



bal, center, looking of the Synagogue th at meeting. At

Appeal. Rabbi Teplitz is shown lighting a candle marking fourth day of the eight-day observance of Hanukkah.

Dupe  
NY TIMES - 12/8/77

## ting Applauds —Cairo Envoy

SCHUMACHER

mutual guarantees—all these and other measures can provide the required assurance until emotions subside and normalcy prevails."

Next week's scheduled meetings in Cairo of representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States "provide us with the first steps in this positive and hopeful challenge," the Ambassador said.

The background of his appearance before the Jewish leaders at the Carnegie Endowment Center for Peace, 345 East 46th Street, was of particular significance.

The Ambassador had acted as an important intermediary for Jews last March in helping to liberate more than 130 hos-

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

## Dollar Still Sagging; Drop Called Threat To World Recovery

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 7—The dollar continued to sag on world currency markets today, approaching its lowest levels since World War II against the mighty West German mark and Swiss franc.

Today's decline, while modest compared with those of the last few days, was accompanied by more warnings from Europe that the year-long slide in the American currency was now threatening the slow global recovery from recession.

The most immediate cause of the dollar's weakness, traders here said, is the failure of the United States to produce an energy policy. Soaring imports of oil have been the biggest factor in pushing the American trade deficit to an estimated \$30 billion this year.

**'In Any Shape or Form'**

"You haven't got an energy policy in the States in any shape or form," declared one market man as he surveyed today's results.

The decline in the dollar, under way since early this year, was touched off by Treasury officials who said in so many words that they wouldn't mind some depreciation of the dollar to make United States exports more competitive in world markets. But the effects of the decline are becoming noticeable to tour-

## HOOVER WAS CERTAIN OSWALD WAS KILLER

### F.B.I. Files Don't Dispute Finding That Assassin Acted Alone

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Two weeks after John F. Kennedy's death, J. Edgar Hoover was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President, but he wondered whether Oswald had had help from secret conspirators in Cuba, according to bureau files released today.

The documents show that Mr. Hoover had concluded within hours of Kennedy's

Excerpts from Hoover memo, page B20.

death that Oswald had fired the fatal bullets. But the agency later obtained letters written to Oswald from Cuba, and those messages raised the questions about conspiracy that linger to this day.

The material examined so far provides no information contradicting the Warren Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy nor any immediate or astounding insight into the mysteries still attached to the assassination.

Because of the letters and the difficulty in checking their validity, Mr. Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said, "I urged strongly that we not reach the conclusion Oswald was the only man."

One of the Cuban letters illustrates the problem. It was written in Spanish and mailed from Havana to Oswald in Dallas. It was dated 12 days before the assassination but was postmarked six days after the assassination of Nov. 22, 1963. The fact that it was postmarked long after news of the assassination had spread worldwide suggests that it might have been the work of a headline-seeker. F.B.I. officials apparently found it impossible to judge what to make of the message.

The 40,001 pages of F.B.I. files released today, weighing nearly half a ton, recount the tragedy and drama rippling from the gunfire in Dallas in 1963. The

Continued on Page B20, Column 1

The majority held that a district court could require the New York Telephone Company, a third party not involved in the investigation, to install devices through which the Federal Bureau of Investigation could learn the telephone numbers of all outgoing calls made by a subscriber who was considered suspect.

On the underlying question of whether the district court had the authority to permit such surveillance at all, whether or not the telephone company assisted, the high court divided 6 to 3 in support of such orders.

At issue was the use by the F.B.I. of "pen registers," devices that record numbers of all outgoing calls but do not intercept any messages as wiretaps do. They

Continued on Page B18, Column 1

## 5 in F.B.I. Inquiry Quit Investigation In Dispute With Bell

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The five lawyers conducting an investigation of alleged burglaries, illegal wiretapping and mail opening by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have asked to be removed from the case because of a "disagreement" with the Attorney General over whether new indictments should be sought at this time, the Department of Justice said today.

In a brief statement issued after a luncheon with reporters, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell said that the five-man group from the civil rights division, which has been investigating alleged wrongdoing by agents from the bureau for some 18 months, had asked to be "relieved of the responsibility" for continuing the inquiry over a "disagreement" in prosecution strategy with the Attorney General.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Bell said the lawyers disagreed with his plan to bring the case of a former supervisor in the bureau's New York field office to trial before seeking new indictments.

This is the first time in the memory of the Washington legal community that a Federal prosecution team had resigned from a case as a unit. Sources familiar with the case said that the lawyers felt

Continued on Page B19, Column 3

a vote of 181 to 167 by voice vote with present, was a joint sponsored a bill approval for the Department of the Department of Her Welfare.

**End to Financial**

Its passage, and expected signature, with certainties for the which had been financial month basis since Oc

The compromise was to set a pattern for the controversial sub supporters and opposed renewed fight when t renewal next spring.

"Abortions for po country have been lil compromise language, ward W. Brooke, Re chusetts, who is a, if the stringent ban soug

**San Author Oppo**

The compromise wa by Representative He lican of Illinois, wh the ban on the use for abortions.

The compromise c of intensive negotiati of the House and Sen of payless paydays fo of the two departme mate was ended by 8

The impasse was House voted to acce mise proposal, with tion. The proposal v resentative Robert E the Republican whip

Continued on Pag

## JOAN LITTLE IN BROOK

### Former Friend T to Find Caro

By MAX

Joan Little, who tion in 1975 when murder in the deat she said had tried rested early yesterd hour automobile ch

Miss Little, 23 serving a seven-to-for breaking and en lina. She escaped



# HOOVER WAS CERTAIN OSWALD WAS KILLER

Continued From Page A1

bureau released the documents, half of its total file on the Kennedy assassination, to comply with requests under the Freedom of Information Act. The 40,000 other pages are scheduled to be released in January.

The material may be of greatest value for what it shows about the inside operations of the F.B.I. as it handled one of its most important missions. It is a picture that has emerged only in vague outline until now.

The memorandums include confidential reports passed among the highest officials of the Government. And they include letters from ordinary citizens expressing outrage and sorrow and, in some cases, intense hatred of the Kennedy family. Some documents were censored to delete material classified as secret or otherwise exempt from disclosure.

## Attorney General Informed

Two hours after Kennedy was pronounced dead in a Dallas hospital at 2 P.M. Eastern standard time on Nov. 22, Mr. Hoover wrote that he had told the President's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, that Oswald was the assassin and that he had been apprehended near the Texas School Book Depository where the shots had been fired.

But on Dec. 12, Mr. Hoover confided to his chief aides that he was troubled by the conspiracy questions and was unsure how to resolve them. Reporting on a conversation with a caller, he wrote: "I said I personally believe Oswald was the assassin; that the second aspect as to whether he was the only man gives me great concern; that we have several letters written to him from Cuba referring to the job he was going to do, his good marksmanship and stating when it was all over, he would be brought back to Cuba and presented to the chief."

"We do not know if the chief was Castro and cannot make an investigation because we have no intelligence operation in Cuba."

The reference was to Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader.

The F.B.I. is restricted to domestic operations, and the Central Intelligence Agency gathers intelligence abroad. It was not clear whether Mr. Hoover meant to imply that the C.I.A. as well as the F.B.I. had no operations in Cuba. During this period, the F.B.I. maintained liaison with the C.I.A., although Mr. Hoover later severed the relationship.

## A Discussion With Rankin

The memo was Mr. Hoover's report of his discussion that day with Lee Rankin, the Warren Commission's general counsel, who had called to make arrangements for dealing with the bureau during the commission's investigation. The Warren Commission later concluded that Oswald was the assassin and that he had acted alone.

As the agents translated it, the letter referred to Oswald as "Friend Lee" and said, "After the affair, I am going to recommend much to the chief."



Reporters examining file on Lee Harvey Oswald in reading room yesterday at the F.B.I. Building

## Few Show Up to Read Files on the Assass.

By MARJORIE HUNTER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Bob Katz was a 16-year-old high school student sitting in an algebra class in Chicago when he heard over a public address system that President Kennedy had been assassinated.

Today he was the first of 50 people, most of them reporters, to be handed previously classified files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the assassination.

The 30-year-old Mr. Katz got first call on the material because he was sitting in Seat No. 1 in a small, tightly secured room in the F.B.I. Building, a room ordinarily used by experts to brief bureau agents on the latest crime techniques.

He and three colleagues, ranging in age from 25 to 42, asked to see the files as representatives of the Assassination Information Bureau Inc., a private, nonprofit organization set up in 1974 in Cambridge, Mass., as a clearinghouse for information on the Kennedy assassination.

Members of its Advisory Board are Norman Mailer, David Dellinger, Allen Ginsberg, Tom Hayden, Murray Kempton, Jack Newfield, Philip Nobile, K. Barton Osborn, Marcus Raskin and Peter Dale Scott. None of them were present for the opening of the files.

## An Academic Atmosphere

It was in a classroom atmosphere not too unlike that of the 1963 algebra class in Chicago that Mr. Katz and his colleagues and the dozens of reporters for major newspapers, magazines, radio and television began delving into the F.B.I. files today.

said that it was a "traumatic experience for me."

"It happened to a President I was personally fond of," he added.

Until that day, Nov. 22, 1963, the public address system in the high school he was attending was used only "to announce football games," Mr. Katz said.

## Ground Rules Explained

Standing beside the blackboard today, Special Agent John H. Hawkes explained the ground rules for using the files. Also on hand to answer questions was William Shackelford, a research analyst who had spent 18 months coordinating the files.

But, even with the blackboard notations and the presence of agency personnel familiar with the files, it was necessary for those interested in glean specific information to read through the tremendous mass of material filling nine tall file drawers.

An adjoining room, similarly equipped with tables, chairs and black-

board, had been set a date scholars, historical assassinations buffs a ever, by late today, those wanting to re not large enough to of the second room.

The files can be read in the two reading room wanting a copy of the pay 10 cents a page. Specializations bought copies of 40,000 pages of \$4,000.10. This entire move the material to

Those buying the the NBC News, The United Press International, Washington Post.

Sharing the cost of entire set were Newsday, Star, The Wall Street Baltimore Sun, The I ald, the Knight-Ritter Scripps-Howard News magazine.

## A Paralyzed Denver Man Files Federal Suit in Swine Flu Case

DENVER, Dec. 7 (AP)—A man confined to a wheelchair and barely able to speak has filed a \$2 million negligence suit against the Federal Government, contending that he suffered permanent brain damage after receiving a swine flu vaccination last year.

Scott Heath, a 26-year-old Harvard University graduate who had just started

had to undergo extensive two weeks later. In a court today in Federal District said that since Nov. 21 been able to walk, work verse.

Mr. Heath contends were a result of negligence of the Federal Government was responsible for the the swine-flu vaccination administration of the is one of more than 1,00 more than \$1 billion.



The New York Times/George James

...ading room yesterday at the F.B.I. Building in Washington

## Files on the Assassination

...s a "traumatic experi-  
to a President I was  
of," he added  
y, Nov. 22, 1963, the  
system in the high  
tending was used only  
football games," Mr.

### Rules Explained

side the blackboard  
Agent John H. Hawkes  
ground rules for using  
a hand to answer ques-  
am Shackelford, a re-  
who had spent 18  
ting the files.  
h the blackboard nota-  
evidence of agency per-  
with the files, it was  
ose interested in glean-  
nformation to read  
econdous mass of mate-  
ill file drawers.  
g room, similarly  
bles, chairs and black-

board, had been set aside to accommo-  
date scholars, historians, researchers,  
assassination buffs and others. How-  
ever, by late today, the turnout of  
those wanting to read the files was  
not large enough to require the use  
of the second room.

The files can be read without charge  
in the two reading rooms, but anyone  
wanting a copy of the material must  
pay 10 cents a page. Some news organiza-  
tions bought copies of the entire  
file of 40,001 pages for a total cost  
of \$4,000.10. This enabled them to re-  
move the material to their own offices.

Those buying the entire files were  
the NBC News, The Associated Press,  
United Press International and The  
Washington Post.

Sharing the cost of purchasing one  
entire set were Newsday, The Washing-  
ton Star, The Wall Street Journal, The  
Baltimore Sun, The Dallas Times-Her-  
ald, the Knight-Ritter newspapers, the  
Scripps-Howard News Service, and Time  
magazine.

### Over Man Files Suit in Swine Flu Case

(AP)—A man confined  
and barely able to speak  
million negligence suit  
Government, contended  
permanent brain  
iving a swine flu vacci-

26-year-old Harvard  
le who had just started  
rial in the here when  
hot on Nov. 10, 1976.

had to undergo extensive brain surgery  
two weeks later. In a complaint filed yes-  
terday in Federal District Court here, he  
said that since Nov. 28, 1976 he has not  
been able to walk, work or normally con-  
verse.

Mr. Heath contends that his injuries  
were a result of negligence on the part  
of the Federal Government, which he said  
was responsible for the development of  
the swine-flu vaccination program and  
administration of the vaccinations. His  
is one of more than 1,000 claims, totalling  
more than \$1 billion, that have been filed  
against the Government in connection  
with the vaccination program.

...omic families from high density areas  
the event of another severely cold  
winter.

Under a similar program last winter,  
55,000 New York State households,  
with 168,000 individuals, received help  
with their heating bills. Altogether \$21  
million was distributed in the state. In  
New Jersey, 101,000 individuals were  
aided, and in Connecticut, 54,000.

The new extension of the plan was  
sponsored in the House by Representa-  
tive Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of  
Queens. But there was considerable op-  
position, and the speaker of the House,  
Thomas P. O'Neill, cast the tie-breaking  
vote as the House approved the plan  
by a margin of 182-to-181. The Senate  
had already approved the plan.

The legislation would allow pay-  
ments up to \$250 per low-income fam-  
ily after the Federal Community Serv-  
ices Administration had declared an  
"energy emergency" in a particular  
area because of the cold. Eligible fam-  
ilies would be those having an income  
no higher than \$7,200 for a family of  
four—that is, up to 25 percent above  
the poverty line.

...in Brownsville, Tex., seized the  
vessel Lemarca 1 late yesterday about  
100 miles northwest of Key West.

A Coast Guard spokesman said that  
the marijuana had an estimated retail  
value of \$15 million. He said that the  
Lemarca 1, from Maracaibo, had been  
circling in the Gulf of Mexico for several  
days.

"We became suspicious and contacted  
Venezuela about it, and yesterday they  
gave permission to board it and seizi  
any contraband found aboard," he said

The ship's master, who is from the  
Netherlands, and his eight-member crew  
will be turned over to the immigration  
authorities when they reach St. Peters-  
burg tomorrow, the Coast Guard said.

### Three Magazines Called Obscene

ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hugh Hefne  
publisher of Playboy and Oui magazine  
and Bob Guccione, publisher of Pen  
house, have been charged with distribu-  
ing obscene materials in Fulton Count  
County Solicitor Hinson McAuliffe al-  
charged them with abetting the sale  
the allegedly obscene items, the Decer  
ber issues of the magazines.

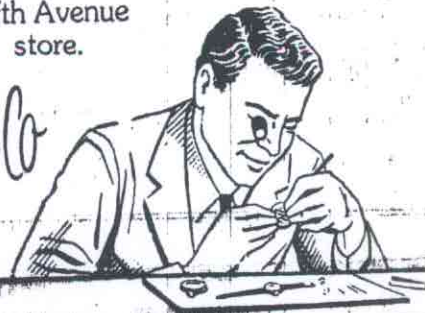
REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

# WATCH DOCTOR

Your Omega, Rolex, Movado,  
LeCoultre, Universal, Patek Phillippe,  
Jules Jurgensen, Longines, or any  
fine jeweled watch, restored to  
its original precision. If your  
watch needs repair, cleaning  
or check-up, bring it to Watch  
and Jewelry repair, main floor  
by the Down escalator.

Fifth Avenue  
store.

B Altman & Co



ARISTA CAMERA

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

The Best of Everything in  
an instant from POLAROID

id, "After the affair, I am going to commend much to the chief. I told you could put out a candle at 50 peters. Leave nothing that could lead your trail and when you receive my ters, destroy them as always. After the affair, I will send you the money and we will see each other in Miami ways."

It was signed Pedro Charles. Mr. Hoover told the State Department the C.I.A. that he considered the letter an apparent hoax.

Some of the F.B.I. memos suggest that cholas deB. Katzenbach, then the deputy Attorney General, was putting pressure on the bureau for a prompt announcement that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin.

Three days after the assassination, he wrote the bureau to express concern about the growing rumors of conspiracy and said that it was important to satisfy the public that Oswald was the assassin and that no conspirators were still at large.

Referring to the pressure from Mr. Katzenbach, Mr. Hoover's aide Courtney Mans wrote that there's "no doubt" Oswald had fired the gun.

"The problem is to show motive," he continued. "A matter of this magnitude cannot be fully investigated in a week's time."

#### Basic Facts in Hand

In a scribbled notation, Mr. Hoover noted: "Just how long do you estimate will take? It seems to me we have the basic facts now."

At this point, he was apparently not seriously concerned about the conspiracy questions.

The F.B.I. will release 40,000 more files next month. In the two batches, officials say, will be all the paperwork generated in the bureau as it investigated the case.

No files are being withheld, officials say, although many words and paragraphs have been deleted because they are classified as secret or are otherwise exempt from disclosure.

The documents include hundreds and hundreds of memos from field agents describing their pursuit of clues.

The first 597 pages, obtained by The Associated Press last week, showed that agents were swamped with tips and were instructed to check out every one. When Oswald was identified as the suspect and a picture was flashed around the world, people from one end of the country to the other called their local F.B.I. office to report seeing Oswald in their neighborhood in the preceding weeks.

The files include numerous memos from

zines, radio and television began delving into the F.B.I. files today.

They sat in armless chairs attached to rows of cables facing a blackboard on which those in charge of the project had dotted down the names of John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald. By their names were certain numbers, indicating which files dealt with what subject.

Mr. Katz's organization has been highly critical of the Warren Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

"We don't think Oswald was acting on his own," Mr. Katz said today. "But whether we'll find anything useful on that subject in these files, well, I doubt it."

Recalling the day that he heard of the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Katz

Mr. Hoover giving directions on aspects of the investigation and instructions on how his superiors in the Justice Department should be handled.

His memos and notations reflected his concern for finding Kennedy's killer, but they also showed that he had other interests in mind as well, chiefly protecting the image of the bureau.

#### The First Memo

The new files show that some citizens wrote to suggest that inadequate F.B.I. security measures were responsible for Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's murder. Mr. Hoover quickly replied that the Secret Service, not his agency, was responsible for Presidential protection and that Oswald was in the custody of the Dallas police when he was shot.

On the day of the assassination, Mr. Hoover wrote his first memo for his files at 1:43 P.M. Eastern standard time, only moments after the news of the shooting had been flashed around the world. He said that he had broken the news to the President's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and that the Attorney General "asked that we do whatever we could."

The President was pronounced dead at 2 P.M., but Mr. Hoover failed to get the word immediately. The director must have suffered an embarrassing blow to his ego when he called the Attorney General at 2:10 P.M. "to advise him that the President was in very, very critical condition."

"The Attorney General then told me the President had died," Mr. Hoover wrote.

But two hours later, he was able to report to Robert Kennedy that Oswald had been apprehended.

## Excerpts From Memo by Hoover

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 [AP]—Following are excerpts from a Dec. 12, 1963 memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to his aides describing a telephone conversation that Mr. Hoover had had with J. Lee Rankin, the counsel for the Warren Commission:

I said, I personally believe Oswald was the assassin; that the second aspect as to whether he was the only man gives me great concern; that we have several letters, not in the report because we were not able to prove it, written to him from Cuba referring to the job he was going to do, his good marksmanship, and stating when it was all over he would be brought back

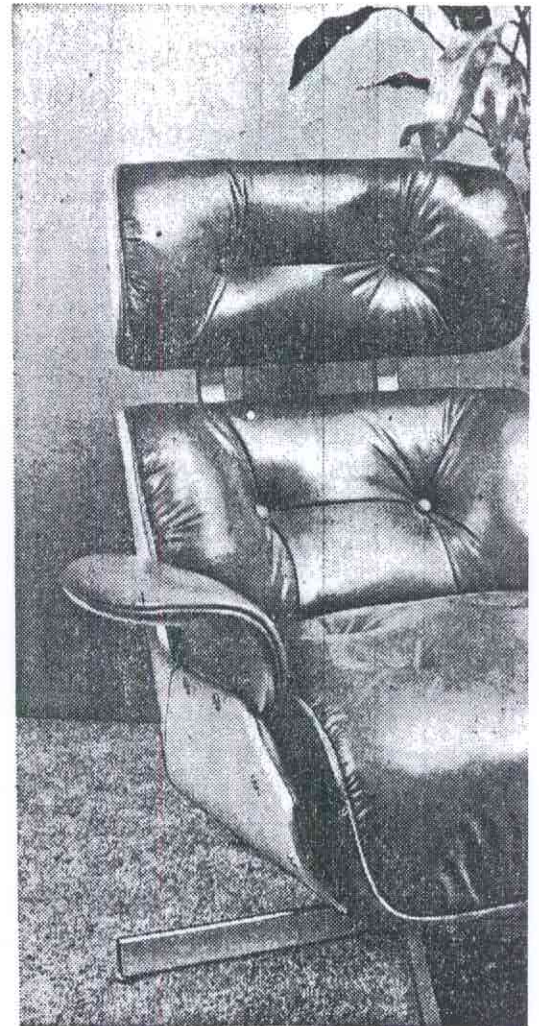
Castro and cannot make an investigation because we have no intelligence operation in Cuba; that I did not put this in the report because we did not have proof of it and didn't want to put speculation in the report; that this was the reason I urged strongly that we not reach conclusion Oswald was the only man.

As to Rubenstein [Jack Ruby], I said I did not want a statement about Rubenstein and Oswald; that we have no proof they were ever together. I stated Rubenstein is a shady character from the hoodlum element of Chicago, has a poor background, runs a nightclub in Dallas and is what would be called a police buff; that the police officers in that precinct have been able to get food and liquor from him at any time they drop in; that while I think there was no connection between

University graduate who had just started a career as a commercial artist here when he received the shot on Nov. 10, 1976, is one of more than 1,000 more than \$1 billion, the against the Government with the vaccination program.

## recline in style, designer's

The good looks of a contemporary classic, now enter you get from a recliner. A frame of natural beechwood. And rich leather-like brown vinyl upholstery that's soft and supple. And if you order yours now, we can assure you a savings. When you consider the savings, it's like giving you a sale 399.00. Recliners, 5th Floor, New York and all branches.



blooming  
for the perfect christmas

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Referring to the pressure from Mr. Katzenbach, Mr. Hoover's aide Courtney Evans wrote that there's "no doubt" Oswald had fired the gun.

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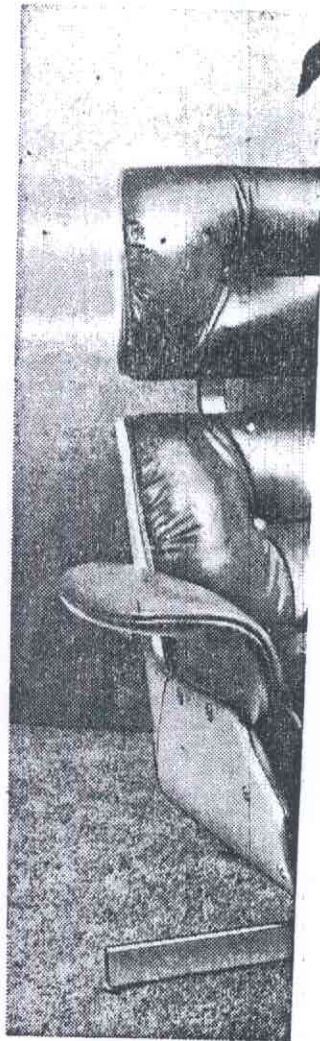
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And if you order yours now, w  
When you consider the savin  
sale 399.00. Recliners, 5th Floo



bloor  
for the perfect c

1000 Third Avenue, New York, 355-59

# 5 Investigating F.B.I. Quit Inquiry

Continued From Page A1

it was an injustice for the Government to prosecute one relatively low-level bureau official for practices that had been widespread and approved up through the bureau's chain of command.

J. Stanley Pottinger, who was the Assistant Attorney General in the civil rights division when the investigation began, said in an interview that he "hoped the Government does not try John Kearney alone." He said that it would be wrong to prosecute Mr. Kearney if those "really responsible for the policy" were not brought to justice.

Mr. Bell said of the prosecution team, "They are fine young men." But he said they had told him they could not continue the case unless he followed their recommendations to indict other bureau officials.

The case is now under the direct supervision of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti of the criminal division and Drew S. Day of the civil rights division, until a new prosecution team is picked. The five lawyers are staying on the case during the transition, the department said.

Earlier this year the prosecution team prepared a report, signed by its chief, William Gardner, a veteran lawyer in the civil rights division, recommending that the Government seek indictments against six present or former bureau officials, including the former agent indicted, John J. Kearney, 55 years old, who was the supervisor of a fugitive hunting squad that operated in the New York field office. He lives in Simsbury, Conn.

The others on the list were Wallace J. La Prade, an assistant director of the bureau who now heads the mammoth New York field office; two other assistant directors, Andrew J. Decker and James Ingram, and two former "special agents in charge" of intelligence operations in the New York area, Arbor Gray and John F. Morley.

### Bell Approved One Indictment

Mr. Bell approved only an indictment against Mr. Kearney. He was indicted in April on charges that agents under his direction had illegally opened mail and tapped telephones while seeking radical anti-Vietnam war fugitives in the early 1970's, particularly members of the Weather Underground organization.

Mr. Bell has said on several occasions since then that it was his "strategy" to take the Kearney case to trial, continue the investigation, and if the Kearney prosecution were successful, to bring additional indictments.

But sources familiar with the investigation said that Mr. Bell had approved the Kearney indictment without a full under-

standing of the importance of the case and then, surprised by the outcry from friends of the bureau, had grown cautious about prosecuting any other agents or former agents.

Moreover, these sources said, even routine criminal cases in New York's Southern District where this case was brought take months and often years to process through the courts. Mr. Kearney's case is regarded as a complex test of the police powers of the Government in national security matters and could take years.

Mr. Bell has consistently said that he wants to trace the investigation up the ladder to find out if J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the bureau, or other former top bureau officials, or Department of Justice officials, had approved the burglaries and other alleged improprieties. Only yesterday, Mr. Bell told The Los Angeles Times in an interview that the investigation had broadened to include the Nixon Administration White House.

He has also said that though he would not approve further indictments at this time, he would not let the Justice Department forfeit a prosecution simply because the statute of limitations had been allowed to run out on the case.

Despite Mr. Bell's contention that there is an active investigation, several responsible departmental sources said that there was almost no activity on the case because Mr. Bell and the prosecutors were "frozen" in their dispute. Senior officials, speaking for Mr. Bell, categorically disputed this and said unnamed witnesses had been interviewed by Mr. Civiletti and other officials in the past several weeks.

At this juncture there is no public evidence that authority for the alleged lawless acts of bureau agents came from any higher than the bureau's top echelon. Mr. Bell told reporters that the following three trails were being pursued on the burglaries in addition to the possible involvement of the Nixon White House:

Whether the bureau took the actions on its own.

Whether bureau officials authorized the actions without Mr. Hoover approving or knowing about them.

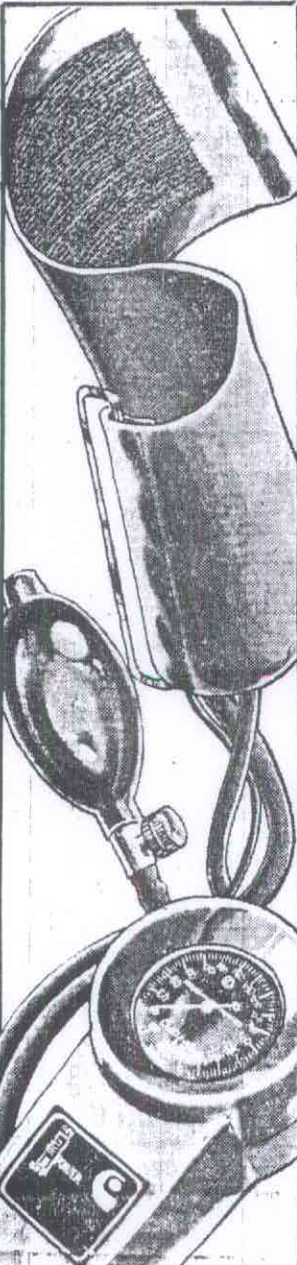
Whether Mr. Hoover, in the case of the radical antiwar movement, made an exception to his own rule against what were called "bag jobs," and secretly authorized them.

William Sullivan, formerly the No. 3 man in the bureau, said in a recent interview that he had told a Federal grand jury in the case that Mr. Hoover authorized him to use any means to apprehend antiwar radical fugitives. Mr. Hoover died on May 2, 1972 and Mr. Sullivan was killed in a hunting accident last month.

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