CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Dallas Men Placed Ad

WASHINGTON BUREAU WASHINGTON — A blackbor-

pered advertisement highly critical of the late President Kennedy and published on the day of the Nov. 22 assassination was dreamed up by men who planned a nation-poide right-wing political organization, the Warren Commission reported.

The ad, which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, bore the signature of "The American Fact-Finding Committee—an unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth" and the name of Bernard Weissman as thairman.

chairman.

In its report on the assassination, the commission said the advas the product of work by Weissman, William B. Burley III. and Lavrie H. Schmidt, who enlisted the aid of Dallas oilman Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas area co-ordinator for the John Birch Society RAISED MONEY

Grinnan, the commission said, raised the money to sponsor the ad from Edgar R. Crissey, Nelson Bunker. Hunt and H. R. Bright, some of whom in turn collected contributions from others."

Grinnan told the Times Herald Sunday night he would possibly discuss the matter with newsmen later in the week.

Crissey declined comment, saybe he'd like to study the report for two or three days before making any statements.

i Bright said he had no comment on the report other than to say "I loaned somebody some money but! I fold them (the Warren Commission) about that."

Weissman, Burley, Hunt and Schmidt were unavailable for

The others were not named in the commission report, which coclided that neither the ad nor is sponsors played any role in the

assassination.
MEETING IN MUNICH

In its investigation, the commission found the genesis of the ad in a meeting in Munich, Germany, in 1962 when Weissman, Burley and Schmidt were serving together in the U.S. Army.

"During that time they had with others devised plans to develop two conservative organizations, one political and the other business," the commission reported. "The political entity was to be named Conservatism-USA, for CUSA, and the business entity was to be named American Business, or AMBUS."

The commission report quoted from Weissmann's testimony.

"(They) had planned while in Munich that in order to accomplish our goals, to try to do it from scratch would be almost impossible because it would be years before we could even get the funds to develop a powerful organization.

"So we had planned to infiltrate various right-wing organizations and by our own efforts become involved in the hierarchy of these various organizations and eventually get ourselves elected or appointed to various higher offices in these organizations, and by doing this bring in some of our own people, and eventually take over the leadership of these organizations, and at that time having our people in these various organizations we would then, you might

say, call a conference and have them unite, and while no one knew of the existence of CUSA aside from us, we would then bring them all together, unite them, and arranged to have it called CUSA."

SETTLED IN DALLAS

Schmidt, the commission said, was the first to leave the service and settled in Dallas in October, 1962. He became an insurance salesman "and quickly engaged in numerous political organizations in pursuit of the objectives devised in Munich."

Weissman and Burley, the commission reported, did not immediately go to Dallas despite Schmidt's urgings. The commission quoted a letter, Schmidt wrote Weissman on Oct. 1, 1963 which said:

"Adlai Stevenson is scheduled here on the 24th on UN Day, Kennedy is scheduled in Dallas on Nov. 22nd. There are to be protests. All the big things are happening now if we don't get in right now we may as well forget.

Schmidt telephoned Weissman

the day of the Stevenson demonstiation and Weissman gave sworn testimony about the conversation 'HURRY DOWN HERE'

And he said, 'If we are going to take advantage of the situation . you better hurry down here and take advantage of the publicity, and at least become known among these various right-wingers, because this is the chance we have been looking for to infiltrate some of these organizations and become known,' in other words. go along with the philosophy we had developed in Munich."

Five days later, the commission reported, Schmidt wrote to Weissman and Burley that as "the only organizer of the demonstration (against Stevenson) to have publicly identified himself," he had "become overnight a fearless spokesman and leader of the right wing in Dallas."

Weissman and Burley arrived in Dallas on Nov. 4, 1963, obtained employment as carpet salesmen, and at Schmidt's urging joined the John Birch Society.

MET GRINNAN

Through Schmidt, the commission said, the others met Grinnan, whom the commission identified as "the fourth person involved in placing the Nov. 22 advertisement.

Weissman testified that they began to plan their activities within a week or 10 days after Nov. 4 and eventually decided upon the advertisement printed in the Dallas News.

In his testimony, Weissman exaimed why they took that course.

"After the Stevenson incident, it was felt that a demonstration would be entirely out of order, because we didn't want anything to happen in the way of physical violence to President Kennedy when he came to Dallas.'

WORKED ON TEXT The commission's report continued:

"Weissman, Schmidt and Grinnan worked on the text for the advertisement. A pamphlet containing 50 questions critical of American policy was employed for this purpose and was the source of the militant questions contained in the ad attacking President Kennedy's administration.

Grinnan undertook to raise the \$1,465 needed to pay for the ad. He employed a typed draft of the advertisement to support his funds solicitation. Grinnan raised the, needed money from three wealthy Dallas businessmen: Edgar R. Crissey, Nelson Bunker Hunt and H. R. Bright, some of whom in turn collected contributions from others.

"At least one of the contributors would not make a contribution unless a question he suggested was inserted."

The commission said "a fictitious sponsoring organization was invented out of whole cloth" and added:

"Weissman's own name used on the ad in part to county charges of anti-semitism which had been leveled against can servative groups in Dallas.

"Weissman conceived the idea of using a black border and testified he intended it to serve the function of stimulating reader at-tention," the commission said. GIVEN TO ATTORNEYS

"Before accepting the advertisement, the Dallas Morning News apparently submitted it to its attorneys for their opinion as to whether its publication might subject them to liability."

The commission said Weissman testified that initial response to the ad, those postmarked before Kennedy's assassination, was favorable.

"Those of later postmark were violently unfavorable, nasty and threatening and, according to a report from Schmidt, those postmarked some weeks later were again of favorable tone," the commission report said.

The commission found that none of the four promoters of the ad were found to have any connection with either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby "or was linked to a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

Later allegations by New York attorney Mark Lane that Weissman had met with Ruby and slain Patrolman J. D. Tippit in Ruby's Carousel Club prior to the assass nation proved untrue, the commi sion said.