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Europeans Skeptical On Kennedy's Death

By Robert H. Estabrook The Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS. Dec. 16—"You can't tell me," said the Belgian, "that there wasn't a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy. We know on a running debate about sinbetter.
"Someone paid Oswald-to-

shoot the President, and then arranged for Ruby to murder Oswald to cover the tracks. Isn't that the way your underworld operates?"

That assertion is typical of the doubts and skepticism that linger in Europe more than three weeks after Mr. Kennedy's death.

Despite stories about the FBI report finding no evidence of a plot, few here will believe it. Ask almost any European, and you get the same response, with only slight variations.

In Moscow, where commentators have contrived to place, the blame alternately on farrightist groups in the United States and on "Trotskyite ele: ments," the current line is

that the assassination was car-ried out by Murder, Inc.

In Parls, where readers are inured to exposes of the innermost secrets of kings and queens, the complications are taken several stops further. The plot in America is said to involve the Mafia, Cosa Nos-tra, Big Steel, the arms industry and the kidnaping of Frank Sinatra Jr.

ister aspects which some writers contended were covered up.

The belief that Dallas po-lice connived in Ruby's murder of Oswald and then at-tempted to hide the evidence is widely held here. Reporting from Washington in Le Figaro. Leo Sauvage implied a similar intent in the national investi-

gation.
"The atmosphere which is developing around the inquiry; in Washington is beginning to be sadly reminiscent of that which marked the inquiry in Dalias," he wrote.

L'Aurore involved the munitions manufacturers. "If peace were to break out," asked Jean Grandmougin, "would not everything which depends upon the armament industry

in America be doomed to crumble?

"Kennedy revealed himself as a dangerous reformer. Did he not fall from the shots of those who, notwithstanding the H-bornb, oppose any. change?"

Radio and television have loined in the guessing game. One novel version was that Oswald had been in touch with the Mafia and had gone to Mexico because that country is a "well known" Mafia center. Another was that American steel barons were involved because President Kennedy had opposed them.

Other commentators have asserted that there are many versions of the OAS (the French secret army which viorenen secret army which vio-lently opposed an Algerian settlement) in the United States. The John Birch So-ciety and Ku Klux Klan were singled out. America, said one broadcaster is "rotten" with broadcaster, is "rotten" with crime.

But perhaps the highestorbiting speculative rocket was launched by Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, an other-wise conservative analyst, in a front-page article in Les Callahan Conrad

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| Times Herald |
| The Washington Daily News |
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Everyone has read, he began, the statements of "gang-ster Valachi" about the "supreme association of crime," Cosa Nostra, which has "deeprooted political branches" in every American city and state. "Who says that Dallas is not under its control?"

One of the major actions of President Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Servan-Schreiber continued, was to move against Cosa Nostra. Hence the organization had to counterattack.

"The kidnaping of the son of Frank Sinatra, who was known as a close friend of Kennedy, tends to show that matters will not rest there. It would be careful!"

Almost the only approach not given credence on a continent which loves conspiracy and American films, is the simple one: That despite occasional mistakes, Americans tend to have confidence in their law-enforcement agencies.

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