE PURCHASE BY A DENVER OILMAN OF THE \$12.82 RIFLE THAT KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT" AND GAVE THE RIFLE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

U.S. DIST. JUDGE JOE EESTES MADE HIS RULING AFTER STUDYING STIPULATIONS, BRIEFS AND ORAL ARGUMENTS.
 THE JUDGE RULED THAT THE GUN BELONGED TO OSWALD NEVER TO HIS WIDOW.

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