

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a meticulously pla-perfectly executed act. Whet perfectly executed act. Whether Lee Harvey Oswald did it alone, or in a conspiracy, it was absolutely essential that he knew the "secret" route of the Presi-

dent's motorcade far in advance.
Otherwise, how could Oswald be sure that John F. Kennedy would pass directly

below the sixth-story window of the Texas School Book Depository where he had only come to work some six weeks be-fore?

This question has never been answered. Yet an answer is vitally important for any explanation of how, why and who mur-dered the 35th President of the United

How Oswald Knew "Secret Route" On Assassination

Lee Harvey Oswald knew the exact route of the presidential motorcade through Dallas more than six weeks before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy,
And the Warren Commission knew that he knew.
MIDNIGHT has in its possession a photostatic copy of a document, which by April of 1964 was in the hands of Warren Commission members. The document details how Oswald obtained the crucial information needed to plan the murder of JFK.
Yet the Warren Commission chose not to act on this knowledge. Not to investigate further. Not to question. Not to call a single witness who

Midnight

could have supplied invaluable clues to the assassination. The Warren Commission even

chose not to include this most startling revelation in its official report to the American people. Why not? Perhaps because the

Why not? Perhaps because the information would have pointed directly to a conspiracy in the murder — a conspiracy involving elements high within the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service and America's business-industrial community.

This is what Mae Brussell, one of the country's leading assessination

This is what Mae Brussell, one of the country's leading assassination experts, believes. And there is abundant evidence still around after nearly 14 years to back her oup.

But before one can fully comprehence, it's necessary to examine the curious" employment record of Lee Harvey Oswald, a record that culminated with his strategic placement at the Texas School Book Depository.

culminated with his strategic proceedings of the Texas School Book Depository.

Oswald's first job in the Dallas area after his return from Russia was at the Leslie Weiding Co. in Fort Worth.

Through a friend of his Russian wife Marina, Oswald got a better job at the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall Photographic Laboratory in Dallas.

The man who helped Oswald was George DeMohrenshildt. According to Miss Brussell, "he is a White Russian with well-known multiple links to both the American intelligence community and the oil magnates in the Dallas area." In other words, he was an agent for the American government.

DeMohrenshildt literally showed up on the Oswald doorstep shortly after their arrival in Texas, offering friendship and help to Marina, a fellow Russian.

The job that he got Oswald was

The job that he got Oswald was an ordinary laborate not with an ordinary laboratory, developing and printing family snapshots, Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall was in the business of printing bonds, army maps and other docu-ments for the American govern-ment. In fact, military security By MALCOLM ABRAMS

clearance was required for many jobs at the lab.

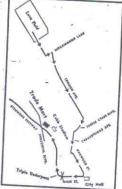
Yet Oswald, recently returned from self-exile in the Soviet Union, easily secured employment at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall with the help of his mysterious new friend George DeMohrenshildt

DeMohrenshildt.
Oswald worked at the photography laboratory until April 6, 1963.
Although there is no mention in the final report of the Warren Commission, investigators did interview employes at the laboratory about Oswald. These are documented in the 26 volumes of Warren Commission hearings. One is particularly interesting.
Beginning on Page 196. Vol. 10, is an interview with fellow employee Dennis Ofstein. It was natural for Oswald and Ofstein to become friends — they had both been in the

friends — they had both been in the service and they both spoke Rus-

Ofstein made the following state ment to Warren Commission inves-tigators when asked about Oswald.

"He did admit to me that he had been in the Soviet Union and my assumption was possibly that he had worked as an agent of the



OSWALD KNEW the route JFK was to take six weeks before the assassination, X marks the spot of the Book Depository.

Attention: Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald Loysent at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. shows that on rous dates Oswald worked on photographic Jobs for A "Mas Bloom" operates a public relations and advertising me in Dallas and the "Jes Bloom" agency handled advance publicity in Dal'ss in somection with President Commenty's visit. It would seem that either Hr. Bloom or a member of lithough Gewald's imployment at Jaggars-Chiles-Stevall, Inc. was tarminated on April 6, 1963, 16 is probable that his association with that company may have previded him with an acquaintance in the "Sam Bloom" agency. If Dewald had such an acquaintance, there extate a possibility that

A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT that shows how Oswald obtained secret information. Yet the Warren Commission chose to ignore it.

Chose to United States government."

After leaving this job. Oswald moved to New Orleans where he became an active member of the anti-Castro group in that city. While there, he worked for the Reilly Coffee Co., which Mae Brussell contends was a front for the FBI. It was during this period, in the spring and summer, that Oswald also made his famous trip to Mexico City where he visited the Russian and Cuban embassies.

His subsequent return to Texas in the fall of 1963 was instigated and arranged by a friend of Marina's, a

arranged by a friend of Marina's, a Mrs. Ruth Payne. Coincidentally, Lee and Marina were introduced to Mrs. Payne by George DeMohrenshildt, the same man who got Oswald his job at the photo lab.

noto lab.

Now it was Mrs. Payne who got
Oswald his job at the Texas School
Book Depository.
On October 15, 1963, less than six
weeks before Kennedy's murder.

Book Depository.

On Cetober 15, 1963, less than six weeks before Kennedy's murder.

Mrs. Payne telephoned Roy Truly, manager of the depository, saying that a close friend needed a job.

A fascinating sidelight in this sequence is that on the very same day the Texas Employment Agency, at which Oswald was registered, found him another job at Love Air Field, as a cargo carrier. That job, according to Warren Commission documents, paid S310 a month. The job at the book depository paid only \$208.82. Yet Oswald accepted the latter.

In the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission hearings, this "irrationality" is never once questioned. But it was questioned—privately. Mae Brussell contends. For proof, she uffers a Warren Commission memo which was uncovered at the national archives in Washington—a memo which was uncovered at the national archives in Washington and the national archives in Washington and the out of the 26 volumes.

Addressed to commission members from two commission members from two commission lawyers. William Coleman Jr., and W. David Slawson, it states: "Standing alone, these two facts indicate that Oswald may have had a non-economic feason for taking the job at the feason for taking the job at the feason for taking the job at the feason for the commission in the commission of the commission of the commission of taking the job at the feason for the commission in the feason for taking the job at the feason for taking the feason for ta

these two facts indicate that Oswald may have had a non-economic feason for taking the job at the feason for taking the job at the feason School Book Depository." That "non-economic" reason, says Miss Brussell, is that Oswald was part of the plot to kill President Kennedy. As such, he had to be stationed at the Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

So, the question still remains.

how did Oswald know the exact

how did Oswald know the exact route of the presidential motorcade so far in advance?

The answer may well lie in one short document, a copy of which is reproduced on these pages. Dated April 7, 1964, it was sent to chief counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, by two commission investigators, Edward A. Conroy and John J. O'Brien.

The memorandum deals with Oswald's activities while at the

The memorandum deals with Oswald's activities while at the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall photographic laboratory. And in particular, his role as a liaison with the Sol Bloom Agency, a public relations firm (the agency is wrongly identified as the "Sam Bloom" agency in the memo).

This agency, working with Wash-agton officials, planned the route of

President Kennedy's motorcade.
The memorandum states in part:
"Although Oswald's employment
at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. was
terminated on April 6, 1941

at Jaggers-Chies-Shavan, he terminated on April 6, 1943 in terminated on April 6, 1943 in terminated on April 6, 1943 in probable that his association with that company may have provided him with an acquaintance in the Bloom Agency. If Oswald had but, an acquaintance, there exists a pushibility that he could have used individual as a means of obtaining advance information on the load dent's trip to Dallas.

"In connection with the sait Oswald was doing at Jaggers-Chile Oswald was at Ill appropriate of the said of the Information to get there. Yet he commission knew how he acquaid the information to get there. Yet the commission men but the stopped dead in their tracks who they read this memo. They called with the strength of the said of the Information to get the with the said of the Information to get the Chiles-Stowall without help. Because Lee Harvey Oswald could not have got the job at d. Texas School Book Deposylow without help. Because Lee Harvey Oswald help. And the help, she says, and have come from high up.

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