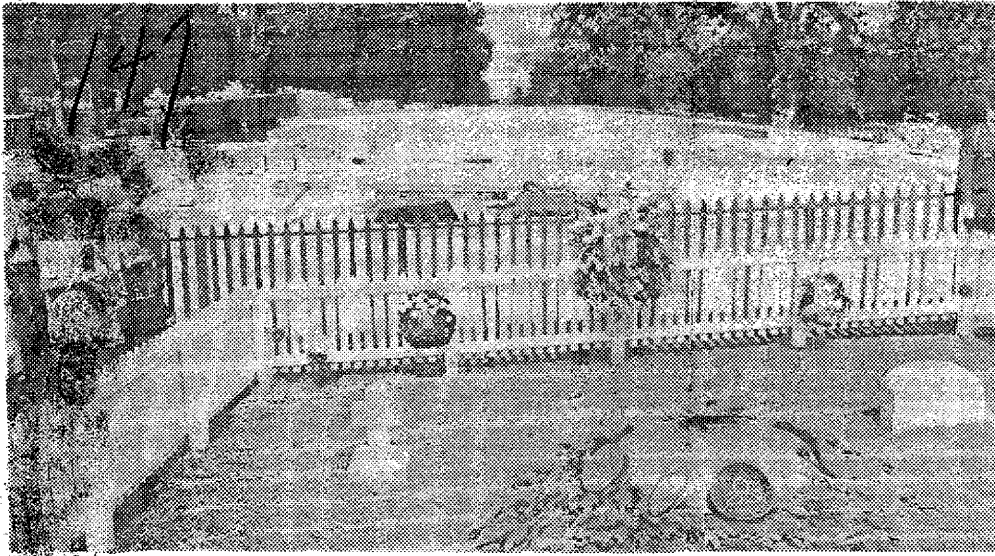


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WORK PROGRESSES ON GRAVESITE— Work is proceeding on the permanent gravesite of John F. Kennedy as Arlington National Cemetery visitors still pause to view the plot where the assassinated president was buried nearly three years ago, in 1963. The \$2 million permanent site (background) is expected to be completed later this year.

Lawyer-Author Publishes Latests Dissent

Kennedy's Assassination Still Mystery For Many

NEW YORK (AP)—To many persons, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy still remains an absorbing mystery, an incredibly complex—and potentially lucrative—detective story in which the last chapter is yet to be written.

The ghost walks despite the fact that the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren investigated the case for 10 months, examined mountains of subjective and objective evidence, then issued a report containing these principal conclusions:

1. Lee Harvey Oswald fired the rifle that killed Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, shooting from a window position behind the car in which they were riding.

2. Oswald acted alone from motives unknown; no foreign or domestic conspiracy brought about the assassination.

3. Oswald was not acquainted

with Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who shot him to death two days later outside the Dallas Police and Courts Building.

The Warren Commission issued its report Sept. 24, 1964, officially closing the case.

Since then, however, doubts have been expressed by lawyers, writers and at least one historian. Books challenging the commission's over-all conclusions, and questioning the subsidiary findings on which they were based, regularly come off the presses. The latest, "Rush to Judgment," by attorney Mark Lane, is to be issued Monday.

Lane says he became involved in the case in response to a request from Marguerite Oswald who said to him in December, 1963, "Will you be my son's lawyer before the Warren Commission?"

Lane writes that he inter-

viewed numerous persons who, in his judgment, had important information about the assassination but were not called to testify before the commission.

Why? He states the core of his contention in the words, "I be-

lieve that the report of the President's commission is less a report than a brief for the prosecution. Oswald was the accused; the evidence against him was magnified, while that in his favor was depreciated, misrepresented or ignored."

Elsewhere, Lane contends that the Warren report was designed mainly to be a kind of tranquilizer for the nation, to assure millions of Americans that no conspiracy accounted for Kennedy's assassination.

He wrote, "Such an effort could be successful only if the commission found that the lone assassin had been apprehended. A finding indicating that unknown assassins were still at large would have offered little assurance."

Similarly, in the book's foreword, the British historian, Prof. Hugh Trevor-Roper, wrote, "The writers of the report have selected such evidence as may seem to sustain their conclusion. They have chosen to ignore a great deal of evidence which does not support but even traverses that conclusion."

Lane's book raises many points challenging the Warren report.

Concluding his summation of the Warren report, Lane wrote, "Hearsay evidence was freely admitted, while crucial eyewitness testimony was excluded. Opinions were sought and solemnly published while important facts were rejected, distorted or ignored. Dubious scientific

tests were said to have proved that which no authentic test could do. Those few (witnesses) who challenged the government's case were often harassed and transformed for the time being into defendants. The secrecy which prevailed at the hearings was extended, in respect to many important details, for another 75 years."

All this is emphatically denied by Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, a member of the Warren Commission.

"The conclusions of the

Warren Commission were valid when published and they are valid today," he said. "There is no new evidence that I am familiar with. Speculation, yes—but no new evidence."