

RICHARD <sup>Anderson</sup> SON

# Supplementary Kennedy Slaying Report Urged

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
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- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

A majority of Americans, according to a recent survey, reject the finding of the Warren Commission that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was solely the irrational act of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald.

This should not be considered surprising. The conspiracy theory runs strong in the American mentality. Any notorious crime produces thousands of people who by divination, extrasensory perception or supposedly superior reasoning come to conclusions contrary to the accepted or official findings of guilt. The Lindbergh kidnaping and the Alger Hiss case are prime examples of the propensity of people generally,

not alone Americans, to disbelieve official or judicial findings in notorious crimes.

A half-dozen books, none of them to be taken as authoritative and most using the Warren Commission report as the primary source, have played upon the natural gullibility of the American people in this regard. The lower the educational level, according to the Harris survey, the higher the credibility for the theory that Kennedy was killed either by Oswald acting in conjunction with others, and/or by another person firing at the President from the front instead of from Oswald's position above and behind the presidential motorcade in Dallas.

In an avalanche of

imprudent, false reasoning and unjustified charges against the Warren Commission contained in the current literature, one point seems worth re-examination.

It now appears that, out of respect for the Kennedy family and the person of the late President, the Warren Commission at no time saw a complete set of pictures and x-rays taken in conjunction with the autopsy. The commission's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind, that one bullet entered and passed through his neck without striking bone or heavy tissue was based on other evidence considered more conclusive.

In the current issue of the public affairs magazine, U.S.

News and World Report, Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the Warren Commission, argues cogently that viewing the photographs and X-rays was not essential to the findings made by the commission on this point. Yet the conclusion cannot be escaped that Specter would have been better armed to answer questions on whether this bullet entered from the front or the rear if he had seen the photographic and X ray evidence.

Confusion on this point has been caused by a preliminary FBI report that apparently was erroneous and by the obiteration of the bullet wound in the front of the neck by incisions to give the unconscious President a chance to breathe.

U.S. News and World Report states flatly that Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, took charge of the photographs, as a matter of deference to the memory of the late President and because the commission concluded that the photographs and X rays were not indispensable.

"The photographs and X rays would, in the thinking of the commission, not have been crucial, because they would have served only to corroborate what the autopsy surgeons had testified to under oath, as opposed to adding any

new facts for the commission.

In view of its 10-month study, its competent and careful personnel, its basic agreement with FBI conclusions, the heaviest weight must lie with the findings of the commission.

Yet, it might be possible at this stage to go a long way toward quieting the irrational doubts about the Kennedy assassination if the photographs and X rays were examined by the experts and membership of the former commission with the view of making a supplementary public report.

It would be imprudent in the extreme to open a new inquiry. Any new report should be confined strictly to the X rays and photographs. It is conceivable, of course, that such an examination might arouse new questions in the minds of the members of the former commission. But, in any case, if such an examination occurred, and it was

found to confirm other findings, this much would be eliminated from the literature of those who play upon the doubts in the public's mind.

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World Journal \_\_\_\_\_
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- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader *USUP!* \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer *4235* \_\_\_\_\_

*What about this?*

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*memo file to DeLoach 10/7/66*

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*Handwritten initials*

RICHARD WILSON

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Autopsy

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DAVID LAWRENCE

# U.S. Steps to Control Schools Seen

The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has just taken the first steps which can lead to complete control in Washington of the entire educational system of states, cities and counties throughout the country.

Harold Howe II, commissioner of education in the department, is quoted by Rep. Fino of New York as having said:

"If I have my way, schools will be built for the primary purpose of economic and social integration."

Whether the local governments like it or not, they will find themselves required to correct "racial imbalance" or lose federal funds. The authority to distribute money is being taken to mean that, if the local communities do not conform to "guidelines" prescribed by the Office of Education, grants can be withheld or "deferred."

Comments have been made by the U.S. Office of Education denying that any such interpretation is intended. But members of the House Rules Committee, which has been holding hearings for three days, are convinced that Howe has given abundant proof of his purposes in his recital of what has been going on between local communities and the federal government with respect to deferment of federal funds.

In the official transcript of the testimony of Commissioner Howe, he concedes that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids the federal government to require correction of "racial

mere withholding of funds by the federal government is a discretionary power.

Howe says that his agency is trying to bring about "free choice" by the pupils and that, when they choose a school, they should be assisted by busing or any other means to get into the school they select.

When asked particularly about busing, Commissioner Howe said:

"There are some school boards in Northern communities, Northern school districts, which have decided on their own that they believe this is a useful device to work on the problem of school segregation as it exists in their areas and some of them have decided that they would like to experiment with the busing programs, but I would emphasize that this is entirely a matter of local decision and nothing that is enforced by us and nothing that we have the authority to enforce.

"The chairman: But there are complaints that you will reward them for doing that by giving them extra money for some extra programs, to teach them how to assimilate the segregation principle. Now, is that true? . . . So that you are doing it in an indirect way with federal money?"

"Mr. Howe: It is true that there are some complaints and it is also true that local school districts have decided to use some of the federal funds available to them for this purpose. . . .

"I say local school districts — not we — may, if they wish, at their local option use funds

Members of the House committee said afterwards that they are convinced that the commissioner of education is willing to approve programs of busing through the use of federal funds from other sources, and that this is how the Civil Rights Act, which specifically prohibits such steps to correct "racial imbalance," is circumvented.

The chairman of the House committee found another example of the same approach in the "guideline" demand that teachers and other school employes be integrated. He pointed out that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 specifically states that it does not authorize any action "with respect to any employment practice of any employer," and asked the commissioner to justify his course. Howe denied that assignment is "a condition of employment," and said that it is proper "to require school districts to make assignments without regard to race."

The country as a whole is not informed about the significance of the whole question, for it means that the national government, by the use of federal funds, can control almost any action of the local governments and threaten the withholding or deferment of such funds until there is "compliance" with the wishes of a department in Washington.

This is an issue which, if submitted in comprehensive form to the electorate at the coming elections with the demand that each candidate for Congress state his or her