

# Dark Questions About Red KGB And Lee Oswald

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LONDON

A case is building up, and the belief persists, that a secret war is seething within the Soviet Union. It progresses by unexplained acts and accidents of vast anguish and embarrassment to the regime itself.

At its bluntest and most brutal, the grappling for power is regarded as a kind of wrestling between a resurgent KGB (secret police) and the leadership of Premier Khrushchev.

This is the considered judgment of quite a few serious, senior officials in the West. Their missions obligate them to stay mum publicly. But their work often leads them into high-level assessments of curious Communist behavior patterns.

They do not rule out that Lee Harvey Oswald executed President Kennedy with the knowledge and the co-operation of the Soviet KGB, while the Soviet leadership was kept in the dark.

It also is their conviction that the KGB (state security and espionage welded into a potent power package), is trying now to claw its way back to high authority.

A growing list of KGB independent operations was topped with the revelation of the big Soviet "spy scare" the other day. That was when the world heard about the way Russian agents in Siberia moved in and manhandled three Americans and a British diplomat—all perfectly legal military attaches.

## PICKED SPECIAL DAY

The KGB, wheeling and dealing in a swaggering way, went after the attachés on a special day, too. It was Sept. 28, when the Warren report was published for all the world to read.

The date was not sheer co-incidence qualified observers say. Moreover, they believe the raid was launched specially for that day.

Lee Harvey Oswald's contact with the KGB is not a matter to shrug off lightly. For one thing, the Warren report notes that Oswald, when he visited the Soviet Consulate in Mexico City during his stay there from Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 of last year, spoke to the same official a couple of times. The conversations were for longer periods than the 10 or 20-minute encounters a Consular official accords the average visitor. And, that Soviet official happens to be the chief of the KGB for North and South America.

The encounters could be represented as a co-incidence. Yet the length of the meetings was hardly the sort of thing the top man of such an apparatus would expose himself to simply meet an American kook who once chose to live in the USSR and had a Russian wife.

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For, as Chief Justice Earl Warren said: There may be information that, for security reasons, would not be released in our lifetime.

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The report of the Warren Commission says: (Chapter IV)

#### PRIOR ATTEMPT TO KILL

##### *The Attempt on the Life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker*

"At approximately 9 p.m. on April 10, 1963, in Dallas, Tex., Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, an active and controversial figure on the American political scene since his resignation from the U. S. Army in 1961, narrowly escaped death when a rifle bullet fired from outside his home passed near his head as he was seated at his desk. There were no eyewitnesses, although a 14-year-old boy in a neighboring house claimed that *immediately after the shooting he saw two men in separate cars drive out of a church parking lot adjacent to Walker's home.* A friend of Walker's testified that *two nights before the shooting, he saw 'two men around the house peering in windows.'* General Walker gave this information to the police before the shooting but it did not help solve the crime."

"Although the bullet was recovered from Walker's house, in the absence of a weapon it was of little investigatory value."

The report then goes into a good deal of detail about Oswald's preparations to kill Walker, and his temporary hiding of the rifle after shooting at Walker:

"In her testimony before the Commission in February 1964, Marina Oswald stated that when Oswald returned home on the night of the Walker shooting, he told her that he had been planning the attempt for 2 months. He showed her a notebook 3 days later containing photographs of General Walker's home and a map of the area where the house was located. Although Oswald destroyed the notebook, three photographs found among Oswald's possessions after the assassination were identified by Marina Oswald as photographs of General Walker's house. Two of these photographs were taken from the rear of Walker's house. The Commission confirmed, by comparison with other photographs, that these were, indeed, photographs of the rear of Walker's house. An examination of the window at the rear of the house, the wall through which the bullet passed, and the fence behind the house indicated that the bullet was fired from a position near the point where one of the photographs was taken. The third photograph identified by Marina Oswald depicts the entrance to General Walker's driveway from a back alley . . .

"A fourth photograph, showing a stretch of railroad tracks, was also identified by Marina Oswald as having been taken by her husband, presumably in connection with the Walker shooting. Investigation determined that this photograph was taken approximately seven-tenths of a mile from Walker's house. Another photograph of railroad tracks found among Oswald's possessions . . . was taken from a point slightly less than half a mile from General Walker's house. Marina Oswald stated that when she asked her husband what he had done with the rifle, he replied that he had buried it in the ground or hidden it in some bushes and that he also mentioned a railroad track in this connection. She testified that several days later Oswald recovered his rifle and brought it back to their apartment.

"Additional corroborative evidence.—The admissions made to Marina Oswald by her husband are an important

element in the evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shot at General Walker. As shown above, the note and the photographs of Walker's house and of the nearby railroad tracks provide important corroboration for her account of the incident . . . She testified that her husband had postponed his attempt to kill Walker until that Wednesday because he had heard that there was to be a gathering at the church next door to Walker's house on that evening. He indicated that he wanted more people in the vicinity at the time of the attempt so that his arrival and departure would not attract great attention . . . Marina Oswald also testified that her husband had used a bus to return home. A study of the bus routes indicates that Oswald could have taken any one of several different buses to Walker's house or to a point near the railroad tracks where he may have concealed the rifle. It would have been possible for him to take different routes in approaching and leaving the scene of the shooting."

The above quotes from the Report contain two key points that confirm our doubts that Oswald was the only person involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and the attempted assassination of General Walker. First, keep in mind that only *two nights* prior to the Walker shooting, *two men* were discovered "peeking in the windows." Then on the night of the actual attempt on Walker, *immediately* after the shot was fired, *two men* were seen getting into separate cars and driving out of the church parking lot adjacent to Walker's home. To say these men were not the same two on both nights is suggesting a coincidence our common sense cannot accept.

However, the Report makes so much of the point that Oswald probably could not drive a car that the testimony about the two men and the two cars would not seem to relate to Oswald . . . unless he *could* in fact drive a car. And if Oswald's ability to drive could be proven, then our doubts about Oswald's sole involvement would be established. Further, we would then feel certain that Oswald was one of the *two men* who drove out of the parking lot in separate cars.

We will now supply the Report's evidence which confirms the fact that Oswald could and did drive a car.

#### CHAPTER VI

"Automobile demonstration.—The testimony of Albert Guy Bogard has been carefully evaluated because it suggests the possibility that Oswald might have been a proficient automobile driver and, during November 1963, might have been expecting funds with which to purchase a car. Bogard, formerly an automobile salesman with a Lincoln-Mercury firm in Dallas, testified that in the early afternoon of November 9, 1963, he attended a prospective customer who he believes was Lee Harvey Oswald. According to Bogard, the customer, after test driving an automobile over the Stemmons Freeway at 60 to 70 miles per hour, told Bogard that in several weeks he would have the money to make a purchase. Bogard asserted that the customer gave his name as "Lee Oswald," which Bogard wrote on a business card. After Oswald's name was mentioned on the radio on November 22, Bogard assertedly threw the card in a trash can, making the comment to coemployees that he supposed Oswald would no longer wish to buy a car.

"Bogard's testimony has received corroboration. The assistant sales manager at the time, Frank Pizzo, and a second salesman, Eugene M. Wilson, stated that they

NOTE: ALL INDENTED TEXT IS ACTUAL QUOTATION FROM THE WARREN REPORT

recall an instance when the customer described by Bogard was in the showroom. Another salesman, Oran Brown, recalled that Bogard asked him to assist the customer if he appeared during certain evenings when Bogard was away from the showroom. Brown stated that he too wrote down the customer's name and both he and his wife remember the name "Oswald" as being on a paper in his possession before the assassination . . .

"Whereas Bogard stated that the customer said he did not wish to credit and wanted to purchase a car for cash, Pizzo and Wilson both indicated that the man did attempt to purchase on credit. According to Wilson, when the customer was told that he would be unable to purchase a car without a credit rating, substantial cash or a lengthy employment record, he stated sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car."

It is hard to imagine that Wilson, the automobile salesman, would have dreamed up a remark like "Going back to Russia to buy a car." That remark sounds like Oswald and only Oswald talking—who else in Dallas would have mentioned going to Russia to get a car, much less going *back* to Russia?

The Report also discusses some men at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas who testified that they had seen Oswald practicing at the range. One of the men, Malcolm H. Price, Jr., adjusted the scope on Oswald's rifle on one occasion. The man whom Price assisted drove an old car, possibly a 1940 or 1941 Ford.

In addition, two women at the Furniture Mart testified that Oswald and his wife and children drove to the store:

Possible corroboration for Ryder's story is provided by two women, Mrs. Edith Whitworth who operates the Furniture Mart, a furniture store located about 1½ blocks from the Irving Sports Shop, and Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, a friend of Mrs. Whitworth. They testified that in early November of 1963, a man who they later came to believe was Oswald drove up to the Furniture Mart in a two-tone blue and white 1957 Ford automobile, entered the store and asked about a part for a gun, presumably because of a sign that appeared in the building advertising a gunsmith shop that had formerly occupied part of the premises. When he found that he could not obtain the part, the man allegedly returned to his car and then came back into the store with a woman and two young children to look at furniture, remaining in the store for about 30 to 40 minutes.

Upon confronting Marina Oswald, both women identified her as the woman whom they had seen in the store on the occasion in question, although Mrs. Hunter could not identify a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald and Mrs. Whitworth identified some pictures of Oswald but not others.

We have cited three different testimonies from the Report to prove Oswald's ability to drive a car—important in confirming our doubts that Oswald was the only person involved in the attack on General Walker. But in addition, Oswald's ability to drive a car is important when all circumstances of the attempted assassination are considered.

Marina Oswald testified that he planned the attack for *two months*. During this period of time he must have made innumerable visits to the Walker neighborhood, studying approaches to the Walker house (and taking photos of it), its location in relationship to the church parking lot; night activity at the church; Walker's ways of life and his daily habits and routine; proximity of neighbors; normal activity on the streets of Walker's district at that early hour in the evening;

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and many more details in order to have a reasonable chance of success.

But even more important than the plan for the assassination would be the specific plan for escape after pulling the trigger.

We are told in the Report that Oswald's sole reliance for success in the final phase was based on the use of his two feet (and possibly public busses) to travel a half mile or more—with his rifle—to the spot near the railroad tracks where he hid it.

Now to picture Oswald doing all we have described *without* the use of a car becomes virtually beyond one's imagination. For example, just taking pictures of Walker's house from the parking lot would probably attract the attention of some neighbor. In addition, the need to get to know Walker's daily habits would make it necessary to be in the parking lot on different occasions—and, again, there is the strong probability of being noticed.

Finally, try to imagine what it would be like, after firing a shot, to get out of the parking lot—on foot—make your way toward the railroad tracks—carrying a rifle—and never once be noticed by just one resident in the area.

The full truth about Oswald, unfortunately, can never be known now. Jack Ruby, on that Sunday morning with millions of T.V. viewers watching, sealed Oswald's lips forever when he fired that fateful shot.

This brings us to our final reason for doubting that Oswald acted alone. Although the Report tells us that Jack Ruby was in no way connected with the assassination of President Kennedy, one mysterious, unwarranted and unexplained event stand out in our minds. It is Ruby's presence at Parkland Hospital within minutes after he heard that the President had been shot. What was he doing there? The Report does not answer this question.

#### *Ruby's alleged visit to Parkland Hospital*

The Commission has investigated claims that Jack Ruby was at Parkland Hospital at about 1:30 p.m., when a Presidential press secretary, Malcolm Kilduff, announced that President Kennedy was dead. Seth Kantor, a newspaperman who had previously met Ruby in Dallas, reported and later testified that Jack Ruby stopped him momentarily inside the main entrance to Parkland Hospital some time between 1:30 and 2 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963 . . . Ruby has firmly denied going to Parkland.

"Investigation has limited the period during which Kantor could have met Ruby at Parkland Hospital on Friday to a few minutes before and after 1:30 p.m. . . . Kantor was engaged in a long-distance telephone call to his Washington office from 1:02 p.m. until 1:27 p.m. Kantor testified that, after completing that call, he immediately left the building from which he had been telephoning, traveled perhaps 100 yards, and entered the main entrance of the hospital. It was there, as he walked through a small doorway, that he [believed] he saw Jack Ruby, who, Kantor said, tugged at his coattails and asked, "Should I close my places for the next three nights, do you think?" Kantor recalled that he turned briefly to Ruby and proceeded to the press conference at which the President's death was announced. Kantor was certain he encountered Ruby at Parkland . . .

"Kantor probably did not see Ruby at Parkland Hospital in the few minutes before or after 1:30 p.m., the only time it would have been possible for Kantor to have done so . . .

"Since Ruby was observed at the Dallas Police Department during a two hour period *after 11 p.m.* on Friday, when Kantor was also present, and since Kantor did not remember seeing Ruby there, Kantor may have been mis-

taken about both the time and the place that he saw Ruby. When seeing Ruby, Kantor was preoccupied with the important event that a press conference represented. Both Ruby and Kantor were present at another important event, a press conference held about midnight, November 22, in the assembly room of the Dallas Police Department. It is conceivable that Kantor's encounter with Ruby occurred at that time, perhaps near the small doorway there."

First, let us get straightened out concerning this man Seth Kantor. He is an accredited *White House* correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers based in Washington, D.C. In this special capacity he was a part of the official entourage scheduled to accompany President Kennedy throughout his two-day stay in Texas.

Because of having been a reporter for two years in Dallas, prior to his promotion, he had become acquainted with Jack Ruby sufficiently so to be *sure* of his identity. When he testified that he saw Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital within one hour of President Kennedy's being taken there, and quoted Jack Ruby with his question about closing his places for three nights, Kantor was not mistaken about the time and place. The conclusive proof of this point now follows.

*Ruby's decision to close his clubs:* . . . Ruby probably arrived a second time at his sister's home close to 5:30 p.m. and remained for about two hours . . . While at the apartment, Ruby decided to close the clubs for three days. He testified that after talking to Don Saffran, a columnist for the Dallas-Herald:

I put the receiver down and talked to my sister, and I said, "Eva, what shall we do?"

And she said, "Jack, let's close for the 3 days." She said, "We don't have anything anyway, but we owe it to—"

So I called Don Saffran back immediately and I said, "Don, we decided to close for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday."

And he said, "Okay."

Ruby then telephoned the Dallas Morning News to cancel his advertisement and, when unable to do so, he changed his ad to read that his clubs would be closed for the weekend.

According to Ruby's own testimony, the decision to close the strip place and the saloon was made between 5:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Then how, if he had met Seth Kantor after 11 p.m. that night, could he have asked Kantor's advice about a decision made and carried out at least four hours earlier?

In other words, Kantor's testimony is completely accurate and reliable, thereby removing any doubt about Ruby being at Parkland Hospital minutes before Malcolm Kilduff announced that President Kennedy was dead.

Why Jack Ruby should have rushed out to Parkland Hospital less than one hour after the shooting of President Kennedy is just as unexplainable as his motive for killing Oswald two days later. We are told that he was so emotionally disturbed by President Kennedy's death that he virtually did not know what he was doing. Yet at the very moment when the presidential motorcade was going through Dallas, just an easy five minute walk from the Dallas Morning News where Ruby had placed an ad for his strip joint, he was that disinterested in seeing Kennedy that he was just idly sitting at a desk, reading a newspaper.

On October 11, 1964 (just days before Khrushchev was ousted from power), a feature article appeared in that highly respected newspaper, the New York Herald Tribune. It indicates serious doubts that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole person involved in the killing of President Kennedy. *Er,*