

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

U.S.A.

*assassination of  
President  
Kennedy*

The Great Conspiracy

From "Politica," No. 87, December 1, 1963, Mexico,  
D.F., Pages 29-35.

"In a rapid succession of acts of violence  
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was killed by rifle  
bullets; one into the temple and another into the neck.  
John B. Connally, Governor of Texas, was gravely wounded.  
An individual named Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of  
Kennedy's assassination and of the killing of a police-  
man, was arrested and killed by Jack Leon Rubinstein,  
the owner of a pornographic cabaret in Dallas.

"Minutes after Kennedy's assassination, Vice  
President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in by a federal  
judge as President of the U.S.

"The public applauded the first executive  
affectionately and nobody expected an act of violence;  
violence which was feared by exalted racists of Texas  
who, less than a week ago, had struck Adlai Stevenson,  
accusing him of supporting the policy of civil rights  
favorable to the Negroes which President Kennedy had  
followed. . . . Many doctors assisted, but the President's  
wounds were mortal and he died at 1 o'clock."

The item now describes the events in Wash-  
ton.

"No President of the Latin-American countries  
was present. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe  
sent special delegations and their leaders expressed  
their deep sympathy over the death of President Kennedy.  
Nikita S. Khrushchev personally expressed his sympathy  
to the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow. . . According to the  
police, Oswald confessed that he is Kennedy's and  
Tippit's murderer. . . . At those few times when Oswald  
spoke with newspapermen, he energetically denied that  
he had killed Kennedy and Tippit. He said, ' I am  
innocent and want an attorney.'

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"Carlos Bringuier of the so-called Cuban Students' Executive, a refugee in New Orleans, declared that Oswald had distributed Castro leaflets in that city and that he had been horsewhipped by some students for it. On the contrary, the Anti-Castro Revolutionary Students' Executive of Miami stated that Oswald had tried to join as a Castro foe and place at the disposition of the Anti-Castroists his military knowledge to attack Cuba and, if they would not admit him, it was because they suspected him of being an Agent of the FBI or CIA which wanted information about the plans of the Anti-Castroists in Florida. . . . In the USSR, the press indignantly rejected the venomous suspicions spread by Yankee newspapers and, particularly, by the UPI agency. The same happened in the other socialist countries; especially in Cuba. Castro affirmed that this assassination has not benefited anyone in any sector of the left, except the rightist quarters. A few hours after Fidel Castro had declared that President Kennedy's assassination could have well been the work of a political racist gangster organization of the extreme right, Lee H. Oswald was killed, surrounded by the police, when he went from his cell in the municipal jail of Dallas to the county jail. . . . Rubinstein justified his crime saying that he had avenged Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. His attorney alleged that the President's death had upset him to such an extent that he killed Oswald. These fibs were not believed, not even by the UPI agency. The new factor which appeared in connection with Kennedy's assassination forced Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother and Attorney General, to send his representative, Miller, to Dallas at once to conduct the investigation with the aid of the FBI. The form in which Rubinstein committed Oswald's assassination has made the Federal Police (sic) believe that it concerned a "settlement of accounts," that Oswald was eliminated so that secrets would not be discovered which could seriously compromise certain persons of the Texan underworld or political extremist-rightist groups. . . . The death of President John F. Kennedy will inevitably produce some changes in the national and international policies of the U.S.; changes which could strongly affect the world situation. . . . President Johnson spoke with Anastas Mikoyan, Vice Premier of the USSR, and it seems as if the conversation was cordial and that the two statesmen agreed to maintain the status quo of the present relations between the two countries. . . . Well, it is still premature to talk about the general policy of President Lyndon B. Johnson."