

FEDERAL BUREAU

OF

INVESTIGATION

100-111190-100

FIELD OFFICE FILE

MW

~~DO NOT~~ FILE IN FBI HEADQUARTERS FILES

RETURN TO FOIPA
ROOM 6296

FBI/DOJ

SUB A

Newspaper clippings

0

File No: 100-16601

Re: OSWALD

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1	12/10/63	N.O. Times Beacon (containing)	1	0	previously processed in HQ file
2	12/14/63	Los Angeles Observer " "	2	0	" " " " HQ "
3	12/11/63	N.O. Times Beacon " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
4	12/11/63	" " " "	1	1	more
5	12/11/63	" " " "	1	1	more
6	12/17/63	Jackson Daily News (containing)	2	0	previously processed in HQ file
7	12/13/63	N.O. Times Beacon " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
8	12/13/63	N.O. State Times " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
9	12/13/63	Jackson News Union Ledger " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
10	12/11/63	N.O. State Times " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
11	12/16/63	N.O. State Times " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
12	12/13/63	Jackson News Union Ledger " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "

1 2

SCBA Newspaper clippings

File No: 100-16601

Re: OSWPLD

Date:

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
13	12/15/63	N.O. Times Beacon (next Bureau)	4	0	Exemptions provided in HQ file
14	12/14/63	pic kom Miss Sharon Lodge	1	0	" " " HQ "
15	12/14/63	" " " "	2	0	" " " HQ "
16	12/10/63	N.O. Times Beacon	1	0	" " " HQ "
17	12/10/63	N.O. State Item	1	0	" " " HQ "
18	12/12/63	N.O. Times Beacon	3	0	" " " HQ "
19	12/18/63	" " " "	1	0	" " " HQ "
20	12/17/63	Don Keon, Miss Claren Karpis	5	0	" " " HQ "
21	12/10/63	Hendon, Miss Mondan Item	1	0	" " " HQ "
22	12/24/63	N.O. State Item	1	0	" " " HQ "
23	12/31/63	N.O. Times Beacon	1	0	" " " HQ "
24	1/7/64	N.O. State Item	1	0	" " " HQ "

508A News paper clippings

File No: 100-16601

Re: DEWARD

36 2

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
25	1/7/64	ND Times Beacon (East River)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
26	1/31/64	Jackson, Miss Clayton Ledger	3	0	" " " " HQ "
27	1/21/64	Meridian Miss	1	0	" " " " HQ "
28	1/13/64	States Item	1	0	" " " " HQ "
29	1/16/64	Jackson Daily News	1	0	" " " " HQ "
30	1/27/64	States Item	2	0	" " " " HQ "
31	1/25/64	Jackson Daily News	1	0	" " " " HQ "
32	2/17/64	Times Beacon	1	0	" " " " HQ "
33	2/18/64	Clayton Ledger	1	0	" " " " HQ "
34	2/18/64	Meridian Miss	1	1	none
34A	2/20/64	States Item (see Bureau)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
35	12/6/63	Times Beacon	1	1	none

51 4

SUB F

Newspaper Clippings

11

File No: 100-16601

Re: OSWALD

5 1

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
36	12/6/63	States Item	1	1	none
37	12/6/63	" "	2	2	none
38	12/7/63	Moravian News	1	1	none
39	12/7/63	States Item	1	1	none
40	12/9/63	Texas Program	2	2	none
41	12/10/63	States Item	1	1	none
42	12/10/63	Texas Program	1	1	none
43	12/11/63	States Item	1	1	none
44	12/13/63	" " (cont Bureau)	1	0	partially processed in HQ file
45	12/13/63	" " " "	1	0	" " " HQ "
46	12/16/63	Texas Program	1	1	none
47	12/16/63	States Item	1	1	none

65 14

SCB A

Newspaper clippings

(5)

File No: 100-116601

Re: O-SURF

6-11

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
48	12/12/63	Times Magazine (E. Bremer)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
49	12/17/63	" "	1	1	none
50	12/17/63	State Item	1	1	none
51	12/17/63	" "	1	1	none
52	12/17/63	Times Magazine	1	1	none
53	12/19/63	State Item	1	1	none
54	4/6/64	" " (Sanit Bureau)	2	0	personally processed in HQ file
55	4/7/64	Times Magazine	1	0	" " " " HQ "
56	4/8/64	" " " "	1	0	" " " " HQ "
57	4/8/64	State Item	1	0	" " " " HQ "
58	4/9/64	Times Magazine	1	0	" " " " HQ "
59	4/8/64	State Item	1	0	" " " " HQ "

SCBA

Newspaper Clippings

File No: 100-16601

Re: CRUVALS

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
60	5/28/64	Morning Star (San Bernardino)	1	0	Exemptly provided in HQ file
61	5/11/64	Burbank LA Burbank Daily	2	0	" " " " HQ "
62	6/26/64	Shoreland Times	2	0	" " " " HQ "
63	6/25/64	Times-Programme	1	0	" " " " HQ "
64	9/29/64	" "	1	1	none
65	9/28/64	" "	5	5	none
66	7/20/64	Star-Ton (San Bernardino)	1	0	Exemptly provided in HQ file
67	7/20/64	Times-Programme	2	0	" " " " HQ "
68	9/21/64	" "	3	0	" " " " HQ "
69	9/28/64	Star-Ton	1	0	" " " " HQ "
70	9/28/64	" "	1	1	none
71	9/28/64	" "	4	4	none

102 52

SUB F

Newspaper Clippings

10

File No: 100-16601

Re: OSWAID

02 72

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
72	9/22/64	Tennis Program	1	1	none
73	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
74	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
75	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
76	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
77	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
78	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
79	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
80	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
81	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none
82	9/22/64	" "	2	2	none
83	9/22/64	" "	1	1	none

114 113

5088

Newspaper Clippings

File No: 157-16601

Re: DeLoach

11/1/77

Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
84	9/30/64	Texas Program (cont Bureau)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
85	7/29/61	State Item " "	1	0	" " " HQ "
86	9/25/64	" " " "	1	0	" " " HQ "
87	7/28/61	Texas Program	17	17	none
88	10/3/61	" " " "	2	2	none
89	10/3/61	" " " (cont Bureau)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
90	10/3/64	Shawport Times " "	2	0	" " " HQ "
91	10/6/64	" " " "	2	0	" " " HQ "
92	11/24/64	Shawport Times	2	2	none
93	2/23/65	Texas Program (cont Bureau)	1	0	personally processed in HQ file
94	4/18/67	Miami Herald	1	1	none
95	7/20/67	" " " "	2	2	none

117 69

SVB #

News paper clipping

7

File No: 100-16601

Re: *Bepp*

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
96	2/20/67	Miami News	1	1	none
97	2/19/67	Miami Herald	1	1	none

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE FACTS ON GUN POINT IN OSWALD

Picture of Day!
OSWALD'S GUN
(AP) - Brown
 Brown's report on an assassin's gun helped to weave what the FBI considers a conclusive case against Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone slayer of President John F. Kennedy.

Government sources disclosed Tuesday that the bullet, identified as from Oswald's rifle, were found lodged in the mechanism of the Russian-made carbine which also bore his palm print.

The commission also announced the President's bipartisan investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren began its analysis of the still-secret, five-volume FBI report on the Nov. 22 assassination in Dallas.

The commission also: —Went from Congress the power to force witnesses to testify against their will, under immunity from self-incrimination. The House voted unanimously for the extraordinary subpoena power, as the Senate did Monday.

—Appointed J. Lee Rankin, former solicitor general of the United States, to be its general counsel for the top-level inquiry. Rankin is a Republican lawyer from Nebraska now practicing in New York. He was a justice department spokesman of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1963 and became solicitor general in 1968.

—Announced that the contents of the FBI's exhaustive report will not be made public until well after the commission has studied it, but said a "preliminary statement" then would be made by Warren and his colleagues.

OSWALD DISAPPEARED
 The commission also announced some in-formation which was based on a report from a source who said Oswald had been in the city of Mexico in the days before the assassination.

and report which has waited as the aftermath to a national tragedy.

But key bits and pieces of the massive report continued to leak out anyway, and all tended to confirm what is known to be the conclusion of the FBI and the cooperating state, federal and local authorities:

That Oswald, 24-year-old ex-Marine and embittered Marxist, was the solitary and unaided assassin; and that Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald in the Dallas police garage two days later, had no connection with Oswald or his deadly plan.

Among the strongest pieces of evidence, government sources said, are the shreds of cloth, the palm print, and some latent fingerprints which were lifted by FBI technicians from wrapping paper which hid the bolt-action carbine when it was carried into the Dallas text book depository building where Oswald worked.

The weapon with its tell-tale threads and the wrapping paper were found in the sixth-floor room from which three shots were fired at the presidential car. Two struck and killed Kennedy. One seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Oswald claimed he changed clothes in his rented room after he left the depository, just after the assassination. But the FBI's laboratory and other tests showed that the fragments came from the shirt he was wearing when arrested, officials said.

RECITES DETAILS

Informants emphasized that the FBI investigation does not flatly declare Oswald guilty. Like all other FBI investigative reports, it simply recites in detail the known facts and circumstances, but these all are said to point to Oswald, to whom the Russians refused citizenship.

Two of the volumes are text, largely narrative. Each is full of back track. There were various cables, letters, and other communications. The report is not technical.

of the report. It is expected that the report will be made public from time to time as new leads are run down and detailed information checked out.

This was believed to account for the decision to keep the report secret; the commission of distinguished citizens and lawmakers was created by President Johnson to assure the nation that all facts are known which can be known. If a premature report were issued which required later revision, public confidence in the findings would be damaged.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
 Page 3 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/11/63
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: NO

100-16601-A-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED 11	FILED 2
DEC 11 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEGLECT DENIED IN OSWALD CASE

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Marguerite Oswald said Tuesday she had received several letters accusing her of refusing to provide psychiatric treatment for her son.

The son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was gunned down in Dallas Nov. 24 after being charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"These people are under the impression I did not do my duty as a mother," Mrs. Oswald said. "They are wrong."

Mrs. Oswald said the letters she now is receiving are not bitterly critical. The writers simply say she failed in her duty as a mother, she said.

She emphasized that in her previous public statements she had pointed out that she was a dutiful mother to the best of her ability. She said she did not attempt to prevent care for her son.

"I wasn't authorized to give him psychiatric treatment," she declared.

Mrs. Oswald told again of her son's being placed in a "detention place" while they lived in New York. He was charged with truancy.

"I assumed he received psychiatric care there," she said.

"They say (in the letters) I fled from New York so I wouldn't have to make him take psychiatric treatment. That is just ap."

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

Page 4 Sec. 3

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/11/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NO

100-16601-A 4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 11 1963	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Full Report Awaited

Lee Harvey Oswald's wife and mother have now testified before the Warren commission directed by President Johnson to report on circumstances of the Kennedy assassination. Any attempt to assess the matter on the basis of what is publicly known of their testimony—to choose sides, as it were, in these conflicting views—would be an exercise in futility.

For one thing, what Marina Oswald and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told the Warren group behind closed doors has not been fully disclosed. Presumably it will not be revealed in full until the report is made.

Another pertinent factor is that the testimony of these two women related to the man accused of the crime is, though germane, only a small part of the mass of facts being gathered. All the facts, including those which resulted from exhaustive investigation by federal and Texas agencies, will be considered before the commission draws its conclusions. That is the very purpose of having such a commission—to pull together everything that can be known about the crime, and present it all in rational perspective. Judgment must wait on the commission's report.

• • •

Each time the Russians triumph in Olympic winter sports, it gets a little harder for Americans to be good sports about it.

A California veterinarian says the cat is the pet of the future. Many have been hoping that cats were going to the dogs.

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

Page #4
MERIDIAN STAR

MERIDIAN,
MISSISSIPPI

Date: 2/18/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: James Buckingham
ham Skewes.

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWA.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

Being Investigated

100-11601-A34
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 20 1964
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Murder Problem Call for Subpoena Power

Warren Is Expected to Get Quick Approval

STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The bipartisan commission probing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy decided Thursday to ask Congress for power to subpoena witnesses and records bearing on the tragedy in Dallas.

Congress is expected to vote the power quickly. This raised the possibility that the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren may hold hearings, public or closed, to make sure it is armed with every scrap of information available.

Warren, announcing the decision after a 2½-hour initial meeting behind guarded doors, told reporters no conclusions were reached on whether to hold hearings, or in other matters.

SOLEMN AND SOLEMN DUTY

The commission has a very old and very solemn duty to perform, but one that is of great importance to the country," the chief justice said.

The meeting was in one of Washington's most imposing and best-guarded buildings — the National Archives, which houses the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and other historic documents.

The session merely launched the task of setting of procedure, office and staff for the commission, Warren said.

"We are deliberating somewhat in the dark," he added, "because we have no reports as yet from any agency of the government."

"The information we have now is less than what we have received through the news media," he said.

ing by some members of the commission.

FBI FILE READY, HINT

There were strong indications however, that the FBI has completed its exhaustive report on the assassination and submitted it to the Justice Department.

If so, it is possible that President Johnson will receive it shortly and could forward it to the Warren commission before Friday's meeting. The Justice Department was represented at the commission session by Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach.

But both the FBI and the department refused to comment on the status of the report, which includes the findings of half a dozen other federal agencies.

The FBI reportedly has concluded that the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, planned and carried out the Nov. 22 slaying alone, and that Oswald had no traceable connection with Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who shot and killed Oswald on Nov. 24.

Johnson's executive order creating the Warren commission last Friday did not convey the subpoena power, for the President has no authority to give it.

The order directed the commission to evaluate all the information available and, further, to make any investigation of its own that it deemed necessary.

SUBPOENA POWER, AIM

Without subpoena power, the commission could question any witness who responded willingly to its call, but could not compel the appearance of a reluctant witness or force the delivery of documents withheld.

Warren said that the senators and representatives who are members of the commission would be sponsor of the legislation authorizing the subpoena power.

The bill is being drafted now for early introduction. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.J., already has introduced one such measure.

Besides Russell and Warren, the bipartisan commission includes Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., John J. McCloy, former president of the World Bank, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

STATEMENT BRIEF

All were present at the meeting.

Although he had given out word in advance that there would be no statement, the chief justice permitted photographers to enter the meeting before the conference began just long enough to snap pictures of the commission seated around a table.

At the close of the meeting he sent out word by a male stenographer — the only nonmember present except Katzenbach — that reporters would be admitted for his brief statements. But he declined to answer most questions.

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

Page 1 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/6/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NO

100-16601-A
89-69-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 6 1963	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—AP WIREPHOTO.
THE FBI HAS identified this man as STEPHEN HARRIS LANDEBERG of New York, whom FBI agents arrested for allegedly giving them false information that sent them looking for a non-existent associate of Harvey Lee Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

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

Page 4

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: **NO**

~~SECRET~~
700-16601-A 36

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>m</i>	FILED <i>N</i>
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

[Signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Chronology of Oswald's Stay in Orleans

Oswald presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, who traveled far and wide on his journey to ignominy, spent several of his 24 years in New Orleans, his birthplace.

The following is a chronicle of Oswald's activity here:

Oct. 12, 1939—Oswald is born shortly after the death of his father, a salesman. The family moved away from the city a few years later, according to relatives.

Jan. 12, 1954—Oswald transferred to Beauregard Junior High School from Public School 44 in New York City, where the family had been living.

Sept. 2, 1955—Oswald enrolls at Warren Easton Senior High School.

Oct. 7, 1955—Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, writes a letter to school authorities explaining that the family is moving to San Diego, Calif. The family later turns up in Fort Worth, Tex.

May 8, 1963—Oswald rents an apartment at 497 Magazine from Mrs. J. J. Garner of 4911 Magazine. A sister of

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Lillian Murret, 757 French, said Oswald arrived in New Orleans "several days before."

May 9, 1963—Oswald rents an apartment at 497 Magazine from Mrs. J. J. Garner of 4911 Magazine. A sister of Oswald's mother, Mrs. Lillian Murret, 757 French, said Oswald arrived in New Orleans "several days before."

May 10, 1963—Oswald is employed as an "oiler" by a local coffee processing firm.

June 15, 1963—Oswald checks out two books from the Napoleon Ave. branch of the New Orleans Public Library. The books are "Portrait of a President" by W. R. Manchester, a study of President Kennedy, which opens with Carl Sandburg's brooding words on Abraham Lincoln's assassination, and "The Huey Long Murder Case" by States-Item columnist Hermann B. Deutsch, a book dealing with the 1935 assassination of the Louisiana senator and former governor.

June 24, 1963—Oswald applies at the State Department office here for a passport, stating he is a photographer planning to spend three to 12 months traveling through England, France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Finland and Italy.

June 25, 1963—Oswald is fired from his job at the coffee processing firm. His supervisor said he was "hard to find."

Aug. 5, 1963—Oswald walks into the Decatur st. clothing store of Gustas Bringer, 28, New Orleans delegate of the Miami-based Cuban Student Directorate, and offers to train anti-Castro

ed out other books between this date and July 24. Among these books were "The Berlin Wall" by Deans and David Heller; "What We Must Know About Communism" by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev" by Alexander Werth and "Portrait of a Revolutionary" by P. S. R. Payne.

June 25, 1963—Oswald is fired from his job at the coffee processing firm. His supervisor said he was "hard to find."

June 19, 1963—Oswald is fired from his job at the coffee processing firm. His supervisor said he was "hard to find."

Aug. 5, 1963—Oswald walks into the Decatur st. clothing store of Gustas Bringer, 28, New Orleans delegate of the Miami-based Cuban Student Directorate, and offers to train anti-Castro

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

Page 13

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/6/63
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NO

44-69-A-
100-16601-A 3,
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
DEC 6 1963
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

fighters. Bringuier turns down the offer, later describing it as an attempt by Oswald to "infiltrate" his organization.

Aug. 9, 1963 — Oswald is arrested in the 700 block of Canal after a scuffle with Bringuier and two other Cubans who sought to stop him from distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets.

Aug. 12, 1963 — Oswald is fined \$10 in Municipal Court on a charge of disturbing the peace in connection with the Canal st. incident.

Aug. 21, 1963 — Oswald appears on a local radio program and is quizzed on his views by Bringuier, Edward

S. Butler, executive vice-president, Information Council of the Americas, and ~~newspaper~~. During the program, Oswald admits he is a "Marxist."

Sept. 17, 1963 — Oswald applies for and obtains a 15-day Mexican tourist card at the Mexican consul general here.

Sept. 24, 1963 — Oswald, his wife and child left their apartment at 4907 Magazine owing the landlady, Mrs. Garner, 15 days rent.

Two days later, Oswald was reported to have crossed the border at Laredo into Mexico. His wife and child had gone to stay with a friend in ~~Laredo~~, Tex.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Russians Say Ultra-Rightist Killed Kennedy

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Communist party newspaper Pravda said Friday that President Kennedy was "eliminated" by ultra-rightist circles to change the balance of political forces in the United States and stir up anti-Communist, anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese hysteria.

The reference to Kennedy's assassination, the first as such in the Soviet Communist party statement, came near the end of a massive 6,500-word report restating Soviet principles in the face of the worsening ideological split with Communist China.

The Soviets called on China to end the open polemics so a world conference of Communist parties could be summoned for an apparent final attempt to solve the bitter ideological differences. The statement was restrained considering Peking's recent sharp-tongued remarks.

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

Page #2
THE MERIDIAN STAR
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Date: 12/7/63

Edition: Saturday

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
~~XXXXX~~ DALLAS, TEX.

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

100-16601-A38

8969A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 7 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEWS COLLECTED IN DALLAS AREA

Oswald Widow Wants to Stay in U.S.

DALLAS (AP)—Somewhere in the Dallas area, the young Russian-born widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, President John F. Kennedy's accused assassin, cares for her two young children. But it's safe to assume her life is anything but normal, especially since the chain of events that began Nov. 22 with the murder of the President and lightning-like death of her husband 48 hours later.

WIDOW HER pro-Marxist husband died in a quick blaze of gunfire in front of television cameras. Secret Service agents have kept her whereabouts secret.

But yesterday word got to the public that Marina, who speaks only broken English, "wants to be an American and continue to live here."

Mrs. Leona Williamson, a 25-year-old Fort Worth housewife who started a drive for funds to Marina and the children, said so far some \$7,700 had been received.

THE MONEY was turned over to the Secret Service which then took it to Mrs. Oswald.

The agents were quoted by Mrs. Williamson as saying:

"She (Mrs. Oswald) just broke down and cried. She said, in broken English, 'I didn't believe the people in America, the people anywhere, could be this nice.'"

"A very nice, highly intelli-

gent woman who is enthusiastic to learn the ways of America — she wants to be an American and continue to live here." This was the way Mrs. Williamson said the agents described Mrs. Oswald.

THE FULL story of what investigators have learned of the assassination—an act her husband was accused of committing—has yet to be made public. All FBI evidence is now in the hands of the Justice Department and will soon go to the White House.

Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr changed his plans about calling a state court of inquiry into the assassination, at least for the present.

In Washington yesterday, he said a state investigation at the present or in the immediate future might disrupt the nationwide probe.

FOR THIS reason, he said, "the convening of a court of inquiry at the present time should be withheld."

In another development yesterday, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Lee's mother, again jumped to the defense of her son. She maintained he had nothing to do with the slaying. "I don't know exactly what happened," she told a Fort Worth news conference, "but it is possible that while he was in the Texas School Book Depository he may have panicked because he was a known defector."

"HE MIGHT have run out of the building because he was afraid he might be the first one suspected of having anything to do with it," she said.

Then, she said, "It was only logical for him to get a gun and protect himself."

Authorities have said that Oswald fled the depository building, went to his one-room apartment, changed clothes and armed himself with a pistol.

THEY SAID that he then met police officer J. D. Tippitt who was shot and killed with the pistol.

The mother called the press conference, she said, to clear up some "discrepancies" about her slain son.

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

Page #3
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

Date: 12/7/63
Edition: Saturday
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: New Orleans

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89-69-A
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DEC 7 1963

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

for formal membership and suggesting he might open an office at his own expense to form a New Orleans branch, Oswald wrote:

"Of course I work and could not supervise the office at all times but I'm sure I could get some volunteers to do it.
"I am not saying this project would be a roaring success, but I am willing to try."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Names Rankin as JFK Probe Council

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Justice Earl Warren announced today appointment of J. Lee Rankin, former U.S. Solicitor General, as general counsel for the commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Warren, chairman of the commission, said a summary of the FBI report on the assassination was given the commission last evening, but no announcement of its contents will be made until the commission has studied it.

The FBI summary consisted of five volumes, including exhibits, Warren said. Each member of the seven-man commission got a copy.

Rankin, born in Harrington, Neb., on July 8, 1907, served as solicitor general from 1956 to January 1961. Since then he has practiced law in New York City. Before serving as solicitor general, Rankin was in charge of the office of legal counsel of the Justice Department from 1953 to 1956. He practiced law in Lincoln, Neb., from 1931 to 1953.

Warren noted that the commission has held two meetings and said the time of the next meeting has not yet been determined.

The members were expected to start today their individual studies of the FBI findings.

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

Page 2

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/10/63
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
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100-16601-A41

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DEC 10 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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To the Point

The Plot Thickens --If There Was One

By RUSSELL KIRK

The seven well-known leaders and administrators whom President Johnson has chosen to investigate the murder of President Kennedy may succeed in getting to the heart of that terrible affair. Meanwhile, the plot thickens—or rather, talk about the plot thickens.

Was Lee Oswald acting in solitary ferocity, or was there some organized conspiracy, big or little?

There is not much evidence of collaborators. And though some journalists have suggested that Marxist colleagues of Oswald might have been trying to smear the "radical right" — and so drag red herrings across the assassination trail — by disseminating history pamphlets against Mr. Kennedy, this theory (after some personal investigation) I have found untenable. The anti-Kennedy publications were really the work of the "radical right," not of clever Communist agents.

AN ODDER AFFAIR, though, is an outburst of "leftist" threats and abuse against Gen. Edwin A. Walker, immediately after the as-

sassination. There seems to have been an organized attack on him, as if the extreme left had been anticipating a chance to ruin the eccentric general.

Another uncomfortable fact is this: Lee Oswald appears to have possessed more money than one would expect a drifter, generally unemployed, to find ready to hand. Someone kept him supplied with funds by telegraph order, it has been established.

Supposing what yet is quite uncertain, that a plot existed — who would have been authors of it? Would it be a gristly device of our enemies in the world struggle for power, or only the design of some knot of fanatics like the Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to murder President Truman and fired into the House of Representatives?

IN THE HISTORY of Soviet Russia, and of the international Communist organizations, murder has been employed whenever it particularly suited the interests of the masters of the Soviet system. But when dealing

with great nations like the United States, where one President is succeeded immediately by another of similar views and talents, the Soviets do not find it prudent to resort to political homicide.

There remains the possibility of a Cuban-inspired plot. Anyone who has heard Castro's radio broadcasts against President Kennedy, ever since the Bay of Pigs affair, has recognized a mortal hatred. And he has employed hundreds of terrorists and secret agents all round the Caribbean and even in the United States. Lee Oswald acted like such an agent when he tried to infiltrate an anti-Castro group in New Orleans.

BEYOND THIS, one may conjecture that a little clique of pro-Castro eccentrics in the United States, without the sanction or direct aid of the Castro regime in Cuba, might have taken this crime into their own hands—with hopes of attributing it to American "super-patriotic" scoundrels. Has the senseless killing of Lee Oswald made it impossible either to confirm or to reject this hypothesis?

(© 1963, Current Events Corp.)

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

Page 15 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICA YUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/10/63

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Classification:

Submitting Office: NO

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100-16601-A4

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DEC 10 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Wife Admired JFK, Says Landlady

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The housewife who sheltered the family of President John F. Kennedy's reputed assassin says Marina Oswald was a great admirer of the nation's chief executive.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, who took Russian-born Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald into her home at nearby Irving for two months, told about the Oswalds' family life in an interview yesterday.

On the day of the assassination, Mrs. Paine said she arose before Mrs. Oswald and her children, turned on the television set so they could watch Kennedy's arrival, and took her own young daughter to the dentist.

"I LEFT the television on for Marina," Mrs. Paine said, "because I knew of the great admiration she had for the President."

Before the day ended Oswald was arrested and charged with killing both Kennedy and Police-
man J. D. Tippit. About 48 hours later a nationwide television audience and scores of newsmen saw Jack Ruby, Dallas strip-tease joint owner, kill Oswald.

Mrs. Paine said Mrs. Oswald came to live with her Sept. 24 because Oswald was out of work and worried about their new baby, expected in about a month.

Mrs. Oswald now is held in protective custody of the U. S. Marshals.

Mrs. Paine said when they first met a Miss Alberman had been President. Mrs. Oswald had a great opinion of the President.

without a dollar." Mrs. Paine said she and her husband met the Oswalds a week before the Oswalds left Dallas to live briefly in New Orleans.

FBI REPORT STUDIED JFK Slay Probe May Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some officials predicted privately today that it may be a year before Chief Justice Earl Warren's commission finishes investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The predictions followed disclosure by government sources that threads from the shirt of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, were found snugged on the rifle which authorities say was used to kill Kennedy as he rode in a Dallas motorcade Nov. 23.

The government sources also reported yesterday that Oswald's palm print was found on the rifle. And they said some latent fingerprints—identified as Oswald's—were lifted by FBI technicians from wrapping paper which hid the rifle when it was carried into the Dallas Text Book Depository building where Oswald worked.

AS THE WARREN commission continued its study of a five-volume FBI report on the assassination, a friend of the chief justice predicted the commission's work will not be completed for "a good many months at least. Warren moves with all deliberate speed, but he doesn't cut a gangle corner."

Another official said it won't bother the White House if the commission takes a year, adding: "Nobody wants a quickie job. President Johnson made that clear in creating the commission."

There was evidence from Warren himself that the commission considers the massive FBI investigation report. Several sources said the commission is studying the report.

announced the appointment of a general counsel, former U. S. solicitor general J. Lee Rankin, as the first step in providing the commission with a staff.

Earlier, he disclosed that the commission has discussed plans to establish offices, but told reporters this must wait until the group had studied the FBI report; until then, he said, the commission could have "no idea of the magnitude of its task."

Merely evaluating the FBI report appeared likely to be a big job. When this and other information has been evaluated, the commission is empowered to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."

THE FBI REPORT, moreover, is itself not complete. Officials said supplemental reports will be sent to Warren "from time to time" as teams of agents still at work check out leads and information.

The report as it reached Warren was known to indicate that Oswald, 24, committed the assassination without accomplices, and that Oswald had no connection with Jack Ruby, 38, the Dallas night club owner who killed Oswald two days later.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 4

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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DEC 12 1963
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WEST BERLINERS MOURN JFK LOSS

Resident Writes Letter to
Boeing Specialist

The reaction of West Berliners to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been expressed in a letter to Wesley Johnson, research specialist for the Boeing Company.

Rudolf Neumann, resident of West Berlin, wrote to Johnson, saying, "This great disaster that happened to your nation and all the peace-loving people in the world is so horrible that we could not believe it and are still in a state of shock."

He said that on the night of the assassination, students of the free university and other residents, almost 6500, conducted a candlelight procession to the City Hall. On Monday, at the same time as the funeral was held, another mourning celebration took place in front of the City Hall with more than 20,000 persons participating.

"I cannot find all the words to explain our feelings, but we were not ashamed of weeping. We all have lost a great statesman and a fighter for peace and freedom," the letter said.

Johnson made the acquaintance of Neumann in October when he was in West Berlin for a tour with amateur radio operators.

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

Page 24 Sec. 3

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/16/63
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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NO

100-16601-A-4
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FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

... be punished into
... hands, at the same
... and building
... for our deceased
... John F. Kennedy.
... stop and think.

... the assassination to
... danger signal for the
... danger of Commun-
... activities.

... should wake up and pres-
... our government and offi-
... from the local levels to
... highest levels in Washing-
... to get tough with the Com-
... and to crack down on
... front organizations.

... pressure the United
... Supreme Court to quit
... favorable decisions
... toward Communists or any per-
... or any group advocating
... of our government by
... and to reverse its deci-
... against Bible reading and
... prayers in schools.

M. D. M.

Adds His Opinions On Slander, Hate

Editor, States-Item:

There have been many opin-
ions stated regarding the blame
for President Kennedy's assas-
sination. Among those blamed
are the extremists of the far
right who have created an at-
mosphere of hate and distrust
which could have triggered a
demented mind into such an ac-
tion.

Now, since the first pangs of
grief and shock have worn off,
some of these extremists are
becoming insouciant. Why, they
ask, are we blamed for an act

... by a professed
...?

I think the answer is fairly
obvious if one will think back to
his or her reaction when first
hearing of the tragic news.
Without exception, everyone I
had contact with felt that it was
an act of a John Bircher or
others of the same ideology.

Now why was this reaction so
general? Because we knew that
the slander and hate generated
by these extremists was bound
to result in tragedy sooner or
later. It had already happened,
to a milder degree, to Adlai Ste-
venson in the same city . . .

In spite of what I think, these
extremists may have a political
philosophy worth voicing. They
call themselves patriotic Amer-
icans. But unless they learn
that a patriotic American must
practice fair play and have a
sense of loyalty, we are all in
for more grief. Slander is
never justifiable as a political
expedient in our system of gov-
ernment. If it ever is, we'll
have a different system very
similar to our enemy's.

TOM REITEN.

Favorite Kennedy Scripture Recalled

Editor, States-Item:

Some of the comments made
concerning President Kennedy's
death might lead us to believe
that God could not have taken
John F. Kennedy "if the Secret
Service had handled things dif-
ferently." "If citizens had not
publicly expressed their views
of Kennedy's administration,"
"If the FBI and Dallas police
had kept Oswald under surveil-
lance," etc.

As unfortunate and untimely
as his death was, one of his
favorite Biblical passages indi-
cates that Kennedy would not
share these views: "To every-
thing there is a season, and a
time to every purpose under
the heaven: a time to be born,
and a time to die." (Eccle-
siastes 3).

EDWINA FORSTER

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

Page 10

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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DEC 17 1963
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**WARREN UNIT
SAYS FBI DATA**

**Revelation of Kennedy
Death Contradicts**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Earl Warren announced today his commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is asking the FBI for the investigative materials on which its secret report of the assassination was based.

Warren gave reporters this news after a 2 1/2-hour meeting with the bipartisan commission and its new general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, former solicitor general of the United States.

The commission is asking to see all the documents and other materials on which the FBI report was based as well as similar material from each of the half-dozen other federal agencies involved in the inquiry, Rankin said.

The only report so far received, other than that of the FBI, was one from the State Department. It presumably bears on the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, to the Soviet Union, and official Soviet files on Oswald, the man accused of firing the fatal shots in Dallas Nov. 22. The Soviet files were voluntarily given to the United States by Soviet authorities.

"We decided it would be essential to have the materials on which the reports we are reviewing are based," Warren said.

He said Rankin is requesting agencies to supply that material.

Rankin will get officers that have been assigned to investigate the assassination, does not appear to be in the physical files of the commission.

...the way was...
...of...
...
Although Warren previously had spoken of issuing a preliminary statement in behalf of the commission appointed by President Johnson, some members had studied the FBI report, he said Monday but no statement, even of a preliminary nature, is now planned.

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

Page 1 Sec. 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Submitting Office: NO

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DEC 17 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruby's Release Before Christmas Is Sought

DALLAS (AP)—Jack Ruby's lawyers are trying to get the man who killed the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy out of jail before Christmas. The state insists he should be kept behind bars.

District Judge Joe Brown ordered a Dec. 23 hearing on a defense request yesterday for release of Ruby under bond. His trial on a charge of murder is set for Feb. 3 before the same jurist.

During this legal activity at the county courthouse, heavier than normal traffic continued outside the building past the point where a hidden rifleman ambushed the President Nov. 22. It was two days later that Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin in the city hall basement.

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, continues to maintain that her son was innocent. At her home in Fort Worth, the 86-year-old practical nurse voiced a belief last weekend that "some very important people"—unnamed—know who killed the President and why.

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

Page 7

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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or
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100-16601-A-50

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SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 17 1963	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

Roberts Ask Evidence

WASHINGTON (AP) — After preliminary study of the FBI's report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Presidential Investigating Commission is calling for the evidence on which the report was based.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, heading the high-level board of inquiry, announced its decision last night and disclosed that the commission is building a legal staff to help it scan the evidence.

Warren told newsmen the move was "a perfectly normal thing." But it was clear that the commission intends to scrutinize and evaluate the FBI's work on the case instead of taking the FBI findings at face value.

THE STILL-SECRET FBI report is understood to indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, was the hidden rifleman who killed Kennedy on Nov. 22 in Dallas and to dismiss, by omission, the theory that Oswald had help or accomplices.

The Warren commission, it appears, wants to sift every scrap of evidence available which might resolve, one way or the other, any suspicion of collusion or conspiracy. Such talk gained circulation after the captured Oswald was shot dead in a Dallas police garage by a police officer Jack Ruby, 32.

At a 2 1/2-hour meeting of a seven-man commission and general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, Warren told reporters he would issue a statement of any findings by the commission at a later date.

"We are formally requesting the agencies to supply that material to us."

The wanted materials, he said, do not include physical items of evidence like the Italian-made rifle which fired the fatal shots or the three matching rifle bullets recovered after the assassination.

The commission does want to inspect the documents, investigation reports, statements of individuals, and similar basic investigative material, Warren said, not only from the FBI but from the other federal agencies involved.

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

Page 7

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
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DEC 17 1963
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

ARTICLES OF OSWALD'S FILE

Case Turned Over to FBI by Red Group

By EDWARD W. O'BRIEN
Advances News Service

WASHINGTON — Communist Party headquarters in New York has turned over to the FBI its file of correspondence with the accused presidential assassin, Lee H. Oswald, this news service has learned.

The letters, written after Oswald's return from Russia, are presumably included in the FBI's summary report now in the hands of the investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Warren.

The party's voluntary gesture in seeking to give the appearance of cooperation with a United States government agency broke all of its own precedents. However, the party was following the example set by the Soviet embassy here in handing over to the state department a sheaf of documents purporting to be the consular file on Oswald.

Both actions were viewed by experts here as additional efforts to divert public attention from the fact that Oswald was an avowed Marxist who had spent three years in the Soviet Union, married a Russian girl, and tried to become a Soviet citizen.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

Within hours of President Kennedy's assassination, the Communist party in the United States launched a campaign to blame the "ultra-right." Similar games have been taken up, with much success, by Communist propagandists around the world.

The FBI declined comment on disclosure by others that it had received the Communist party file on Oswald. The other information said the file, like the assassin's consular file, should

be additional information of any importance on Oswald's background or motivation.

President Kennedy's assassination caused an abrupt reversal by the Communist party.

Previously the U.S. party general secretary, Gus Hall, had stated the Communists would not support Kennedy in 1964 because of his Cuba policy. But after his death, the East Coast Red newspaper "The Worker" published a special issue lauding Kennedy for the "lofty Democratic visions which he articulated at various times."

ATTACKS 'ULTRA-RIGHT'

The newspaper went on to promote an attack on the "ultra-right." It attributed the President's death to "a criminal

cabal of white citizen councilmen, Birch Society plotters, the National States Rights party chieftains, American Nazi party moguls, the National Renaissance party, the Minute Men bandits, and other para-military fascist-racist groups."

Communist district leaders quickly took their cue and pushed the same line. The New Jersey party chairman said Americans realize the assassination was a poorly-executed right-wing plot. A Communist statement in Wisconsin said assassination is "weapon of either fascists, demented persons, or provocateurs." Minnesota Communists were instructed to blame the ultra-right movement when discussing the assassination.

In San Francisco, Mickey Lima, party chairman for Northern California, said on a television program he was angered by the thought that Dixiecrats think they can murder the President. He said the source of bombings and other violence in the South is well known and attributed the murder of the President to the same elements.

Besides corresponding with Communist party headquarters, Oswald was involved in the pro-Cuba fight. He was in Cuba in 1961 and 1962.

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

Page 6 Sec. 2

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/19/63

Edition:

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Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NO

100-16601-A-52

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SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 19 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

Student Seized For Threat on Life of JFK

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) — Russell Wense McLarry, 21, a night student at Arlington State College, was arrested today and charged with threatening the life of the late President John F. Kennedy.

McLarry worked in the daytime in a building across from the Trade Mart in Dallas where Kennedy was scheduled to speak Nov. 22.

Kennedy was assassinated in a motorcade in Dallas en route to the Trade Mart.

McLARRY was arraigned before United States Commissioner Bill Atkins today. He was to be given a preliminary hearing later.

Secret Service agents and Asst. U.S. Atty. William Hughes interrogated McLarry before he was charged.

When the complaint was issued Deputy U.S. Marshal Joe Parker took McLarry into custody.

The complaint was signed by Charles E. Kunkel, special agent for the Secret Service.

THE COMPLAINT alleged that "on Nov. 21 he (McLar-

ry) made certain efforts to ~~kill the President~~ to inflict bodily harm upon John F. Kennedy, then the President of the United States, by stating in substance that he would be working near the Trade Mart in Dallas, Tex., where the President was supposed to speak, and that he would be waiting with a gun to get the President."

These remarks, the complaint alleged, were made in the presence of witnesses.

McLARRY GAVE his occupation as a machinist. He was silent during the arraignment and said little. He nodded his head in response to questions by the commissioner. When asked if he wanted a preliminary hearing, McLarry nodded his head affirmatively.

ATKINS ADVISED him that he could have witnesses and an attorney at the hearing. "I want to call my sister and get my business straightened up," McLarry said. Atkins then asked him if anyone knew he was being charged. "There is a probability of it," McLarry replied.

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

Page 1

NEW ORLEANS STATES
ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Submitting Office: NO

120-16601-A53

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SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 19 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION WORK OF OSWALD ALONE

SAY PROBERS

No Sign of Conspiracy, Foreign or Domestic--Warren Report

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald — and Lee Harvey Oswald alone — murdered John F. Kennedy.

This was the long-awaited verdict Sunday from the presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States, which also concluded:

—There was no evidence of any conspiracy — foreign or domestic, from the left or the right — involved in the shooting in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, in which the United States lost its 35th president.

—There was no evidence of any plot or connection between Oswald and the man who killed him two days later — Jack Ruby. Each man, independent of the other, evidently killed for his own emotional reasons.

—The Secret Service precautions for protection of the President were inadequate and did not even include, "as a matter of practice," the checking out of any building along the route of Kennedy's last motorcade. The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to alert the Secret Service to the presence in Dallas of Oswald, a known Marxist and one-time defector to the Soviet Union.

—The methods now used for the protection of the president require drastic over-hauling and reorganizing.

—Three shots definitely were fired at the presidential motorcade in Dallas in a time span ranging between 10 and 15 seconds to more than 20 seconds. The shot probably struck the president's head. The other two shots probably caused the wounds suffered by Kennedy and Gov. John

Conrad. The commission concluded its historic work after nearly 10 months of investigation and testimony from 122 people, ranging from obscure witnesses to the widowed Jacqueline Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Thus did the government of the United States seek to provide the many doubts, rumors and conspiracy theories which have surrounded Oswald's assassination since Kennedy's death.

In every case, the commission said it had found no evidence to support suspicion of a conspiracy.

In immediate reaction to the Warren report, President Johnson appointed a four-man committee to advise him "on the execution" of the commission's recommendations. The members are Secretary of the

Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Army Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, Director John McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to Johnson for national security affairs.

The 206,000-word report said there was no evidence that Oswald was an agent of or was "employed, persuaded or encouraged by any foreign government" to kill Kennedy. As to a possible Soviet interest, the panel heard conflicting testimony from Secretary of State

Dean Rusk. Rusk said there was no evidence of a Soviet plot to assassinate Kennedy.

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

Page 1
The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 9-28-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

100-116601-A-65
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 28 1964
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

... the nature of the bullet ... and the ... of the car at the time of the ... establish that the ... bullets were fired from ... and behind the presidential limousine ...

President Kennedy was struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his head and exited through the rear front portion of his head, causing a wound which was not necessarily fatal. The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

Gov. Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the left side of his back and traveled downward through the center of his chest, exiting through his right nipple. This bullet then passed through his right wrist and entered his left wrist where it caused a superficial wound.

While there was some difference of opinion as to which shot hit Connally, the commission said there was "very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Gov. Connally's wounds."

During with a whole spate of rumors, the commission said there was no evidence that Oswald was an "agent, employe or informant" of any government agency; that he and Ruby knew each other at all; that either knew Tippit; or that any official - federal, state or local - was involved in any "conspiracy, subversion or disloyalty to the U.S. government"; or that any member of the Dallas police visited Ruby in the killing of Oswald.

While critical of the advance speculations by the secret service, the commission praised the "courage and devotion" of informant agents on the scene at the moment of assassination. It said, too, that since the tragedy the secret service and the FBI have taken steps to correct the deficiencies described in the report.

The report said the Dallas police did not use coercion on Oswald, except in his arrest; that he was advised of his legal rights; that he was given an opportunity to obtain his own

counsel and was offered legal assistance by the Dallas Bar Association, which he rejected at the time.

CHAOTIC CONDITION

But it did find that with the presence of so many newspaper, radio and television reporters at the times Oswald was moved by Dallas police, Oswald was subjected to "harassment" and the "chaotic conditions were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner."

"The numerous statements, sometimes erroneous, made to the press by various local law enforcement officials, during this period of confusion and disorder in the police station, would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald," the report said. "To the extent that the information was erroneous or misleading, it helped create doubts, speculations and fears in the mind of the public which might otherwise not have arisen."

DECISION UNSOUND

"... The Dallas Police Department's decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view was unsound. The arrangements made by the police department on Sunday morning, only a few hours before the attempted transfer, were inadequate. Of critical importance was the fact that news media representatives and others were not excluded from the basement even after the police were notified of threats to Oswald's life. These deficiencies contributed to the death of Lee Harvey Oswald."

But far more compelling than anything else in the commission's long report was the

... precise recital of the ... legal niceties that brought "an act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind."

CHEERING CROWDS

The motorcade was approaching the intersection of Houston and Elm streets, riding in triumph through cheering crowds. In the big open Secret Service car, Kenneth O'Donnell, presidential aide and devoted friend, felt especially good. He was convinced now, he said, that the average Dallas resident, like his fellow Americans, respected and admired the President.

In the big open Lincoln ahead, there was a similar feeling. Mrs. Connally turned back and said: "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."

"That is very obvious," said John Kennedy.

The electric sign clock on the building with the odd name—the Texas School Book Depository — flashed on a new set of numbers: "12:30."

Jacqueline Kennedy, on the left of the rear seat with her husband, looked toward her left and waved to the crowds. The motorcade turned onto Elm and then ...

MRS. KENNEDY'S CRY

"She heard a sound similar to a motorcycle noise and a cry from Gov. Connally, which caused her to look to her right.

On turning she saw a quizzical look on her husband's face as he raised his left hand to his throat. Mrs. Kennedy heard a second shot and saw the President's skull torn open under the impact of the bullet.

Reaching for her husband, she cried out, "Oh, my God."

... the ... of his ...

... the ... of his ...

appeared to me, reaching for something coming off the right rear bumper of the car, when she noticed that I was trying to climb on the car. She turned toward me and I grabbed her and put her back in the back seat, crawled up on top of the back seat and lay there."

NO RECOLLECTION

Mrs. Kennedy, said the commission report, had no recollection of climbing on the back of the car.

She probably would have fallen off the rear and been killed if Hill hadn't pushed her back into the car, said David Powers, who was riding in the vehicle behind.

And in the car behind that, Lyndon B. Johnson was "startled by the sharp report or explosion."

"But I had no time to speculate as to its origin because agent Rufus Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down."

"I was pushed down by agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the

back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator (Ralph) Yarborough."

RACE TO HOSPITAL

Racing 70 to 80 miles an hour, the cars reached Parkland Hospital about five minutes after the first shot. Special agent Hill removed his suit jacket and covered the President's head and upper chest to prevent photographs.

Despite his serious wounds, Gov. Connally, who had lost and regained consciousness, tried to get out of the way so that medical help could reach the President. The governor tried to stand up but collapsed. He was lifted onto a stretcher and taken into "Trauma Room 2."

For a moment, Mrs. Kennedy refused to release the President, whom she held in her lap. But three agents lifted him onto a stretcher and took him into "Trauma Room 1."

'ASHEN IN COLOR'

The President, said Dr. Charles J. Carrico, the first doctor to see him, was "blue-white or ashen in color; had slow, spasmodic agonal respiration without coordination; made no voluntary movements; had his eyes open with the pupils

dilated, with no pulse; and had a few faint sounds which were thought to be heart beats."

For about 25 minutes, the doctors worked feverishly. At about 1 p. m. they gave up and the President was pronounced dead.

Later, the Warren Commission asked Dr. Carrico why the President had not been turned over for an examination of his back:

'EXTREME DISTRESS'

A. This man was in obvious extreme distress and any more thorough inspection would have involved ... considerably time. ... You have to determine which things ... are immediately life threatening and cope with them, before attempting to evaluate the full extent of the injuries.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to look at the President's back?

A. No, sir ...

Q. Was any effort made to inspect the President's back after he had expired?

A. No, Sir.

Q. And why was no effort made at that time to inspect his back?

A. I suppose nobody really had the heart to do it.

Four to Advise on Executing Recommendations



THE COMMITTEE NAMED Sunday by President Johnson to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission" are (from left) Douglas Illion, Secretary of the Treasury; Nicholas Katzenbach, acting U.S. attorney general; George Bandy, special assistant to President Johnson; and [unclear] [unclear].

Distributing Cuba Handbills in N.Y.



VOICE, PRESS RAPPED

Report Hits FBI, Secret Service

By STANLEY MEISLER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Dallas police, the State Department, and the American news media—these bear the sharpest stings from the Warren Commission for laxness and poor judgment before and after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren criticized the Secret Service for failing "to develop . . . adequate resources of personnel and facilities to fulfill its important assignment"—guarding the life of the president.

In one vital example, the commission cited the failure of the service to check all the buildings along the route of the Dallas motorcade, including the Texas School Book Depository, from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired his shots.

And the commission, while emphasizing that there was no evidence that agents at the scene did less than expected of them, chided nine agents for drinking and staying up late the night before—breaking the rules of the service.

The commission, in its report, also criticized the FBI for taking an "unduly restrictive role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination."

The FBI, said the commission, had a full dossier on the life of Oswald and knew he worked in a building along the motorcade route, but it never gave this information to the Secret Service.

THE COMMISSION described the decision of the Dallas police to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view as unsound. It was at this transfer that Jack Ruby stepped in front of the television cameras and killed Oswald.

And the Dallas police are criticized sharply for rushing statements, sometimes erroneous and misleading, to waiting reporters.

"To the extent that the information was erroneous or misleading," the commission said, "it helped to create doubts, speculations, and fears in the mind of the public which might otherwise not have arisen."

THE PRESS received its share of criticism for roaming about the building where Oswald was kept prisoner and helping to create "chaotic con-

ditions which were obstructive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner."

Finally, the commission found laxness in the procedures of the State Department, which allowed Oswald to return and then failed to post lookout cards on the passport file of Oswald after he came back from Russia. These cards guard against any routine issuance of a passport to a person with a questionable record.

Based on these errors, the commission made a series of recommendations designed to prevent any future assassination or chaotic aftermath.

These included:

1. Appointment of a committee of cabinet members to oversee, review and possibly overhaul the whole procedure of guarding the life of the president. Such a committee could take this responsibility away from the Secret Service.
2. A complete overhaul by the service, in the meantime, of its procedures in detecting potential threats to the life of a president. And the commission recommended improved measures for protection during a motorcade, include attention to buildings along the route.
3. More assistance from other agencies, particularly the FBI, in supplying help to the Secret Service in its job of protecting the president.
4. Legislation making the assassination of the president and vice-president a federal crime, thus taking jurisdiction away from the local authorities.

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

Page 3

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 9-28-64
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 100-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

Being Investigated

100-16601-A-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 29 1964	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probers Urge Tight Security for President

Congress Action May Be Delayed, Says Mansfield

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Warren Commission's report on President John F. Kennedy's assassination has sparked a demand that Congress act at once to improve presidential security.

And, while the commission's findings—and criticisms of the FBI and Secret Service—were being relayed to the world, President Lyndon B. Johnson swiftly appointed a four-man committee to advise him "on the execution" of the commission's recommendations.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic

the Warren Commission's recommendations for guarding presidents.

BUT SUCH legislation should be made "one of the first orders of business" when the new Congress convenes in January, he said.

The commission, among other things, recommended enactment of a bill making it a federal crime to assassinate a president or vice-president. Such a crime, unless committed by a federal employee, is a federal offense only where the federal government has specific jurisdiction.

report on Lee Harvey Os...
New Orleans...
Page 2...
Warren Report on...
Page 21.

...in "per...
Congress...
...

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

Page 1

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100-16601-A-71
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
SEP 28 1964
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

...main conclusion of the...
...acting alone and not...
...conspiracy, murdered...
...Kennedy. And it...
...Ruby acted as a...
...gunning down Oswald...
...laser.

MAIN RECOMMEN-
...of the commission in...
...page report, made pub...
...at night, is legislation to...
...protection of presi...
...and to make the killing...
...of a president or a vice-presi...
...a federal crime.

...Montana leader...
...Congress should stay on...
...to act on such recom...
...even though it is...
...best.

...whether President John...
...plans to submit any leg...
...proposals along these...
...lines apparently will await the...
...of the four-man com...
...tee he appointed—Secre...
...of the Treasury Douglas...
...Dillon, acting Atty. Gen. Nich...
...Katzenbach, Director...
...John A. McCone of the Cen...
...tral Intelligence Agency, and...
...McGeorge Bundy, special as...
...sistant to the President for na...
...tional security affairs.

AMONG THE FIRST TO
...comment on the commission's...
...findings was Robert F. Ken...
...edy, brother of the late Presi...
...dent. The former attorney...
...general, now running for the...
...U.S. Senate in New York, said...
...the commission's inquiry was...
...thorough and conscientious...
...and that he was satisfied it...
...had "investigated every lead...
...and examined every piece of...
...evidence." He said he did not...
...need to read the report.

...Gov. John B. Connal...
...was riding with Ken...
...edy when the President was...
...assassinated last Nov. 23 in...
...Dallas. He said he agreed fully...
...with the Warren Commission's...
...findings.

...Dallas...
...the commission's...
...to a verdict...
...the city where

WARREN REPORT PRAISED
...generally agreed that...
...the commission came up with...
...an honest and competent re...
...port. But the report was de...
...nounced by the Communist...
...press.

WARREN REPORT PRAISED
...Oswald's guilt, is the...
...commission's own unqualified...
...certainty, under a weight of...
...eyewitness testimony and oth...
...er evidence far more massive...
...than was believed to exist.

It revealed muddled testi...
...mony from Oswald's pretty...
...Russian-speaking widow, Ma...
...rine, that her unstable hus...
...band seven months earlier...
...had threatened to kill former...
...Vice - President Richard M...
...Nixon with a pistol.

BUT OSWALD MIGHT
...actually have been threaten...
...ing Johnson, not Nixon, the...
...commission said. It was Johnson...
...then vice-president, who was...
...in Dallas at the time. His vis...
...it, April 23, 1963, was just 13...
...days after Oswald fired a...
...nighttime rifle shot that...
...just missed former Maj. Gen...
...Edwin A. Walker.

The 888 - page report by...
...Chief Justice Earl Warren...
...and six distinguished col...
...leagues urged creation of a...
...Cabinet committee to assume...
...top responsibility for presiden...
...tial safety.

This new body might consid...
...er, the report urged, "sugges...
...tions" made to the commission...
...— but not specifically endorsed...
...by it — that the duty of protec...
...ting presidents be removed...
...from the Secret Service. The...
...executive and Congress should...
...make the decision, it said.

THE REPORT PRAISED
...the swift action of individual...
...agents in the November trage...
...dy. The response of some "was...
...in the highest tradition of...
...government service," it said.

But the report called for...
...more funds and personnel im...
...mediately, better lines of...
...coordination between agencie...
...and a "complete overhaul" of...
...advance detection practices.

It noted Kennedy's own...
...comment in an article, as the...
...day he

...President of the...
...States, it was not a very...
...difficult job — all one had to...
...do was get a high building...
...standing with a telescopic rifle...
...and there was nothing anybody...
...could do to defend against such...
...an attempt."

BUT THE REPORT critically...
...recked a chain of what it called...
...official failures, omissions and...
...errors, including:

1. The Secret Service "as a matter of practice did not investigate, or cause to be checked, any building along the motorcade route" to be used by Kennedy, Johnson and Connally.
2. The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to alert the Secret Service to the presence in Dallas of Oswald, the lonely, brooding onetime defector to Russia and pro-Castro agitator.
3. The Dallas police failed to heed adequately two telephoned threats against Oswald's life, as well as a personal warning from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to provide "utmost security" for the prisoner. Ruby, a pistol-carrying nightclub owner, walked unchallenged into a disorderly jail corridor jammed with police and newsmen; he shot Oswald dead and destroyed all hope of a confession.
4. WITH THE help of "a running commentary by the police" which included "speculations and

...The lonely, brooding...
...four-year-old Marvin...
...than average" mortally...
...Marine and "all around...
...the civilians go — killed...
...from an ideally situated...
...post in the building...
...perched.

...The first...
...which hit Kennedy...
...that wounded...
...Another...
...body's...
...partly...
...covered

...AWAKE THAT...
...Europe had seen...
...suspect that a Secret...
...conspiracy — or a...
...wing plot — killed...
...President, the commission...
...voted an entire 22-page...
...six to "speculations...
...smears," rebutting...
...them.

It piled up...
...evidence, each scrap of...
...to the documentation...
...than 20 volumes...
...still to be published...
...No findings that...
...— The lonely, brooding...
...four-year-old Marvin...
...than average" mortally...
...Marine and "all around...
...the civilians go — killed...
...from an ideally situated...
...post in the building...
...perched.

...The first...
...which hit Kennedy...
...that wounded...
...Another...
...body's...
...partly...
...covered

... or last of firing shots fired—
 ... wild. It missed even the
 ... moving car. It may have
 ... the last, fired at the great
 ... distance.

The time lapse from first to
 ... shots was from 4.8 to more
 ... 7 seconds. Marine marksmanship
 ... experts said Oswald
 ... capable of firing three
 ... with two hits in that time.
 ... was a "very easy target,"
 ... in direct line of fire.

The President was alive, in
 ... medical sense, but in "hope-
 ... condition on arrival at the
 ... five minutes later. In 25
 ... minutes life was gone.

EXCEPT FOR a desperate
 ... by a Secret Service agent,
 ... Kennedy probably
 ... have fallen from the rear
 ... of the auto and been killed
 ... following car. The can-
 ... chamber clamping onto
 ... back of the car.

One almost complete bullet
 ... found and two good-sized
 ... pieces of another. They
 ... fired from Oswald's rifle
 ... as other, according to post-
 ... ballistic identification.

The rifle found in the snip-
 ... post was the Italian-made
 ... rifle with telescopic sight
 ... bought by Oswald by mail in
 ... March. It was identified by his
 ... Marina; by the serial num-
 ... the seller's stock number;

Oswald's palm print, and by
 ... threads from the shirt he wore
 ... that day — or a shirt of the
 ... same material and color.

OSWALD'S HANDWRITING
 ... on the mail order. It also
 ... on the order for the pistol
 ... which apparently killed police-
 ... J. D. Tippitt during Os-
 ... 's flight a half hour later.
 ... used the alias he had used
 ... a pro-Castro demonstrator
 ... New Orleans, "A. J. Hi-
 ... an alteration of "Fidel."

One eyewitness, Howard L.
 ... a steamfitter, saw the
 ... "taking positive aim"
 ... firing the last shot from the
 ... four corner window of the
 ... Book Depository.

Oswald fled from a police
 ... have shot Oswald

... another seemed as though to
 ... assure himself (sic) that he hit
 ... his mark, and then he disap-
 ... peared."

SIX OTHER WITNESSES
 ... saw the protruding rifle, or saw
 ... fired, or saw it being with-
 ... drawn away. Some saw the
 ... moving figure in the area where
 ... both cartons, some bearing Os-
 ... 's palm and fingerprints,
 ... were later found to have been
 ... piled to form a seat and mark-
 ... man's parapet.

"No direct or indirect rela-
 ... tionship . . . has been discov-
 ... ed" between the ex-Marine
 ... and his slayer, Ruby. Nor could
 ... the commission find any trace
 ... or evidence that Ruby, since
 ... convicted for murder, had help
 ... from police or anyone else in
 ... getting at Oswald. The commis-
 ... sion accepts Ruby's story —
 ... that he simply entered by a
 ... jump from the street, un-
 ... hooded. The credentials of some
 ... reporters were not checked
 ... either.

THE COMMISSION FOUND
 ... no evidence that either Oswald
 ... or Ruby "was part of any con-
 ... spiracy, domestic or foreign, to
 ... assassinate President Kenn-
 ... edy." Ruby's reaction to the
 ... assassination "appears to have
 ... been one of genuine shock and
 ... grief," the commission said. His
 ... activities revealed no sign of
 ... conspiratorial conduct.

It could find no evidence to
 ... show that Oswald was "em-
 ... ployed, persuaded, or encour-
 ... aged by any foreign government,
 ... or that he was an agent of
 ... any foreign government."

It cited Secretary of State
 ... Dean Rusk's testimony, before
 ... the commission, that he knew of
 ... no "scrap of evidence indicating
 ... that the Soviet Union" wanted
 ... to assassinate Kennedy.

... found an "emotionally
 ... starved, affectionless young-
 ... ster" who felt that "his mother
 ... never gave a damn for him."

He admitted to "fantasies
 ... about being powerful and some-
 ... times hurting and killing people,
 ... but refused to elaborate on
 ... them," Mrs. Siegel reported.

Lee was bright but had a
 ... curious speaking difficulty that
 ... he never cured. He read avidly,
 ... in solitude, and soon is on
 ... soaked up Communist writings.

HE LIVED FOR the time he
 ... would become 27 years old to
 ... the Marine. In his last
 ... year, he started to
 ... work for the CIA, covering
 ... the Bay of Pigs invasion.

... but of refinement and ideal-
 ... ity. It had not been our im-
 ... pression that suchness has char-
 ... acterized the actions of the
 ... leadership in recent years."

It found what it considered
 ... evidence, confirmed by
 ... confidential sources, of
 ... activity that relating to
 ... the United States in Mex-
 ... ico that Oswald's mysterious
 ... trip to Mexico City was a false
 ... effort to get an "in-transit visa"
 ... through Cuba to the Soviet Union,
 ... not a tryst with Cuban plot-
 ... ters. He came home "disap-
 ... pointed and discouraged" six
 ... weeks before the assassination.

Since all its evidence con-
 ... firmed a conclusion that Oswald
 ... acted alone, the commission
 ... said, "therefore, to determine
 ... the motives for the assassina-
 ... tion of President Kennedy, one
 ... must look to the assassin him-
 ... self."

THE COMMISSION LOOKED
 ... long and hard at 24-year-old Lee
 ... Oswald, through the eyes of
 ... scores of witnesses. It found a
 ... shy, nervous, withdrawn,
 ... quiet child, diagnosed by a
 ... New York City psychiatrist as
 ... having "personality pattern dis-
 ... turbances with schizoid — split
 ... personality — features and pas-
 ... sive-aggressive tendencies."

Walter Siesel, a social work-

... found an "emotionally
 ... starved, affectionless young-
 ... ster" who felt that "his mother
 ... never gave a damn for him."

He admitted to "fantasies
 ... about being powerful and some-
 ... times hurting and killing people,
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 ... year, he started to
 ... work for the CIA, covering
 ... the Bay of Pigs invasion.

... Oswald's flight a half hour later.
 ... used the alias he had used
 ... a pro-Castro demonstrator
 ... New Orleans, "A. J. Hi-
 ... an alteration of "Fidel."

One eyewitness, Howard L.
 ... a steamfitter, saw the
 ... "taking positive aim"
 ... firing the last shot from the
 ... four corner window of the
 ... Book Depository.

Oswald fled from a police
 ... have shot Oswald

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

HE SOUGHT FOR HIMSELF
...place in history—a role as the
...man. He also had demonstrated a capacity to act decisively and without regard to the consequences.

...of these and many other
...there emerged a
...capable of assassinating
...President Kennedy."

On the morning of Nov. 22
Oswald left for work before
anyone else arose. He carried
a long brown paper package
which he told a neighbor, concealed curtain rods. For the
first time, he left his wedding
ring in a cup on his dresser.

A long brown home-made
paper bag was found in the
paper's nest later that day. It
bore Oswald's fingerprint and
thumb print. Oswald had taken
the rifle from its hiding place in
a blanket in the garage, said the
commission, disassembled it,
and carried it to work. His wife
later was astonished to find it
gone.

AT 12:30 THAT DAY, another
wife was cradling her husband's
shattered head in her arms and
saying: "Oh, God, they have
shot my husband. I love you,
Jack."

Two days back, Vice-President
Johnson was startled by
the sharp report.

His testimony: "But I had no
time to speculate as to its origin
because agent (Rufus) Youngblood
turned in a flash, immediately
after the first explosion, hitting
me on the shoulder, and shouting
to all of us in the back seat
to get down."

"I was pushed down by agent
Youngblood. Almost in the same
moment in which he hit or
pushed me, he vaulted over the
back seat and sat on me."

THEORY OF MARINA Oswald
...that her husband might
...been trying to kill Gov.
...instead of Kennedy
...by the commission
...that Oswald
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

The commission built rebuttal
on rebuttal to scores of rumors
and theories. It found total
refutation of the claim — offered
by his mother in lecture appearances,
interviews and home-made
press releases—that Oswald
might have been a secret agent
of the Central Intelligence
Agency, slain as a scapegoat.

There was no evidence that
Oswald was an "agent, employee
of disloyalty to the U.S. government
agency, the commission
said; or that any federal, state
or local official was involved in
any "conspiracy, subversion or
disloyalty to the U.S. government";
or that Jack Ruby had help
from any Dallas policeman.

IT DESCRIBED THE POLICE
decision to transfer Oswald
to the county jail in full
public view and before television
cameras as "unsound," and
the arrangements "inadequate."

"Of critical importance," it
said, "was the fact that news
media representatives and others
were not excluded from the
basement even after the police
were notified of threats to
Oswald's life. These deficiencies
contributed to the death of Lee
Harvey Oswald."

Ballistics tests proved that
Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano
6.5mm rifle was the assassin's
weapon "to the exclusion of
all other weapons," the report
said. All the shots came from
behind and above the presidential
car.

THE COMMISSION questioned
323 witnesses, marshaled the
investigative resources of 24
federal agencies and four committees
of Congress, used the reports
from 25,000 FBI interviews
and 1,500 Secret Service
interviews.

Instructed by President Johnson
last Nov. 29 to "satisfy itself
that the truth is known as far as
it can be discovered," the commission
and its staff labored 10
months to produce its "summary
report."

The bipartisan commission
...transmissions in both its findings
and recommendations. Its
members, together representing
...of the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

Stay Report At a Glance

(By The Associated Press)
Here in brief are the major findings of the Warren Commission in its report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy:

Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby acted as lone-
they did not know each other;
there was no conspiracy—at
home or from abroad.

Varying amounts of criticism
are aimed at the Secret Service,
the FBI, Dallas police, the news
media and the State Department.

A Cabinet committee should
assume top responsibility for
presidential protection.

A drastic updating is needed
in methods for protecting
presidents.

Murder of a president or
vice-president should be made
a federal crime.



ROBERT OSWALD, brother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, said today he is in agreement with the Warren Report that named his brother as the assassin of President Kennedy last Nov. 22. He is sales manager for a hotchkiss company in Wichita Falls, Tex., since July 8, having moved from Dallas, Texas.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Unit Won't Tell Names of Some Sources of Information

WASHINGTON (AP) — In reaching its decision that Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone wolf, without any accomplices at home or abroad, the Warren Commission relied in part on confidential sources it feels it cannot name.

For example, "sources of extremely high reliability" in Mexico supplied some information about Oswald's 1963 trip to that country, where he called at the Soviet and Cuban embassies.

"The identity of these sources," the commission said Sunday, "cannot be disclosed without destroying their future usefulness to the United States."

In probing whether there was any foreign involvement in President John F. Kennedy's

assassination, the commission received much information from U.S. investigative agencies. It has spread all pertinent information on the record, it said.

"Confidential sources of information, as contrasted with the information itself, have, in a relatively few instances, been withheld," it said.

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

Page 15

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

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COMMISSION

Methods Went Firing Report

(AP) — War
investigators
from
plane geometry in
the report on President
Kennedy's assassination.
The report is
with references to the
techniques in criminal
such as
in fingerprint analysis
the recently recent meth-
sacrographic analysis.

These techniques were em-
to show, among other

that bullets fired from a
ordered, sized and used by
Harvey Oswald killed Ken-
and wounded Gov. John B.
of Texas.

That one bullet which struck
probably also struck

That the shots — probably
— were fired from the
floor of the Texas School
Depository building in
Dallas after a span of between
more than 7 seconds.

BALLISTICS TESTS
The tests began with FBI ballistics
— employing microscopic
examination of markings —
showed a Mannlicher-Carcano
6.5 millimeter Italian army rifle
and the three cartridge cases
found near the sixth floor corner
window of the building. They
also showed the nearly complete
bullet found on Connally's
stretcher and fragments of a
bullet or bullets found in the
residential house in New Orleans
which was fired by the rifle.

FBI and Dallas police ballis-
ticians and experts found Oswald's
finger or palm prints on the
bullet, on cartons near the win-
dow and on a homemade paper
pack in which the rifle was con-
cealed when it was carried into
the building.

Fiber and spectrographic
analysis by the FBI showed the
paper was made of paper and
type of the same kind available
in the Depository mailing room.

Fiber analysis showed further
that strands of a blanket in
which the rifle had been
wrapped were on the paper.
Human hair on the blanket was
identical to Oswald's. A small
snag of fiber caught in the rifle
pack was identical to that in a
shirt Oswald was wearing when
arrested.

NEUTRON-ACTIVATION
The Oak Ridge National Labo-
ratory performed neutron-acti-
vation analysis on paraffin casts
made of Oswald's hands and
right cheek. They showed resi-
dues of barium and antimony
which also were present on the
rifle and pistol used in the Ken-
nedy assassination and later
fatal shooting of a Dallas police
officer. However, these tests
were not conclusive.

The commission turned to the
FBI's Ballistics Branch of the
U.S. Army Chemical Research
and Development Laboratories
at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for
information on the weapons.

Bullets of the type used were
from the assassination
of the former U.S. senator
in New Orleans and part
of the Kennedy assassination
in Dallas.

VELOCITY OF BULLETS

These tests showed the bullets
had the velocity and stability to
inflict the wounds noted in Ken-
nedy and Connally and the
strong probability that the first
bullet to hit Kennedy traveled
through his neck, through Con-
nally's chest and wrist and
made a wound in the governor's
thigh.

They also showed that the
second bullet, which struck
Kennedy in the right rear per-
foramen, blowing away part of
the President's skull and dis-
lodging the two portions of bullet
found in the front of the head-
case.

By using home movies of the
assassination taken by three
amateurs from different loca-
tions, the FBI was able to plot
and re-enact the probable se-
quence, timing, origin and tra-
jectory of the shots in relation
to the speed and direction of the
moving limousine and the rela-
tive positions of Kennedy and
Connally.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Secret Service Men Had Drinks

Report Says All Did Best Possible Work

WASHINGTON (AP) — Four Secret Service men riding behind President John F. Kennedy when he was killed had had a few drinks in violation of rules in the early hours of that day, the Warren Commission said Sunday.

But the commission emphasized that the men did all they humanly could when the fatal bullets struck. The response of one of them "was in the finest spirit of government service." It said in its report on the assassination.

The commission gave this account: Nine agents went off duty just midnight Nov. 21 in Fort Worth. Hoping for a bite to eat, they stopped in at the Fort Worth Press Club. No food was available, but they stayed at the club for periods varying from 30 minutes to an hour and a half. Some drank beer — but no more than three glasses — and some

drank mixed drinks — but no more than 1½ drinks each. No agent was intoxicated or acting improperly, according to others who were present.

TWO RETIRED

At 2 a.m., two of the nine retired, the other seven proceeding to the Cellar Coffee House — "described by some as a beatnik place" that serves no alcoholic beverages. Some agents left by 3 a.m.; one remained until 5 a.m. The commission report did not name any of the nine.

All involved had duty assignments to guard Kennedy, beginning no later than 8 a.m. that day. Of the nine, four were assigned to the Secret Service backup car behind the President's limousine in the motorcade — three on the running board, ready to dart forward at every stop and in emergencies, the fourth inside the open-top car.

Another agent was assigned to Love Field, where Kennedy's plane landed, and four more were assigned to the Trade Mart, where Kennedy was headed for a speaking date when he was slain.

CAUSE FOR REMOVAL

The commission stated a service regulation prohibiting drinking by agents of the White House detail while on the road with the President. Violation is cause for removal.

But Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley said he felt disciplinary action in this case "might have given rise to an inference that the violation of the regulation had contributed to the tragic events of November 22. Since he was convinced that this was not the case, he testified, it would be unfair to the agents and their families to take explicit disciplinary measures. He felt that each agent recognized the seriousness of the infraction and that there was no danger of a repetition.

The commission acknowledged that members of the White House detail work long, hard hours "under very great strain.

It said: "It might seem harsh to circumscribe their opportunities for relaxation. Yet their role of protecting the President

is so important to the well-being of the country that it is reasonable to expect them to meet very high standards of personal conduct, so that nothing can interfere with their bringing to their task the finest qualities and maximum resources of mind and body."

While the men might have been made alert in Dallas had they gone to bed early in Fort Worth, the commission said, "There is no evidence that these men failed to take any action in Dallas within their power that would have averted the tragedy."

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Balance in Oswald's Life Dates Back to Childhood

Father, Half-Brother and Wife Among Targets

WASHINGTON (AP) — Violence did not suddenly come to Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. It had flared in his troubled mind since childhood.

Among its targets, the Warren Commission reported Sunday, were his mother, half-brother, his wife, former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, his classmates. He also made reported threats against President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and even John F. Kennedy. "He was considered being 'unhappy'—based not only to the governments but to the people, too."

When Oswald was 13 the report said he struck his mother and also threatened the wife of his half-brother, John Pic, with a knife. Neighbors recall he once chased John with a knife when they were younger.

RED LITERATURE

When he was about 15 Oswald began reading Communist literature and told an acquaintance he would like to kill President Eisenhower because he "was exploiting the working class. After he defected from the Soviet Union, he turned his violence on himself slashing his wrists because it seemed for a time he would not get a visa.

After he married his Russian wife, Marina, he often beat her, she said, because she had not fully closed a zipper on her dress. Sometimes he beat her because she did not want her to smoke or drink or wear cosmetics.

In April 1963, Oswald put on a pocketed his newly purchased .38-caliber pistol and went out talking his wife, Marina, into coming. "I want to see a book," she struggled with him and Oswald decided to

NOWHERE NEAR

It turned out Nixon was nowhere near Dallas at the time but then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was due to visit there April 23. Marina insisted to the commission that she hadn't confused Johnson with his predecessor.

But the first life Oswald actually tried to take, the commission reported, was Gen. Walker's. For several days Oswald, something of an amateur photographer, took pictures of the general's house in Dallas. He left a letter with Marina telling her what to do in case he was arrested. He also left a notebook of his plans of the assault and a picture showing himself with his newly acquired arsenal, the pistol and the rifle used to slay President Kennedy.

VERY BAD MAN

Oswald told his wife that Walker "was a very bad man, a fascist."

"And when I said that even though I was afraid of that might be true,

just the same he had no right to take his life, he said if someone had killed Hitler in time it would have saved many lives," Marina told the commission.

Oswald made the attempt April 19 on a night that there was a church meeting in the neighborhood. He thought he could escape easier in the confusion, the report said. But the bullet just missed Walker's head as he sat before a window. The recovered bullet, a .35 Smith & Wesson slug, was later tested

against bullets fired from the assassination gun, a weapon of the same bore. Experts would not give positive identification but said the Walker bullet could have come from the same gun.

SORRY HE MISSED

Oswald came home later that night and told Marina he had shot at Walker and the next day said he was sorry he had missed. A few days later the Oswalds were visited by George De Mohrenschildt, a Russian-born friend, and his wife.

De Mohrenschildt spotted a rifle in the closet while Marina was showing her their apartment. She mentioned it to her husband.

De Mohrenschildt jokingly said to Oswald: "Did you take a pot shot at Walker by any chance?"

"Oswald sort of shriveled," said De Mohrenschildt, "and made a peculiar face." An uncomfortable silence fell and the guests left soon afterwards, thinking little more of it.

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Lee Oswald Realized Happiness, Not

HOUSTON (AP) — Lee Oswald's pretty Russian-born wife once said her husband would have found happiness on the moon, perhaps. "Certainly it was not in his mind."

Gradually through the pages of the Warren Commission report the blurry image of Lee Harvey Oswald emerges in sharper focus than ever before. In the report, released Sunday, Oswald takes form from among all the rumors, scattered and unconnected, as a tormented wanderer in quest of two things: an ever elusive happiness or, barring that, a place in history. The first he never found. The latter he did, finally,

in a brief moment of glory in Dallas last November.

Much of Oswald's life is known. But it has only been skeletal. The report adds much more about this unfortunate whose 24 years were haunted by a brooding destiny.

"Since Oswald is dead," it says, "the commission is not able to reach any definite conclusions as to whether he was sane under prevailing legal standards. Under our system of justice no forum could properly make that determination unless Oswald were before it."

The report may be the best look we will ever have.

Oswald's fatherless childhood was spent with his mother, whom the commission called

self-contradictory "mother-in-law." She was from New Orleans to Texas, to New York City. While she worked at odd jobs, Lee sometimes lived at home, sometimes at a children's home, shared a bed with his mother until he was 10 or 11 but found few outlets for his education, became increasingly withdrawn.

In the report, he is called himself as "the commander" who some say would be a prime minister. Reality showed him a boy brighter than average, shy of girls, increasingly in difficulty in the many schools he attended.

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The Warren Report

There is much for study in the 579 pages of the report of the President's commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, but the most important aspect of it, in the emotional context of doubt, speculation, and fear that has built up around the extraordinary events of Nov. 22-24, 1963, is that it puts an official end to the two major popular theories about the assassination—that it was the result of a conspiracy of some sort, and that it was the fruit of a "climate of hate" somehow enveloping the nation.

"The shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald," the report states. And:

"The commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy." "To determine the motives for the assassination . . . one must look to the assassin himself,"

the report asserts, and lists factors in Oswald's life and character which might have influenced his act; but it also presents his biography so that "others may study Oswald's life and, arrive at their own conclusions. . . ."

The human imagination being what it is, it is perhaps too much to expect that the Warren report will stop continued speculation about "the true story." But as to conspiracy, the report remarks: "Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty," involvement of others with Oswald or Ruby "cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission." That should satisfy most of us.

Though the Warren report will justifiably receive much critical scrutiny, such a massive presentation of narrative, evidence, testimony, documents, biography and reasoning by investigators at the highest level fulfills both a promise and an obligation to the nation and to the world which participated almost as intimately in the tragedy that made it necessary.

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552 WITNESSES HEARD IN PROBE

Commission Brief in Its Presentation of Report

By MARTHA COLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Warren Commission and its staff took the testimony of 552 witnesses in the nine months and 26 days it existed.

By executive order, President Johnson created it last Nov. 29, seven days after John F. Kennedy was assassinated, and told it to find the truth.

The commission technically ended Sept. 24 when it presented its report, saying merely to the President: "Your commission is to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, having completed its assignment in accordance with Executive order No. 11120 of Nov. 29, 1963, herewith submits its final report."

In its foreword, the commission said it has functioned neither as a court nor as a prosecutor. "But as a fact-finding agency committed to the ascertainment of the truth."

STATEMENT FROM LEJ

Taking testimony did not begin until Feb. 3. Of the 552 witnesses, 94 appeared before members of the commission, 398 were questioned by the staff, 61 supplied sworn affidavits, and two gave statements.

The two who gave statements were President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

Special note behind the war in which Kennedy was shot.

The commission went to the Washington home of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, the widow, to take testimony in person. She is the only member of the Kennedy family on the witness list.

Gov. and Mrs. John B. Connally of Texas, who were in the Kennedy car, appeared in person at the commission's hearing room.

The list of witnesses includes such diverse persons as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and a tourist who was in Minak, Soviet Union, in 1961, when accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald lived there.

FIRST-HAND VIEWS

The commission made its headquarters on the fourth floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building near the Supreme Court. At various times members and the staff went to Dallas, Tex., to get first-hand views and talk to witnesses.

Congress gave the commission authority to subpoena witnesses and evidence. It also authorized the commission to compel testimony from witnesses who invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination by providing for the grant of immunity to prosecution. Immunity under these provisions was not granted to any witness during the commission's investigation.

All hearings were closed to the public unless the witness requested an open hearing. Only two hearings were open. These were the times Mark Lane, New York attorney who said he represented the "interests of Oswald," testified.

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PANEL NAMED BY PRESIDENT

To Advise on Execution of Report Proposals

JOHNSON CITY, Tex. (AP) — President Johnson appointed a four-man committee Sunday to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission."

The commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy recommended action to tighten the protection of presidents and to make killing a president or a vice president a federal crime.

Members of the committee are: Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to Johnson for national security affairs.

The President named no chairman for the committee. However, it was understood that Dillon, as the ranking member of the panel, would have general supervision over the group.

The panel he selected presu-

mably will canvass the possible need for further measures to be taken to increase protection for the president.

And it was possible that the committee would explore the key question, raised by the commission, as to whether all or part of the protective functions of the Secret Service should be turned over to some other agency.

Johnson spent part of his weekend visit at his ranch here going over the commission report and its recommendations.

Dillon, as secretary of the Treasury, exercises general supervision over the Secret Service, an arm of his Cabinet department.

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OSWALD NEVER GOT TO COLLEGE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Once, in the spring of 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald decided he wanted to go to college. He was still in the Marines.

He applied to the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland, sending a \$25 application fee, asking admission in the spring of 1960. His application, released Sunday by the Warren Commission report, gave these reasons:

"In order to acquire a fuller understanding of that subject which interest me most, philosophy. To meet with Europeans who can broaden my scope of understanding. To receive formal education by instructors of high standing and character. To broaden my knowledge of German and to live in a healthy climate and good moral atmosphere."

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