

DOBRYNIN GIVES PAPERS TO RUSK

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Action Viewed as Reflecting Soviet Fear of Heightened International Tension

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club operator, Jack Ruby, who is now being held on a murder charge.

Mr. Dobrynin called at the State Department at 2:30 this afternoon. He presented the Soviet documents to Secretary of State Dean Rusk personally.

Oswald lived in the Soviet Union from Oct. 13, 1959, to May, 1962. Last September he crossed the Texas border, went to Mexico City and sought without success to obtain visas to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

He was in Mexico until Oct. 3.

It was understood that the documents turned over to the State Department today include reports on these efforts in Mexico, as well as other official Soviet papers regarding Oswald's movements.

Officials here could recall no similar act of cooperation by the Soviet Government in any major United States undertaking in which official Soviet papers might have been useful.

In Mexico Sept. 27

Oswald appeared at the Soviet consulate in Mexico City on Sept. 27, requesting a visa to the Soviet Union. He had previously appeared at the Cuban consulate and asked for a visa to visit Cuba in transit to Moscow.

Cuban authorities told him that they would grant him a

transit visa only if he first obtained a Soviet visa. He was described as having left the Cuban consulate in anger.

Reports from Mexico City said he was told at the Soviet consulate that his request for a visa to Russia would have to be referred to Moscow and that it would require some time for processing. It was said that he left the Soviet consulate in anger.

The Soviet action today in submitting Oswald's file was in sharp contrast to the reaction of the Cuban Government, which has submitted a harsh diplomatic protest to the Mexican Government relative to Mexican efforts to obtain information about Oswald's application.

There was a threat that Cuba might sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, contending that the Mexicans violated diplomatic norms in taking a Cuban consular employe into custody in an effort to obtain information about Oswald's visa application.

Today's action by Mr. Dobrynin came amid prospects of an orderly, comprehensive and unhurried inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying of his alleged assassin.

Judicial silence was swiftly imposed on the plans of the seven-man investigating commission appointed by President Johnson last night.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, the chairman of the commission, apparently sought to reduce the flow of speculation regarding the manner in which the investigation would be conducted.

He did not even inform other members of the commission of his plans for the preliminary organization meetings. There was no indication of the identity of the investigative staff members.

Text of Order Released

The only public announcement today concerning the inquiry was the release of the text of the Executive order signed by President Johnson at 7:45 o'clock last night.

Although many Presidential fact-finding bodies have been established over the years, only one other in modern times is considered here to be as significant in terms of history and nationwide interest.

This was the Presidential commission that investigated the circumstances surrounding the successful Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor that brought the United States into World War II.

The Pearl Harbor commission was also headed by a member of the Supreme Court, Justice Owen J. Roberts.

In addition to Chief Justice Warren, the members of the Presidential commission on the assassination of President Kennedy are:

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, a personal friend of President Kennedy.

Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, House Democratic whip, or assistant majority leader.

Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan, chairman of the House Republican Conference.

Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

John J. McCloy, former disarmament adviser to President Kennedy.

The Executive order set forth the aims of the commission as follows:

"... to ascertain, evaluate and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination."

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