

CRITIC OF KENNEDY HAD PROTEST ROLE

Picketed Stevenson in Dallas

Drawing Up Ads

By R. W. APPLE JR.

At least one of the authors of a Dallas newspaper advertisement that attacked President Kennedy on the day he was shot had taken a leading part in an earlier demonstration against Adlai E. Stevenson.

This was reported yesterday by Bernard Weissman, a 26-year-old unemployed salesman whose name was signed to the ad. Mr. Weissman has returned from Texas to his father's home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

He said in an interview that Larrie H. Schmidt, a Dallas insurance man who belongs to the right-wing Young Americans for Freedom, had been one of the demonstrators who picketed Mr. Stevenson during a United Nations Day speech there on Oct. 24.

Reached by telephone in Dallas last night, Mr. Schmidt said he had led a group of 13 college students carrying signs reading "House of Hiss" and "Adlai Who Elected You?" He said none of the students, to the best of his knowledge, were members of Y. A. F.

During the demonstrations, Mr. Stevenson, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, was struck with a placard and spat upon. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by catcalls.

Denies Any Disorder
But Mr. Schmidt denied that he had had any role in these episodes. "Ours was an orderly demonstration," he said. "I told the kids to wear coats and ties because I wanted to show people the difference between conservative pickets and leftist beatniks."

Mr. Weissman, who was in Mount Vernon at the time of the demonstrations, said he and Mr. Schmidt felt the Stevenson incident had brought on the smear campaign by the liberals

newspapers. "They lumped everyone together and called them all radical rightists," he said. "Larrie is no radical, and neither am I. We're conservatives and patriots. The radicals are on the other side."

After the Stevenson incident, Mr. Weissman went to Dallas and formed an informal group, the American Fact-Finding Committee, which drew up and placed the anti-Kennedy ad.

Mr. Weissman described the ad as his first political venture. A former military policeman, he said his political philosophy had been shaped during his service in Germany, where he met Mr. Schmidt.

'Hounded' by the Press
In the days following the assassination, Mr. Weissman said he was hounded by newspapermen and followed by an elderly man who waited for him near a post-office box he had rented. Mr. Weissman went on:

"I was frightened. The guy may have wanted to shoot me. You know, there are Communists as well as radical rightists in Dallas, and I decided I'd better get out of town until things quieted down a little."

Mr. Weissman called his brother Joseph in Newark, N. J., asking for money. The money arrived by wire during the night of Nov. 26. The next morning he got into his car and headed for New York.

A gun enthusiast, Mr. Weissman said he owned a .22 pump gun and a .303 Enfield rifle as well as several shotguns. Emphasizing that he had had none of them with him during his three-week visit to Dallas, he declared:

"I've done nothing wrong. I voted for Mr. Kennedy in 1960, and I admired him as a man up to the end, even though I disagreed with his foreign policy. We were the victims of bad timing. Nothing more."