

FBI releases 40,000 pages

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ban or anti-Castro exile elements in the president's murder. The FBI material may shed new light on the subject.

Another salient subject is the wide suspicion that Oswald had connections with American intelligence agencies. After Oswald, who defected to Russia in 1959, returned to America he had several contacts with FBI agents, including an interview with John Quigley in New Orleans instigated by Oswald.

Virtually all of the contacts appear to have been the result of an FBI security case on Oswald, routine for all former defectors to Communist nations, but many view them as evidence of Oswald's alleged employment by either the FBI or CIA. The Warren Commission rejected the suggestions completely.

Perhaps the most enduring mystery of the Kennedy assassination is what motive Oswald would have had for committing such an act. Oswald, who

earlier had shot at arch-conservative Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Dallas and talked of killing Richard Nixon, had evidenced no grudge against Kennedy.

The answer even eluded the Warren Commission, which reported that while "many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation... the commission does not believe that it can ascribe any one motive or group of motives."

on Kennedy's assassination

About 600 pages of the FBI material already had been released under the Freedom of Information Act to a private researcher, and while they revealed no explosive new aspects of the case they raised a number of tantalizing questions which may be resolved in the additional disclosures.

For instance, the FBI noted in one memorandum that it had traced the bullets from Oswald's 6.5mm Manlicher-

Carcano rifle to the Western Cartridge Co. of Alton, Ill. The company had manufactured four million rounds for the Marine Corps under contract in 1954, but agents later learned the shells did not fit any weapon then in use by the service.

"This gives rise to the obvious speculation that it is a contract for ammunition placed by CIA with Western under a USMC cover for concealment pur-

poses," the Dec. 2, 1963 memorandum stated. The memo does not resolve the question, although the bullets could have been obtained from another batch produced later.

A number of persons feel the most intriguing of all the new FBI material may be those types of speculative memos, indicating the suspicions raised during the investigation and how they were handled.

FBI records show Oswald to

WASHINGTON (UPI) — FBI records released today included a detailed account from Marina Oswald of how her "crazy" husband tried to shoot Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker in Dallas almost eight months before he assassinated John F. Kennedy.

The report showed Lee Harvey Oswald told his wife he escaped from the Walker shooting scene on foot and by bus — the same transportation methods he used after the Kennedy killing — after deciding his speed afoot would let him elude police searching for someone in a car.

Agents reported Mrs. Oswald told

them of the April 10, 1963, attempt to kill Walker when they questioned her about a farewell letter written in Russian by her husband at the time of the Walker incident but still in the Oswald house when Kennedy was shot.

She said Oswald left their Dallas home April 10, telling her he was going to a night school typing class, but rushed home about midnight "and immediately turned on the radio and lay on the bed in a very agitated condition."

When Mrs. Oswald asked what was wrong, the report said, Oswald replied that he had tried to kill Walker by

shooting him with a rifle and did not know whether he had succeeded.

Mrs. Oswald told agents she did not see her husband take a rifle with him when he left the evening of April 10 and that he did not bring the weapon home. She said he told her he had hidden it in some bushes.

The report said Mrs. Oswald told agents she kept her husband's farewell letter to use against him if he ever had another "crazy scheme." It said when she saw the report on television that Kennedy had been shot, she feared her "crazy" husband was the sniper.

(Mrs. Oswald, testifying before the

old wife of Walker shooting

Warren Commission on Feb. 3, 1964, said she worried about her husband's whereabouts that night and, before he returned home, she discovered a note he had left for her.

(The note, which said "If I am arrested..." informed Mrs. Oswald where money had been left for her, the location of the mailbox key and other information, she testified.

(She said she could not remember the exact time Oswald arrived home that night, but estimated it at 11 p.m.

("When he came back in I asked him what had happened," Mrs. Oswald testified in 1964. "He was very pale."

("And he told me not to ask him any questions. He only told me that he had shot at General Walker."

(Mrs. Oswald recalled having first seen the rifle Oswald used that night about two months before the attempt on Walker's life.

("He said that it would come in handy some time for hunting," she testified.

(She said Oswald's preparations for the Walker shooting included taking pictures of Walker's house, checking bus schedules for his trip to and from Walker's home and shooting several practice rounds with the rifle at a site near Dallas Love Field.

(Asked why her husband shot Walker, Mrs. Oswald told the Warren Commission her husband told her "that this was a very bad man, that he was a fascist, that he was the leader of a fascist organization.... He said if someone had killed Hitler in time it might have saved many lives."

(Mrs. Oswald testified she never reported the attempt on Walker's life to authorities "because it was my husband."

("But, of course, if I had known that Lee intended to repeat something like that, I would have told," she added.

Here's text of Hoover memos after shooting

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The text of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's memorandum describing his telephone calls the hour after President Kennedy was assassinated:

November 22, 1963

1:43 p.m.

I called the attorney general at his home and advised him of the news flash announcing that the President and Gov. John Connally of Texas had been shot in Dallas, today, while touring Dallas in an open car, and that the first news flash indicated the shot was believed to be fatal. The attorney general had not previously been advised of this.

I asked the attorney general if there was anything we could do at Dallas. He asked that we do whatever we could, and I told him we would get in touch with the Secret Service there.

1:48 p.m.

SAC (the FBI's special agent in charge) Shanklin called from Dallas. Mr. Shanklin advised that the only information the Dallas office had was from the radio. According to the radio in Dallas, the President and the governor were shot at the corner of Elm and Commerce streets in a motor parade going out to the place where they were to speak. One witness said a Negro man leaned out a window and made two shots, and the police have the whole building surrounded. The President and the governor had been taken to Parkland Hospital and the president was bleeding from the head.

I instructed SAC Shanklin to get in touch with the Secret Service and offer assistance. Mr. Shanklin stated he had already done so. I also told Mr. Shanklin to establish liaison with the local police.

I inquired as to the governor's condition and Mr. Shanklin indicated they had not reported on this. I inquired about the vice president and Mr. Shanklin said the vice president was in the parade but in a different car.

2:17 p.m.

SAC Shanklin called again and stated the President was in very poor condition but not dead. He said they had called in two priests.

Mr. Shanklin related that the shots came from the fourth floor. He stated the Dallas office is maintaining liaison and has offered assistance. They do not know whether the shots were fired by a white person or a colored person. The first story was that a colored man leaned out of a window but they do not know they are searching the whole building.

Mr. Shanklin advised that the governor had been taken to an emergency operating room and the President was in the general emergency room. The last report was that the President was in very, very critical condition but was still alive.

Mr. Shanklin inquired if the attorney general or anyone whom they should meet would be coming to Dallas. I advised Mr. Shanklin I would let him know if the attorney general decided to travel to Dallas.

Mr. Shanklin advised he had just received word the President was shot with a Winchester rifle.

2:10 p.m.

I called the attorney general to advise him that the President was in very, very critical condition. The attorney general then told me the President had died.

I advised the attorney general that the governor was in very serious condition, that Mrs. Kennedy was not hurt and neither was Mrs. Connally.

I told the attorney general that the shot came from the fourth floor of a building and the building was completely surrounded now. I further advised him the President was shot by a Winchester rifle. I stated the Dallas office is working in every way to help the Secret Service and local police.

I inquired if the attorney general intended to go to Dallas and he stated he did not know exactly what he would do. I told him, if he decided to go down, to let me know and our office would meet him.

2:17 p.m.

SAC Shanklin called and advised that the doctor had just told our agents that President Kennedy had just died. They said this was not being put out yet.

I instructed Mr. Shanklin to go all out on this and find out who did it.

Mr. Shanklin stated they had located 3 or 4 shells in the building and the sheriff's office had picked up one man.

I told Mr. Shanklin to give every assistance we can there and do everything we possibly can there at the building.

Mr. Shanklin stated that a Secret Service agent had also been killed. He stated they did not mention that at first but an agent at the police department advised that one died. He did not know the name of this Secret Service agent.

Mr. Shanklin mentioned that he was supposed to come in Monday and he would cancel that. I advised him I thought he should cancel this.

I told Mr. Shanklin that the attorney general did not know what he was going to do, that he may or may not go to Dallas, but I would let Mr. Shanklin know if the attorney general decided to go to Dallas.