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THE MINORITY OF ONE

INDEPENDENT MONTHLY FOR AN AMERICAN ALTERNATIVE — DEDICATED TO THE ERADICATION OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THOUGHT

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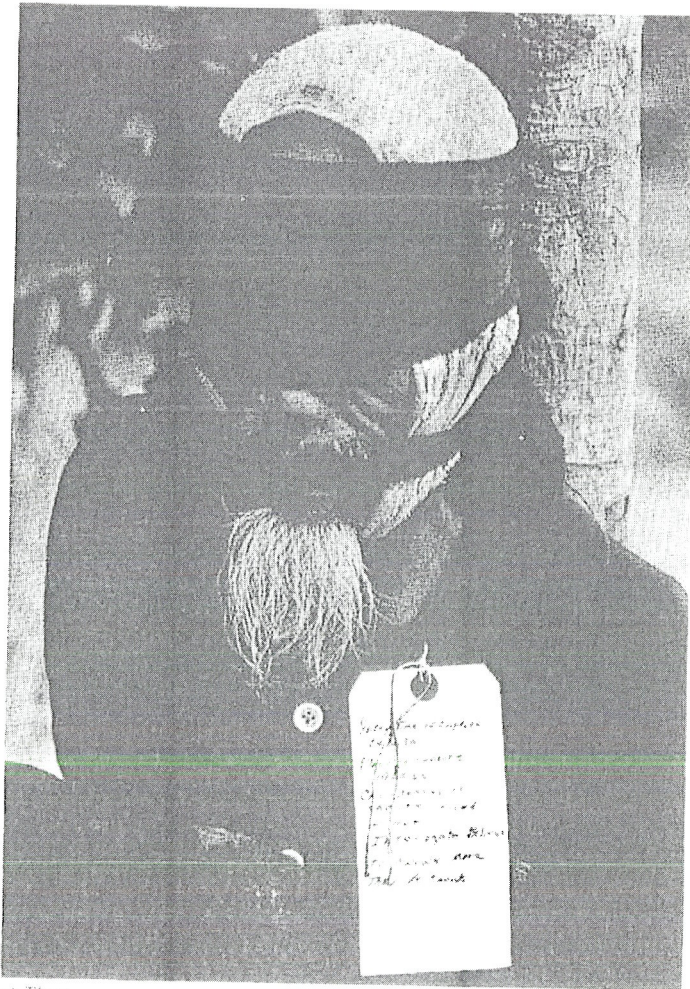
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Now it is clear at last: Oswald's repressed lust for his mother, Marguerite Oswald, subconsciously motivated him to murder President Kennedy. Ruby, tormented by a similar secret incestuous impulse to kill his father, in the symbolic role of President, killed the assassin who had acted out his own subconscious desire to kill in order to expiate his inner guilt-feelings. It all harks back to Oedipus.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs might have been well-advised to remain silent after his inglorious performance as a Warren Commission witness. Instead, he and his co-author, Lucy Freeman, have elected to give us a Freudian interpretation of the crime of the century which completely disregards the political setting in which the crime took place as well as the feeble and defective nature of the evidence against the accused assassin.

The fashion is for a writer to disclaim responsibility for what his publisher places on the dust-jacket. It must be asked if Dr. Hartogs can really escape all responsibility for the claim on the dust-jacket of his book that he, "ten years earlier, had recognized the explosive furies in the 18-year-old Oswald," or for the pure fiction that Hartogs had concluded that, "this child is explosively dangerous and we can expect him to commit an act of violence during his lifetime if he does not get help in understanding his fury"—a finding which appears nowhere in Hartogs' contemporaneous report on the young mutant, Lee Harvey Oswald, who passed through Youth House on the assembly belt.

Hartogs actually concluded in his May 1953 report on the boy Oswald that "no finding of neurological impairment or psychotic mental changes could be made," and that Oswald was emotionally disturbed, "under the impact of *really existing* emotional isolation and deprivation."¹

In his Warren Commission deposition, Dr. Hartogs testified without having reviewed his 1953 report, relying solely on his memory of the boy he had seen briefly more than ten years before. He stated that as chief psychiatrist at Youth House in 1953, he had spent about half an hour to an hour

¹ Sylvia Meagher is an independent researcher of the Warren Report and editor of the *Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits*, Starcross Press, New York, 1966.

² *The Two Assassins*, Appendix 1.

works with each child. Children who were found so preliminary screening to be seriously disturbed were transferred immediately to a mental hospital and were not, like Oswald, promised to remain at Youth House. Hartogs, still without access to his 1958 report on Oswald, testified that:

When I examined him, I found him to have definite traits of dangerousness. In other words, this child had a potential for explosive, aggressive, assaultive acting out which was rather unusual to find in a child who was sent to Youth House on such a mild charge as truancy from school.²

When Warren Commission counsel Wesley Liebeler asked Hartogs what recommendation he had made to the court in respect of Oswald, Hartogs replied,

If I can recall correctly, I recommended that this youngster should be committed to an institution.

Liebeler: What type of institution, do you recall?

Hartogs: No, I do I don't recall. No.

Liebeler: But you are quite clear in your recollection that you recommended that he be institutionalized immediately because of the personality pattern disturbance; is that correct?

Hartogs: Yes, that is right. That I remain here, yes.³

Liebeler proceeded to elicit from Hartogs the added information that he had told the FBI after the assassination that in 1958 he had found Oswald potentially dangerous and had recommended that he be institutionalized; and that Hartogs had made similar statements on television in the aftermath of Dallas.

Liebeler then confronted Hartogs with his actual report of May 1958. The report showed that Hartogs had *not* recommended Oswald's institutionalization, but probation.

Hartogs admitted that the report "contradicted his recollection" but he refused to concede that his recollection of Oswald might be based on contacts with a completely different boy among the hundreds who had passed through Youth House a good many years in the past.

Liebeler: It would not appear from this report that you found any indication in the character of Lee Oswald at that time that would indicate this possible violent outbreak is there?

Hartogs: I didn't mention it in the report, and I wouldn't recall it now.

Liebeler: If you would have found it, you would have mentioned it in the report?

Hartogs: I would have mentioned it, yes. I did not say that he had assaultive or homicidal potential.

Liebeler: And in fact, as we read through the report, there is no mention of the words "imminent schizophrenia" or "potentially dangerous" in the report.

Hartogs: No, here it is not.

² Warren Commission Hearings, Volume 2, 111, pages 29, 24.

Having been forced to acknowledge that his recollection of Oswald was faulty and that his public pronouncements after the assassination were completely unsupported by the record, Hartogs has reverted reluctantly to his discredited claims. He writes in the preface of *The Two Assassins* that:

I would describe Lee Harvey Oswald at the time I saw him as being potentially explosive. The transcript of his Warren Commission testimony gives him the lie.

The book, insofar as it deals with Oswald, boxes itself on a spurious promise of his potential violence which cannot be justified in terms of Hartogs' written report or his admittedly insecure memory, or in terms of Oswald's life history up to the time of the assassination.

Hartogs attributes Oswald's emotional disturbance largely to his fatherlessness at birth and to the excessive influence of his mother's strong and somewhat unwholesome personality. He does not succeed in demonstrating such negative or traumatic features in Oswald's childhood—compared with his siblings or with the many children in the same generation from fatherless or broken homes—as would account plausibly for Oswald's alleged violence or supposed homicidal acts as an adult. Once one assumes that Oswald is guilty as charged by the Warren Commission, nothing is easier than finding all sorts of morbid influences and impulses in his earlier life to demonstrate the inevitability of his alleged crimes. Hartogs, in his search for such material, seems to have made a careful examination of the testimony and documents published by the Warren Commission. But he proceeded from a fixed preconception (as the Commission itself did), extracting from the record uncritically and selectively material that would advance his thesis. Thus, we find Hartogs attaching undue significance to the allegation that Oswald, at the age of 16, said that he would like to kill President Eisenhower. That intelligence derived from William E. Wulf, who had been acquainted with Oswald as a youngster. Many of Oswald's schoolmates and boyhood acquaintances "remembered" him as evil and twisted, once he was stigmatized as the assassin, but even if Wulf's report is accurate, what does it prove? One could grow rich by collecting a dime for every person who voiced the same thought sometime during the Eisenhower Administration. But the ex-President is still among us.

Sanctuary

Watching circuses raised around us,
In quarterspent, *only* contrive
To hear wild heaves for sixty five,
Blasting from life's petarded bos.

See the birds hanging round us,
My colossal Sterns, midwint' these?
They smash down from ornamental trees
To sacramental barbedic spite.

Neon orchards blaze around us,
As I praise, in air-conditioned slots,
Dress buying with good neighbors
White and three-fourth Christian repairs.

—R. D. Lakin

Hartogs, keeping step with the Warren Commission, regards Oswald's supposed attack on General Walker as established fact when it is open to serious doubt. But he proceeds when even the Commission feared to tread and accepts as authentic Marina Oswald's story that she foiled Oswald's plan to shoot Richard Nixon at a time when he was not even in Dallas. The Commission could not bring itself to swallow that, nor Marina Oswald's claim that she foiled the attempt by locking Oswald into a bathroom which locked from the inside, not other contrived or incoherent elements in her Nixon story. Hartogs, bolder than the Pope, seems to take the story for gospel and uses it as added evidence that Oswald was a homicidal maniac.

Neither Hartogs nor the Commission found in the debacle of Marina Oswald's "Nixon story" the self-evident reason for questioning her reliability as a witness. In the light of her unrepeatable allegations about an attack on Nixon and her self-contradiction on many other matters, the real issue is not what Marina Oswald revealed about Oswald's psyche but what she betrayed about her own.

Hartogs points out that one of Oswald's first acts when he was in the Soviet Union was an attempt at suicide. He quotes from the report of a psychiatric examination of Oswald at a Moscow hospital where he was taken after cutting his wrist:

"He tried to commit suicide in order not to leave for America. He claims he regrets his action. After recovery he intends to return to his homeland. It was not possible to get more information from the patient."

Hartogs does not quote what is really the salient finding of that psychiatric evaluation, perhaps because it comes into direct conflict with his own thesis. That finding, as published by the Warren Commission in its Exhibit 985, was that,

"According to the conclusion of the expert, the patient is not dangerous to other people." (Italics added.)

Nor does Hartogs mention the interesting fact that Marina Oswald, on whose testimony he relies frequently, also tried to commit suicide about six months before the assassination. She did not wish to discuss that with the Warren Commission, which obligingly changed the subject. Oswald's suicide attempt seems to have been nothing more than a stratagem to extend his stay in the Soviet Union. If his wrist-cutting is to be regarded as evidence of psychosis or capacity to take human life, the same tactic must be served with other would-be suicides.

Oswald was evaluated as being no danger to other people after his attempted suicide. Perhaps Hartogs places no credence in the findings of his Soviet counterparts for professional or political reasons, but there is no excuse for omitting findings of such basic relevance. Furthermore, Oswald volunteered no psychological screening when he enlisted in the Marine Corps, and no medical treatment (including hospitalization) during his three years of service, with absolutely negative findings. There is no indication what ever in his Marine Corps medical records

³ Warren Commission Hearings, Volume 2, 111, pages 29, 24.

of maladjustment, psychological difficulty, or any deviation from the norm.

The very absence of such findings throughout Oswald's medical history as an adult is the strongest argument against Hartogs' thesis that he was a homicidal maniac. In deed, he strains heroically for evidence to support that self-serving and parochial proposition. For example, he points out that Oswald shot three times at President Kennedy and three times at Tippit, that the number "three" in psychoanalytic thinking symbolizes the masculine genitals; and, therefore, that homosexuality may be one unconscious motive for the murders.

Very neat, Dr. Hartogs—but Tippit was shot *four* times, not three. Perhaps that makes Oswald a transvestite?

"Psychoanalytic thinking" falls frequently into such fatuous pronouncements, since the practitioners have so little interest in or respect for mere facts.

The Two Assassins is composed of chapters on Oswald alternating with chapters on Ruby. By means of that artifice, the authors purport to reveal substantial parallels in the histories of the two men, and in their ultimate deterioration. In his evaluation of Ruby Hartogs achieves somewhat greater objectivity than his presentation of the Oswald diagnosis, perhaps because he had no direct involvement with Ruby and no need for self-justification. Also, he had the benefit of access to the findings of various psychiatrists who had examined Ruby in connection with his trial, and a rich body of evidence of Ruby's overt violence and brutality over a long period of time before his act of murder.

Hartogs makes a convincing case for the thesis that an uncontrollable explosion of rage forced Ruby, without conscious volition, to shoot Oswald down on sight. But his case is not completely convincing, because Hartogs disregards the time-lag between Ruby's first opportunity to kill Oswald, on Friday night, and the so-called explosion of fury on Sunday morning.

The Warren Commission has been criticized for failure to obtain competent psychiatric evaluation of the accused assassin and his motives, which remain a complete mystery. Dr. Hartogs has tried to fill the gap but he does not succeed in increasing the grounds for confidence in the Warren Report. His conclusions collide with those of his Soviet conferees, which he has quoted only partially, and with the negative Marine Corps medical records, which he has not even mentioned.

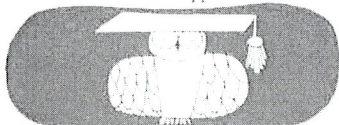
But Hartogs' main transgression against ethical norms is his renewed attempt to restate and legitimize findings which diverge sharply from his actual findings on Oswald as a boy. This fundamental dishonesty compromises any claim of *The Two Assassins* to objectivity or authoritativeness.

Hartogs treats Oswald's guilt in the assassination and the Tippit murder as proven beyond doubt. He might have been prudent enough to observe the legal niceties and refer to Oswald as the *alleged* assassin. The whole case against Oswald may be overturned suddenly—that rarely is theoretically possible and, in the view of some students

Books Received

Psychoanalytic Piensent, edited by Franz Alexander, Samuel Eisenstein and Martin Grafjahn. Basic Books, New York. 616 pp.—\$15.00.

Africa by Emil Schudlers. The Viking Press, New York. 118 pp.—\$6.95.



Neo-colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism, by Kwame Nkrumah. International Publishers, New York. 280 pp.—\$7.50.

They Call Us Dead Men, Reflections on Life and Conscience, by Daniel Berrigan, S.J., Introduction by William Stringfellow.

of the case, inevitable in practical terms, in the light of hitherto-unseen official documents which have become accessible at the National Archives (see, for example, Vincent J. Salandria in *The Aminty of One* for April 1966). Should such a development take place, a dogmatic work like *The Two Assassins* will not enhance the reputation of psychoanalysis, which, as a social tool, has already suffered some disenchantment.

The book does perform a service, perhaps inadvertently, by calling attention to the existence of John René Heindel, who had served in the Marines with Oswald and who stated in an affidavit to the Warren Commission that he was often called "Hidell," as a nickname and not an unintentional mispronunciation. Hartogs suggests that "this was the name that Oswald later assumed as his alias." That news may startle readers of the Warren Report, which not only fails to mention the existence of Heindel/Hidell but asserts repeatedly that Hidell was not a real person, merely an invention of Oswald's for his own purposes.

Hartogs, without commenting on the surprising omission of Heindel and his affidavit from the Warren Report, proceeds to tell us that "it is interesting that the name Alek J. Hidell contains the same letters as Jekyll Hyde, taking into account Oswald's poor spelling with an 'i' substituted for the 'y.'" (What happens to the *ii*?)

Perhaps he will forgive us if we find it interesting that the name "Benatus Hartogs" contains the same letters as "trash outages," and "strange authors," — and, to be quite clinical, the same letters as the two words describing a part of Thoreau's anatomy and its size.

The Two Assassins, by Dr. Benatus Hartogs, M.D., Ph.D., and Lucy Freeman, Thomas Y. Crowell, New York, 1965.

The Macmillan Co., New York. 192 pp.—\$4.95.

19th Man: A Personal History, by Louis Oshman. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York. 207 pp.—\$4.95.

America and China: A New Approach to Asia, by Chang Hsueh-shan. Simon and Schuster, New York. 288 pp.—\$5.95.

George Romney and Michigan by Richard C. Fuller. Vantage Press, New York. 119 pp.—\$2.75.

Life Without Prejudice and Other Essays by Richard Weaver, with an Introduction by Eliseo Vivas. Henry Regnery Co., Chicago. 167 pp.—\$4.50.

Adlai Stevenson by Tillian Ross. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 59 pp.—\$2.95.

Nehru: A Contemporary's Estimate, by Walter Crocker, with a Foreword by Arnold Toynbee. Oxford University Press, New York. 186 pp.—\$5.00.

News from the South, poems by Stephen Moore. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tenn. 69 pp.—\$3.95.

The Thought of Teilhard de Chardin, An Introduction, by Michael H. Murray. The Seabury Press, New York. 177 pp.—\$4.95.

A Life of Aribnos by K.A.B. Jones-Quartey. Penguin Books, Baltimore, Md. 272 pp.—\$1.25 paperback.

South Africa's Hostages, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, by Jack Halpern. Penguin Books, Baltimore, Md. 496 pp.—\$2.25 paperback.

Defense and Disarmament, The Economics of Transition, edited by Roger E. Bolton. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 180 pp.—\$4.95 paperback.

Rice Grains, Selected Poems, by Amado V. Hernandez. Selected and translated by E. San Juan, Jr. International Publishers, New York. 61 pp.—\$.95 paperback.

Beyond the Cold War by Marshall D. Shulman. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. 111 pp.—\$1.25.

Americans All: The Story of Our Latin American Neighbors, edited by Benjamin Keen. Dell Publishing Co., New York. 253 pp.—\$.50 paperback.

Peace in Vietnam, A New Approach in Southeast Asia, A Report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. Hill and Wang, New York. 112 pp.—\$.95 paperback.

Monality in America by J. Robert Muskin. Random House, New York. 304 pp.—\$5.95.

Politics Toward China, Views from Six Continents, edited by A. M. Halpern. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 528 pp.—\$3.95 paperback.

The International Brigades, Spain 1936-1939, by Vincent Bromie. William Morrow & Co., New York. 317 pp.—\$6.00.

The United Nations Peace and Progress by All Ross. The Westminster Press, Latona, N. J. 113 pp.

Where Are You Running To, America? by Victor Rine. Our World Series, Newcan, N. H. 116 pp.—\$3.50 hard cover, \$2.00 paperback.

The Eye of Rajah by Pat Ritzenthaler. Photographs by Robert Ritzenthaler. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. 224 pp.—\$5.95.