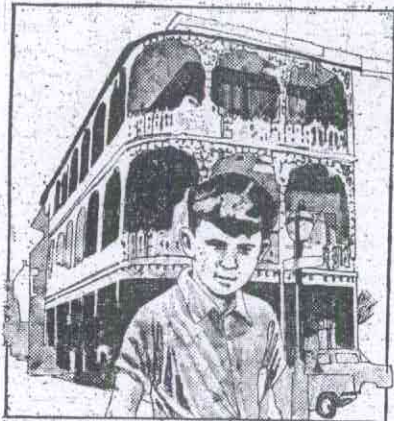


LEE HARVEY OSWALD has gone down in history as a lone, half-crazed sniper who assassinated John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the USA, in Dallas fourteen years ago. Today, as this investigation shows, the official verdict on the killing is gravely in doubt. . .

by Howard
Reynolds



OSWALD, the orphanage boy from New Orleans, joins the U.S. Marines, studies Russian—then defects to Moscow . . .



After Kennedy assassination, a police patrol man is killed. Oswald is arrested—only to be shot by Jack Ruby . . .

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was twenty-four years old when Jack Ruby stepped out of the crowd and shot him in the belly.

Oswald's death, like his alleged crime, was played on the world's television.

He was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963, in the basement of the Dallas police building, because Ruby, a local nightclub owner, wished to spare Jacqueline Kennedy the grief which would be caused by a prolonged trial.

It was an appropriately public finale.

For Lee Harvey Oswald, the Warren Commission concluded, had "sought for himself a place in history."

The Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, summed up Oswald:

"He was moved by an overriding hostility to his environment. He had a capacity to act decisively and without regard to the consequences."

"He sought for himself a place in history as a great man who would be recognised as having been in advance of his time."

The strange dark jigsaw puzzle of facts now available reveal one absolute certainty: Lee Harvey Oswald had an influence on world affairs long before his death.

His sinister activities were known for some time to law enforcement agencies. But they were ignored—either because of incompetence, or because it was convenient to let Oswald carry on unimpeded.

Judge for yourself.

Illustrations by JOHN WALSH

This is how it happened.

Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, shortly after his father died. He eventually ended up in an orphanage because his mother could no longer cope.

In October, 1956, aged 17, he enlisted in the US Marines and trained as a radar technician. A year later he was sent to Japan where he served at an air control station which serviced U2 reconnaissance flights.

In September, 1959, three months before his scheduled discharge, Oswald quit the Marines, claiming his mother needed his support.

He was granted an early discharge in less than one week.

It was odd that no one checked the grounds for Oswald's departure. He said his mother had

been injured in an accident at work.

In fact she was still in work when he returned to the USA

A new life in Russia

ONLY three days after returning, Oswald sailed to Europe. On October 12, 1959, he turned up at the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki, Finland, asking for a visa to enter the USSR.

The request was granted forty-eight hours later. CIA experts were asked by the Warren Commission if such promptness was usual. No, they reported. Getting a Russian visa normally took much longer.

Oswald arrived in Moscow on October 16. He already knew the language, having learned Russian during his time

at the U2 base. He announced his intention to seek Soviet citizenship. The Russians were suspicious of a US radar expert arriving out of the blue, and refused.

Oswald then attempted suicide—but he slashed only one wrist.

When he recovered he went to the US Embassy in Moscow, renounced his American citizenship, handed in his passport, and said he would give his military secrets to the Soviets.

The Russians decided to let him stay.

In January, 1960, Oswald, the radar expert and self-confessed traitor, started work in a Minsk electronics factory.

In May 1960, at the height of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev peace talks, the Russians shot down their first U2 spy plane. The world's pre-

mier peace summit crashed with the plane.

Did Oswald's information to the Russians help this happen?

Oswald returned to the USA in June, 1962. He was not alone—he had married Marina Prusakova the year before. She had been living in Minsk with her uncle, Ilya Prusakova—a colonel in the MVD, Russia's secret police.

The behaviour of the US and Soviet authorities over the repatriation of Oswald is odd, to say the least.

Here were a traitor who might have wrecked a global peace summit, and a close relative of a top secret police official. And they were trying to get into the USA together.

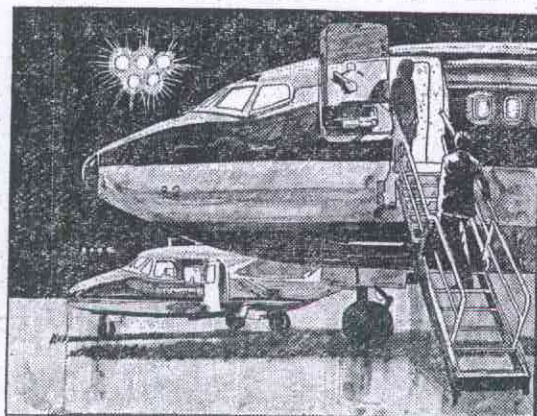
Moscow might have been expected to block Marina's departure. It did not. Washington

RED

WHO KILLED KENNEDY?



... Back in US he campaigns about Cuba, secretly meets top Russian. Then to Dallas.



... Ruby is arrested—but the story is incomplete. Who is the man leaving for Cuba?

The
riddle
they
didn't
even
try
to
solve

ALERT



ABOVE: The Kennedys . . . just moments before the assassination.



Lee Harvey Oswald posing with a rifle.

might have been expected to block Oswald. It did not.

Instead, the American embassy returned Oswald's passport to him and loaned him enough money for the trip home.

Again, was this bureaucratic incompetence—or something more sinister?

Oswald slipped from sight until April 1963, when the FBI discovered he was a supporter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a group of pro-Castro activists with Communist sympathies.

Now the file was belatedly re-opened. Oswald was traced to New Orleans, where he had set himself the task of forming a local branch of the FPCC.

Given Oswald's background, this should not have been surprising. But it was very odd...

because arriving in New Orleans Oswald had tried to join an anti-Castro group of Cuban exiles.

On September 28, 1963, he turned up in the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico, asking for a visa to enter Cuba.

The visa was refused. But Oswald spent some of the time there in conversation with Vice Consul Kostikov—a member of a KGB specialist section, skilled in sabotage and assassination.

Deadend job as a stockboy

THE FBI lost track of Oswald at the beginning of September.

Dallas FBI agents located Marina Oswald, who by now had two children, in Irving, Texas, on October 30. Marina said Lee was liv-

ing in digs but she did not know where.

In fact, Oswald found lodgings in Dallas and a job as a stockboy at the Texas School Book Depository overlooking Dealey Plaza in the centre of town.

It was a menial, dead-end job, shifting cartons of books from one floor to another.

On the night before the Kennedy assassination, Oswald stayed with his wife in Irving. He left the house at 7.15 am on November 22.

Work began, as usual, at 8.30 am for the seventy-five employees. They broke for lunch at 11.55 am and grouped in the first-floor lunchroom.

At 12.30 according to the Warren Commission, Oswald fired three shots from the sixth floor window killing President Kennedy.

He then returned home to his lodgings in the

Oak Cliff district of Dallas

According to his landlady, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, he arrived around 1 pm and left shortly afterwards.

Then a Dallas police patrol car arrived at the house, and pulled away again.

What a police car was doing outside Oswald's lodgings has never been explained. Particularly as at that moment nobody knew where Oswald lived.

He was not yet a suspect so the Dallas police would not have gone after him.

But someone was eager to locate him.

At 12.45 p.m. Dallas

police contacted officer Jefferson Tippit who was cruising on his beat on the city outskirts, and told him to move into the Oak Cliff district "to be at large for any emergency that might arise."

The order is curious because Oak Cliff is several miles from Tippit's beat.

But at 1.16 pm Tippit was reported murdered.

According to the Warren Report, Oswald was stopped by Tippit nine-tenths of a mile from the lodging house. Oswald killed him with a revolver and ran off.

Yet Mrs. Roberts said Oswald did not leave her house until after 1 pm. And witnesses said they didn't contact Dallas police headquarters until some minutes after the shooting.

If Tippit was shot before 1.16 pm and Oswald left the house only ten or eleven minutes earlier he could not have made the fatal rendezvous in time.

After the Tippit killing, Oswald was arrested in a nearby cinema. A

NEXT SUNDAY: The mystery deaths of vital witnesses

cashier reported that a man was behaving strangely on the balcony.

Yet Oswald was arrested in the stalls, not the balcony. The arresting officer, N. M. McDonald, didn't know who he was looking for when he burst into the cinema until a strange witness—who mysteriously vanished immediately afterwards—pointed Oswald out as the man he wanted.

What happened to Oswald afterwards is history. Almost forty-eight hours to the minute after Kennedy's death Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby.

At no time during his

detention did Oswald confess to any crime—strange for a man said by the Warren Report to have been seeking world fame.

Jack Ruby was sentenced to death for Oswald's murder in 1964 but died of cancer three years later.

Ruby was known to half the police and half the mobsters of Dallas.

He had connections with a Mafia group who were trying to regain their lost gambling concessions in Cuba by ousting Castro.

Ruby, like Oswald, was not what he seemed. His testimony to Warren was rambling and fragment-

ary but included several pleas to be taken from Dallas to the "safety" of Washington.

The Commission never asked why he was frightened. It accepted his initial explanations to police that he killed Oswald because he loved the Kennedys.

Nobody asked why, when Kennedy came to Dallas on November 22, Ruby did not—according to his own statement—bother to watch the motorcade.

What is certain in this affair is that around the "isolated" actions of two men—Oswald and Ruby—there was a flurry of highly mysterious activity.

Activity which suggests that in fact they may not have acted alone—as the official accounts of the assassination insist.

The Cuban connection

OF ALL the background coincidences and criss-cross movements, there are few more sinister than those which point to the Cuban connection.

After the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion had collapsed, Kennedy had curbed the CIA's secret war against the Castro regime.

In doing so he made enemies of Cuban exiles, anti-Communists, US business interests and underworld figures.

Around the time of the assassination, the FBI recorded two cases of men—their identities are either unknown or have been deliberately undisclosed—who breached the police blockade and fled the country. One left mysteriously on a specially delayed Cubana Airlines flight.

The Warren Commission was unaware of the existence of these men because, due to a series of monumental administrative errors, neither the CIA nor FBI told them.

The two travellers both went to Cuba. And Cuba loomed in the background of every principal figure in the Dallas affair...

Especially John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Who may have died on that sunny day as a victim of a top secret war waged in America against Castro.