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LATEST ON THE ASSASSINATION

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As Political Truce Ends:

WHO'S AHEAD FOR '64?



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RTS— TION

shot struck Governor Connally. Bullets hitting splinter. A splinter from that splinter hit the windshield of the splinter could have passed pan.

bullet struck President Kennedy back of the head, causing



UPI Photo
Bullets which hit Mr. Kennedy, fired within 8 seconds' time.

bullet also fragmented some-

clear that the bullet splintered the basis for rumors of three shots.

from the front? Here hobs up piece of misinformation, on story around the assassination.

nts of doctors who attended ent in Dallas contributed to about a shot from the front. said the President had an "as-" in his neck, under his chin. the hole in the windshield, ain of speculation about a sec- n, firing from the railroad over- the President's car was ap- Oswald was in the rear of the so he could not have hit him front.

Actually, an autopsy performed on the President's body at the Naval Hospital near Washington showed that the wound in his neck was caused by the exit of a splinter from the shot that struck the back of his head.

The autopsy report is one of the growing array of official documents bearing on the case that have not been made public. The Dallas surgeons have seen the report, however, and they have told newsmen they are satisfied that the front neck wound resulted from a bullet fragment coming out at that point.

These surgeons, it is noted, saw the President only while he was lying on his back. So they were unaware of his first wound, in his upper shoulder, until they were given the autopsy report from Washington. That first wound, officials told "The Washington Post," was relatively superficial, and the President readily could have survived it—if he had not been struck a second time.

Shots too fast? This brings up a third point that has baffled many, including some rifle experts:

How could one man, firing a rifle of the type that Oswald owned, fire three times in the few seconds that elapsed between the first and last shots? Was Oswald expert enough to hit two moving targets and then swing back to hit his first target a second time?

New films of the shooting remove any doubt about the actual sequence of shots.

United Press International, on December 16, gave this account of what happened in and around the Kennedy car, based on a study of UPI news film:

"Here comes the shiny blue Lincoln, closely followed by the 'Queen Mary,' the limousine carrying Secret Service agents.

The first shot. Mrs. Kennedy, smiling and waving in her bright pink suit and bright pink pillbox hat, abruptly leans toward her husband, seated on her right in the back seat.

"Another shot. Governor John B. Connally . . . is hit. He raises up and falls toward Mrs. Connally. She is facing the First Lady. Mrs. Connally leans toward the Governor.

"Clint Hill, a Secret Service man on the left running board of the 'Queen Mary,' sees it. He is running ahead. The 'Queen Mary' almost hits him as he cuts in front.

The third shot. The President's head snaps to the left. His hair flies up. Mrs. Kennedy leans closer toward him. Her right arm swings protectively around him.

"Hill is at the rear of the car now, clutching. His groping left foot misses the foothold built into the rear of the limousine. He slips and is running be-

(continued on next page)

NEW SHIELD AROUND THE PRESIDENT

President Lyndon B. Johnson now is feeling the full weight of tighter protective measures adopted by the Secret Service after the Kennedy assassination.

The new restrictions on the way the President moves about in public have shown up on two trips he made to New York, and in several other developments.

Bulletproof car. One of the first decisions by the Secret Service was to remodel the car used by the President in motor parades.

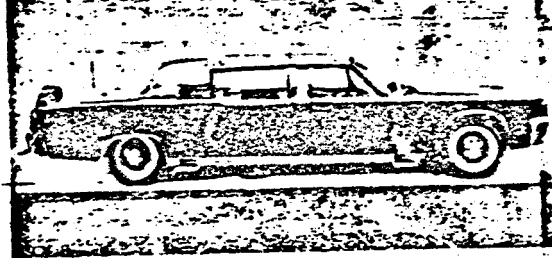
The car, shown here, is a special version of a Lincoln Continental. It

around Mr. Johnson was drawn even tighter.

Two police helicopters met the presidential plane as it landed at an isolated hangar at Kennedy Airport, hovered overhead as the presidential motorcade drove to the U. N. Building.

The car carrying the presidential party was a closed sedan traveling about 40 miles an hour over a route that was not announced in advance.

In the car following the President, for the first time one Secret Service agent sat facing the rear, keeping an eye on buildings and crowds after



BULLETPROOF GLASS AND ARMOR PLATE. The car in which President Kennedy was assassinated, shown with its plastic roof in place, is being equipped with bulletproof glass, armor, other protective equipment.

came equipped with a plastic "bubble top" dome, which was not bulletproof and was seldom used because it kept the President from standing and waving to the crowds.

The plastic now is being replaced with bulletproof glass. Some type of armor—perhaps a plastic material that is lighter than steel but bulletproof—will be installed on the sides of the car.

To allow for increased weight, the car's springs, shock absorbers and brakes are being strengthened.

Guards, speed. On his trips to New York City, the President was surrounded by so many police and moved so fast that few people could see him.

On the first occasion, to attend the funeral of former Governor Herbert Lehman on December 8, the President was guarded by more than 5,000 New York police.

On his second trip, to deliver an address to the United Nations on December 17, the security net

the President passed. President Kennedy was shot from the rear.

Sentries stood on top of every major building on Mr. Johnson's route. At the U. N. itself, employees were warned not to open windows. Their offices had been searched.

Watch in Washington. At the White House, there is no outward sign of increased security measures since President Johnson moved in. Precautions there have always been tight, though unobtrusive.

The President is continuing to take walks, and to move freely around Washington, dropping in on old friends on Capitol Hill and elsewhere—but always well guarded.

The big dangers for Presidents come when they mingle with crowds. President Johnson is accepting a closer shield on such occasions now. But it's a question how long that will last. Other Presidents before him have tended to relax the guard, especially when political campaigning begins.

[continued from preceding page]

AS WARREN INQUIRY STARTS—

hind the car, clinging to it. Four, five, six great steps, he hopes to keep up as the car picks up speed with a rush.

Mrs. Kennedy wheels to her right. She sees Hill is not aboard. Mrs. Kennedy's arm lifts from around her husband. She spins up and out, onto the trunk. She is on all fours, right hand out to Hill.

Their arms link. He is on the trunk now. The car is speeding off, pressing both of them back. He is on the trunk now and is pushing her back to the seat.

These and other films, plus FBI studies of bullet trajectories and other evidence, are conclusive on several basic points as far as officials are concerned.

The three shots came from one place and one rifle, regardless of skepticism about one man's ability to fire so many shots so fast.

The marksmanship involved was not unimpressive. For a trained rifleman who had been practicing the moving targets in the presidential car did not pose great difficulties, in the FBI's opinion.

Oswald got his basic training in the Marine Corps. After he left the Marines he continued target shooting with rifles. Witnesses have placed Oswald at a rifle range near Dallas where he was practicing shooting before the assassination.

The presidential car was moving slowly enough for one rifleman to keep it in his field of fire during the time involved. Much has been made of differing press accounts that put the speed of the car as high as 25 miles an hour and as low as 12 miles an hour.

Films show the car moving very slowly, until after the last shot. All the other circumstances indicate a slow-moving motorcade.

The motorcade had slowed for a turn before the shooting began, and the occasion was similar to a political campaign parade, with maximum exposure of the President and Governor Connally to the public as a goal.

Who was target? One point not subject to conclusive proof, apparently, is whether the assassin intended to hit only the President, or Governor Connally, or whether he was aiming for both.

After seeing films, which clearly show Mr. Kennedy making only a clutching movement toward his throat when the first bullet struck him, some officials incline to the view that the assassin thought his first shot had missed Mr. Kennedy, and that he fired twice more, hitting Governor Connally by accident.

A final answer on this point died with Oswald, many believe.

The film makes clear why Mrs. Kennedy climbed out on the back of the car—to pull the Secret Service agent aboard. Mrs. Kennedy's movements had puzzled some people.

A second assassin? The basic doubts created by speculation over various unanswered questions are whether Oswald actually was the assassin, and whether he acted alone.

Fostering this line of speculation is the fact that other people in the Dallas area had talked threateningly about the forthcoming presidential visit.

On December 19, federal officials arrested Russell W. McLary, a Texas college student, on charges that he had specifically threatened the life of the late President.

McLary said his statements had been intended as a joke, and it was officially stated that no connection had been found between McLary and Oswald, although all possibilities are being investigated.

Before this, however, there had been widely published accounts suggesting that Oswald's known movements in the Texas School Book Depository building, at the scene of the assassination, raised the possibility that someone else was the actual rifleman who fired from the building.

The FBI is known to have concluded that Oswald is the only reasonable suspect, linked to the gun by fingerprints, photographs and other evidence; linked to the sniper's window by fingerprints and witnesses' testimony; linked to the assassination itself by a web of circumstances and evidence.

On the other hand, the FBI report found, there had been no evidence that Oswald was aided by others or joined, in any way, by one or more other people in the assassination itself.

A conspiracy? Still another element of mystery is found in Oswald's background, and his movements just before the President was shot.

Oswald was a known defector to Russia. He had married a Russian woman and had been allowed, with what seemed unusual speed, to leave Russia and return to the U.S.

Back in this country, he had floated around from job to job and seemed always without visible resources, and yet able to travel and get involved in such things as pro-Castro activities.

He showed up in Mexico seven weeks before the President's trip to Dallas, asking for visas to go to Cuba and to Russia.

To some this seemed almost proof that Oswald was part of a Communist con-

spiracy. One theory was that the Red Chinese, working with Castro, plotted the murder as a way to discredit Soviet Russia's Khrushchev.

Officials insist there is not a shred of truth in this line of reasoning. Mexican police, co-operating fully with the U.S., went all out in their investigation of Oswald and found no connection between him and Cuban or Russian groups in their land.

The Soviet Government, in a rare move, turned over the files it had kept on Oswald. The files showed that the Russians considered him an unstable individual.

Investigation has convinced the FBI that Oswald was a lone wolf, whose background showed that he was inclined to nonviolence up to a point when his mind apparently snapped.

Connection with Ruby? One more theory that tends to clothe President Kennedy's assassination with mystery is the suggestion that Jack Ruby killed Oswald to silence him.

In this connection, published reports have dwelt on a supposition that Ruby's exact whereabouts during the period of time when the assassination occurred is open to question.

All the facts about Ruby's movements, as established by authorities, will not be known publicly until his trial.

The FBI has scoured the country for evidence that might link Ruby with Oswald before the former shot the latter in the Dallas jail, apparently to avenge the President's death. So far the search has yielded nothing, although final reports on this phase of the assassination story will not be forthcoming until Ruby's trial, which starts on February 3.

Ahead: waiting and rumors. Until that trial, the public is likely to hear more and more rumors and stories that tend to fog up the simple outlines of two crimes that occurred before more onlookers, probably, than any other crimes in history—if viewers of films and television are included.

The Warren Commission, before it is through, may go far beyond the actual facts of the two crimes, to delve, for example, into the roles of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and other agencies in protecting the President.

At present only this much is sure: The Commission has not released a report; federal sleuths are still working on the case, and rumors are growing.

Assessing the blame in President Kennedy's death—page 73.

The Bobb Senate Ur

First official details "Bobby Baker case" are One result: new about Mr. Baker's way business. Probers want more about "cold cash" involving bundles of \$100 and where the money ca

The first chapter of the "Baker case" is now in the official record unfolded, on December 17, got a peek into an unusual operation run on Capitol Hill by a Robert C. Baker, as the Senate Democratic committee pictured as a man who deals in "cold cash" while in his office as a counting house, sometimes was strewn in his desk, carelessly counted through the streets in enve

In such transactions, parlayed \$12,000 into a \$500,000 on a single stock deal, but trouble trying to turn a profit. Mr. Baker finally unloaded a profitable motel, a witness to a vending-machine company he was a principal stockholder.

The insight into Mr. Baker was given by Mrs. Gertrude, widow of a onetime bus driver and her late husband, who were involved in the stock deals with Mr. Baker.

Mrs. Novak appeared at the hearing of the Senate committee's investigation into Baker's outside business, linked with his official duties, resigned his \$19,800 position.

Mrs. Novak recalled that in 1952, she visited Mr. Baker to get \$13,300. She found \$100 bills, strewn in his office, Baker's desk. The money, secret costs of building the Carousel Motel in Oklahoma.

Mr. Baker was leaving, she entered, Mrs. Novak asked his secretary, Miss to count the money.

"We found a little more what Mr. Baker said told the Committee. The rest back in a filing

ASSESSING THE BLAME IN THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH



Mr. Daniel

Can Dallas be blamed for the murder of John Kennedy? Can Texas be blamed? Or the entire nation?

Here, Price Daniel, former United States Senator and former Governor of Texas, puts into new perspective the case of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Excerpts from an address by former Governor Price Daniel of Texas, before the Y.M.C.A. in Austin, Tex., Dec. 14, 1963:

Like most Communists, Lee Harvey Oswald had no place for God in his life. He had no recognition of the value of the life of every human being, including those with whom he disagreed. Human life to him was cheap. He had studied and accepted an alien indoctrination that murder is an acceptable means to a political end. Oswald recognized no duty to his country or its laws, having once renounced his American citizenship and aligned himself with the philosophies of Russian and Cuban Communism. . . .

President Kennedy fell as a martyr to the unselfish Christian, human and patriotic causes which he espoused, and those who blame his assassination on all the American people, a State or a single city are doing a great disservice to our country.

It is a sad thing to say, but John F. Kennedy and his causes will be stronger in death than in life. It has been true of all martyrs who really stood for great causes. It will be true in his case because:

1. His tragic death has caused the people of America and throughout the world to look more objectively and sympathetically upon what he advocated, especially in the field of human rights. There will not be complete agreement with all proposed solutions, but his basic premise will be accepted, and this will lead to greater progress for all mankind.
2. His successor, President Johnson, has the knowledge, dedication and zeal necessary to carry on the unfinished work. In his own right, President Johnson has the experience, ability, and source of strength which will make him one of our greatest Presidents. . . .
3. The recent tragedy ultimately will bring a greater degree of unity, co-operation, tolerance and understanding among the people of our country. This, in spite of the fact that for a while some will continue to stir ill will by blaming the assassination on areas or groups with

whom they have political differences, instead of putting the blame for this heinous act squarely where it belongs.

In this latter connection, our country sorely needs truth and tolerance on the part of those who attempt to assess the blame. I have tolerance but no patience for those who blame this assassin's bullets on all the American people, a State, a city, or a group which had nothing whatever to do with the act or the climate or indoctrination which spawned the crime.

Radio Moscow was the first to fix the blame with an immediate broadcast, repeated over American stations, that "the assassin is understood to be a right-wing extremist."

Even after learning that the assassin was a professed Marxist who had lived in Russia after renouncing his own country and seeking Russian citizenship, and who only a few months before was distributing pro-Castro literature in New Orleans, Moscow continues to associate him with a "right wing" plot.

Worse than that are articles by otherwise respectable writers in our own country who say the same thing, some of whom associate Oswald's act with the intolerance of "white-supremacy extremists" in other States. Thus far, there is not the slightest evidence that any American extremist group, right or left, advocated personal violence on the President, or that Oswald had any association whatever with any group of otherwise loyal American citizens. Certainly he had no "white supremacy" connections, and this group is hardly known in this State or in Dallas, where integration has proceeded more peacefully than in any State or large city in the South. . . .

During the past 10 years, Oswald spent more time in Russia than in Texas. Library records show that his reading material was pro-Communist. He certainly was not a product of Dallas, having lived there less than two months, a far shorter time than in New York, New Orleans, San Diego, Moscow and Minsk.

It does not seem possible that an objective sociological study of the influence of this man's environment would have been confined to a city where he resided for such a few weeks. Surely there would have been some mention of the fact that within the preceding five months Oswald was hailing himself as a Marxist on a television program and distributing Communist literature in New Orleans, and that only two months before the crime he was in Mexico City seeking a visa for return to Russia via Cuba. . . .

Eventually the truth will be known and the fairness and justice within the hearts and minds of a majority of the American people will fix the blame on the man who committed the assassination and the influence of the Marxist doctrines which he embraced, and not on the place where it occurred, or the American system which he denounced.

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U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Dec. 22, 1963