

# PANEL TO REJECT THEORIES OF PLOT IN KENNEDY DEATH

Warren Inquiry Is Expected to Dispel Doubts in Europe That Oswald Acted Alone

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 31—A special appendix to the Warren Commission's report will consider in detail the various theories circulating abroad about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Unless it finds new information, the commission will unequivocally reject these theories that the assassination was the work of some kind of conspiracy. It has no credible evidence of any conspiracy.

The commission's report is expected, in short, to support the original belief of law enforcement authorities in this country that the President was killed by one man acting alone, Lee H. Oswald.

The assassination, which occurred last Nov. 22 in Dallas as Mr. Kennedy was riding in a motorcade, was followed that same day with the arrest of Oswald. The accused assassin was killed two days later by Jack L. Ruby, a Dallas night club operator, who was subsequently convicted of murder and is now appealing the verdict.

## A View Hard to Accept

It is the idea that Oswald was the lone assassin that many persons abroad have apparently been unable to accept. Reports from major capitals in Europe indicate that many persons believe this view of the assassination is insufficiently logical, without ideology, senseless.

The Warren Commission is aware of and concerned about the foreign skepticism. It considers that its job is to dispel uncertainty and suspicions about the assassination as far as possible.

Staff members have read all the published works on the assassination. These include "Who Killed Kennedy?", a book by Thomas G. Buchanan, an expatriate former American newspaperman, and articles published in France and Brazil.

## Lane's Doubts Studied

In addition to the foreign material the staff has studied every commentary published in this country. It has followed, for example, the repeated doubts by Mark Lane, a New York lawyer, that Oswald committed the crime.

A spokesman for the commission said that none of these critical works, foreign or domestic, had come up with any new factual information. He said the commission had found "just a rehash of the same material. The same questions, with each man's conclusions."

For example, the spokesman said, many advocates of a conspiracy theory simply state without any supporting evidence that the shots fired at the President's car could not

# REPORT TO DISPEL DOUBTS IN EUROPE

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Commission Has Found No Credible Evidence of Any Plot on President's Life

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have come from the Texas School Book Depository Building. But the commission's evidence and experiments show that they unquestionably did come from there.

The skeptics also have raised questions about the number of shots fired.

## Data Shows 3 Shots

The commission's data show that there were three. One hit Mr. Kennedy in the back, wounding him but probably not fatally. The fatal shot followed. A third bullet, fired either before or after these two, went wild.

The commission spokesman expressed the conviction that its report, when issued, would completely explode the theories published by such persons as Mr. Buchanan. He said not even the authors of the theories would stand by them.

"We'll knock them out of those positions," he said.

However, he said that he did not expect those who wanted to find a conspiracy to cease looking for one.

"They'll probably shift to something else," the spokesman declared, "though we can't know what."

## Now Being Drafted

The report of the Warren Commission is now in the drafting stage. There has been no announcement of when it may be released, but the members have indicated that they are aiming for the end of June if possible.

The "if possible" is still most relevant, for the commission has not finished examining witnesses. The spokesman said the testimony would probably continue past this week.

The volume of evidence to appraise for the report will be staggering. The transcript of testimony, excluding physical exhibits, now runs to 18,000 typewritten pages.

That testimony will be printed as the proceedings of the commission. What there is so far will fill 6,000 pages, 9 by 6 inches, in 8-point type. [This story is printed in 8-point type.] It is already being set in type.

The report itself, in which the commission will make its findings on the evidence, will be in the form of a large book. There will be several appendices in addition to the basic narrative of events and conclusions.

## Personal Responsibility Felt

Although the staff is now working on the draft, the members of the commission have made it clear that each will feel an individual responsibility for what appears. The staff expects a lengthy process of discussion and rewriting.

The commission itself is not going to undertake distribution of the report. It will provide copies for executive officials, Congress and the press. It expects the Government to order what is needed for public distribution. One preliminary estimate is at least a million copies.

Chief Justice Earl Warren heads the commission. Other members are Senators Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, and John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Republican; Representatives Hale Boggs, Louisiana Democrat, and Gerald R. Ford, Michigan Republican; John J. McCloy of New York, former disarmament adviser to President Kennedy, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A roundup of opinion from European capitals follows.

## Britons Doubt Official Story

Special to The New York Times

LONDON.

There is an uneasy feeling among many Britons that too many unresolved questions exist in the police account of the assassination of President Kennedy for it to be believed.

A spate of speculation followed the murder, then died away. Some of it has been revived by the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?" by Thomas G. Buchanan.

According to the profile on the jacket of the book, Mr. Buchanan, a Southerner by birth, was educated in Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., and at Yale and George Washington Universities. For six years after serving with the United States Army in World War II he was political correspondent for more than 20 magazines in Europe and Asia. A resident of Paris, he now heads the progressing department of the General Organization Company, planning the maintenance of the city of Paris's accounting records by means of electronic computers.

## Book Widely Reviewed

The book was published by Secker & Warburg of London early in May and received widespread publicity through lengthy reviews in newspapers of every political opinion and quality.

Mr. Buchanan, however, was not the first to express his doubts to a British audience. The highly respected weekly, The Spectator, published in March an article by Mordecai Brienberg, identified as a lecturer in sociology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Entitled "The Riddle of Dallas," the article raised many of the same questions asked by Mr. Buchanan concerning con-

tradictory police reports on the number of shots fired, the direction from which the shots came, whether Oswald had time to escape the scene of the shooting to where he was arrested, and other matters.

## Conspiracy Theory Rejected

Mr. Buchanan has said his book contains no new evidence, that it is based on his own speculation. The reviews reflected the rejection, by Britons who think about the case, of his major piece of speculation—that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy between Texas oil interests and members of the right-wing John Birch Society.

Although they reject this and other exotic speculations, few Britons, however, seem satisfied with the explanation that Oswald could have or did shoot the President alone and unaided.

Those who question that Oswald could have acted as a "loner" are not certain what to believe. They are not even sure why they disbelieve that Oswald could not have done it on his own.

The image of United States justice was damaged seriously by the murder of Oswald by Ruby. The trial of Ruby did little to repair this.

Friends of the United States here hope the Warren investigation will disclose all the facts, so that what they consider the lunatic theories can be set to rest once and for all.

## 'Whole Affair a Disgrace'

A typical comment here is that of Mrs. Sarah Richard, a 37-year-old art dealer:

"The whole affair is a disgrace, horrible. It was clearly a put-up job. It was just too pat and too fast for the official story to be credible.

"We used to discuss it, but dropped it until Buchanan's book was published. Most of the people I've discussed it with share my view: The investigation should be seen to be entirely just and Oswald should be cleared if there are reasonable doubts, as I have, that he killed the President."

A police constable, about 23, who refused to be identified, declared:

"I personally think he [Oswald] did it. Most people here feel badly about the way the case was handled and why the police allowed Oswald to be killed—but I think he did it."

"Very definitely, I think Oswald did it," said Mrs. Ann Werner, a pensioner. "I don't know about his doing it alone—there might have been a gang—but he did it all right.

"Kennedy was a good man, we were all shocked. It was disgusting. They never could get through here to kill a man like that, never!"

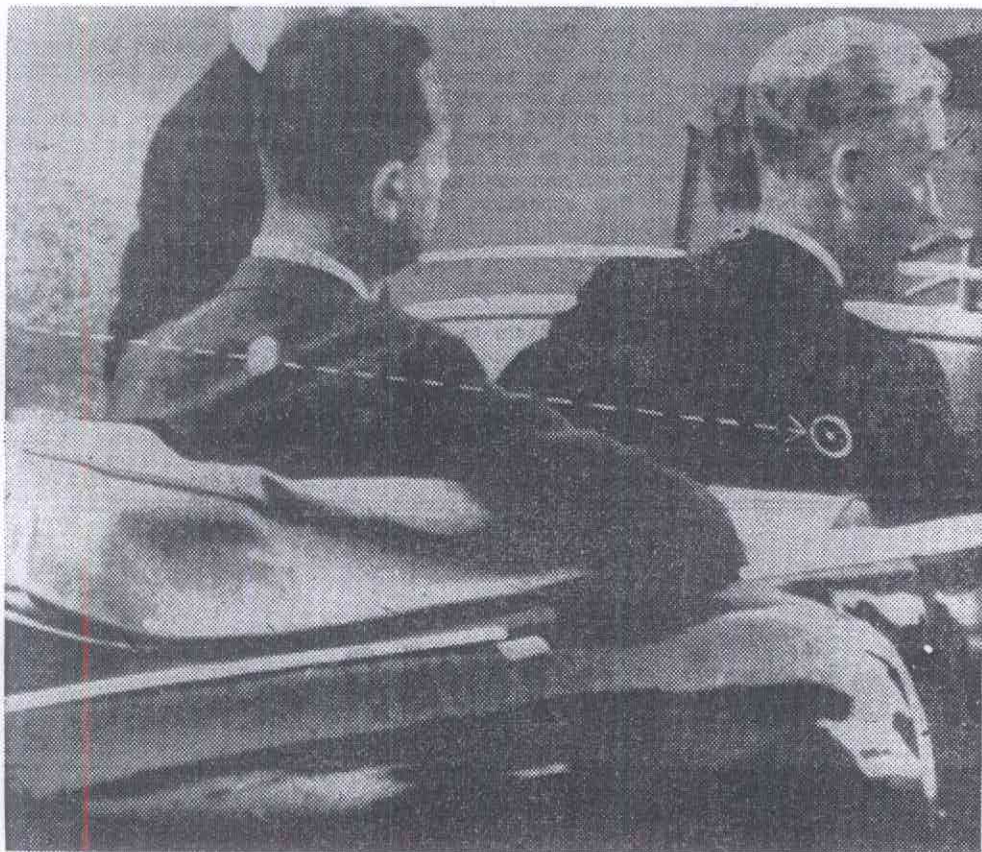
## Ruby's Role Is Lauded

W. H. Ward, about 60, a bus conductor for 40 years, said:

"People here accept that Oswald did it. But they don't think Ruby should hang. By and large I think most people here feel he [Ruby] should have a medal. I carry from 800 to 1,000 people a day and I know pretty well what they think."

W. J. Larence, 30, a window cleaner, was doubtful Oswald had been unaided.





© KRLD-TV-Dallas, Tex.

**POSSIBLE PATH OF FIRST SHOT:** Two F.B.I. agents re-enacting the assassination of President Kennedy. One, left, has a chalk patch on back of jacket, where first bullet hit President. Other, at right, with circle drawn around dot on his jacket, is seated in position of Gov. John Connally of Texas. Line indicates the possible path of the first bullet.

"It's very hard to say," Mr. Larance declared. "I think he [Oswald] did do it. That photo they showed in the papers could have been the caretaker."

[The photograph, showing the blurred image of a man standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the shooting, was widely circulated together with speculation that it might have been Oswald, who, if the assassin, would have had to have been on the sixth floor of the building. However, an employe of the building recently identified himself publicly as the man in the photograph.]

"Ruby might be mixed up in it," Mr. Larance said. "I think you'll find most people think Oswald did it. But I think there's more than one. If they [the United States Government] bring out everything people might be clearer in their minds."

#### Believes Oswald Did It

Montague Clifford, 44, a barber, said:

"I think Oswald did it. We believe Americans are just people and wouldn't put a scapegoat up. In a democratic coun-

try, we certainly like to believe that the safeguards of democracy are carried out."

However, Mrs. Elizabeth Neiss, a housewife, said she was convinced Oswald was not the assassin.

"I was convinced right from the very start," she declared. "As to who did it, I wouldn't like to say."

"I wouldn't be at all surprised if it was part of a conspiracy. Everything went off a little too pat. If Oswald could break through security so easily, the security couldn't have been so good. But they

managed to know just where he was and arrest him after his so-called murder. It's a bit too much to be asked to accept."

### Germans Accept Version

Special to The New York Times

BONN.

Like other Europeans, Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain wonder whether there is "something more" to the assassination of President Kennedy than is or may ever be known.

Rumors of hidden conspiracy or "disclosures," such as the Buchanan account of the assassination, have not achieved respectability in West Germany. Responsible persons do not profess to doubt the generally accepted facts of the murder, and respected publications have either ignored or brusquely dismissed any other version of the Dallas tragedy.

Nevertheless, the idea that the assassination remains "a mystery" has become firmly embedded, and the boulevard press feeds the speculation.

The illustrated magazine Revue published a summary of the Buchanan book under the headline, "Why Kennedy Had to Die." A popular women's magazine also reviewed speculative claims that Oswald was a member of a conspiracy.

#### 'A Climate of Hate'

On a more responsible level, Hans Habe, a journalist and popular novelist, has just published a book on the assassination in which he steers close to a conspiracy theory.

"The Death in Texas—An American Tragedy" argues that "a climate of hate" was ultimately responsible for Mr. Kennedy's death.

Mr. Habe, a writer of leftist leanings, centers his fire on Texas oil millionaires, fanatic anti-Communists and racists. But he does not charge that any of these groups was specifically involved in the assassination.

Many Germans, however, have been inspired by similar psychological appraisals of the United States to consider the possibility that Oswald was more than a lone-wolf killer. On the evidence so far available, few appear to be ready to disbelieve the accepted account, but many are ready to hear the question raised.

#### Well-Remembered Deed

Although the assassination is six months past, it remains high in public consciousness. References to it—unbelieving, accusatory, sorrowful—crop up repeatedly in many an irrelevant context.

At a Communist youth rally in East Berlin last week, for example, two youths, one from the East and one from the West, were arguing German politics.

The Westerner buttressed his argument that the East German regime was undemocratic by citing the shooting of escapees at the Berlin Wall.

"Talk about democracy!" shot back the East German youth. "Where was Kennedy shot? In a Communist dictator-state?"

### Italians See Conspiracy

Special to The New York Times

ROME.

Doubts as to the truth of the official version of the assassination of President Kennedy continue to circulate in Italy—in the press and by word of mouth.

One American excellently placed to assess this explained: "When people are ideologically motivated—either Left or Right—as so many Italians are, they tend to give an ideological interpretation to almost every happening. This is especially true of the assassination of President Kennedy. Many people here can't accept the fact that something so dreadful was also so senseless and pattern-

less. So they impose a pattern to conform to their prejudices."

Thus, for Avanti, the newspaper of the Socialist party, the conviction of Ruby for slaying Oswald clarified little and the paper still waited for "official and powerful America to tell the truth, the whole truth on the dramatic events of November 22."

#### Communists Assail Account

Blunter, the Communist daily Unita observed after the Ruby verdict that Americans were willing to swallow and forget "even the dirtiest scandals."

The Left, of course, sees the "plot" as one by reactionary interests, including the F. B. I., Central Intelligence Agency and the Dallas police, using Oswald and Ruby together to kill the President.

The extreme Right—notably the weekly Specchio, in its April 19 issue—takes the opposite tack: "Communists killed the assassin of Kennedy."

The magazine also asserted that the United States Government was determined to prevent disclosure of Communist involvement, presumably so as not to trouble diplomatic waters.

Even moderate publications have joined in the speculation. The centrist illustrated weekly Tempo (circulation 480,000) of Milan devoted part of six issues between March 14 and April 18 to Thomas G. Buchanan's assertion that there were two assassins involved with rich reactionaries.

#### Skepticism Lingers On

Press interest has abated since the Ruby trial, but public skepticism remains widespread.

Two Americans who live in Rome recently attended a luncheon with six Italians of the communications industry, presumably better-informed than the man in the street. One American said afterward:

"Not one of them believed that President Kennedy had been killed by an undirected psychotic who had been killed himself by another."

### Soviet Ignores Plot

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW.

The Soviet press has not given general currency to the persistent speculation abroad that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a plot.

It has never publicly acknowledged that Oswald spent some time in the Soviet Union.

After the immediate flush of excitement that followed the murder of the President, there has been no concerted effort of the part of newspapers here to represent the assassination as the result of a dark conspiracy instigated by right-wingers because of Mr. Kennedy's efforts to improve the



international climate between East and West.

Communist party propagandists are apparently reconciled to the prevalent view that Oswald carried out the assassination without any accomplice and that the killing of Oswald was the work of one man, Ruby, and not, as Soviet papers hinted at first, staged with the connivance of the Dallas police.

This general press policy, however, has not prevented the occasional reprinting of Western speculation in Soviet newspapers.

#### Lane and Buchanan Quoted

Among those most frequently mentioned are Mark Lane, a New York lawyer, and Thomas G. Buchanan, who is identified as a United States writer and mathematician. They are said to have conducted independent investigations into the circumstances of the assassination.

A lengthy account published by Mr. Buchanan in *l'Express*, a Paris weekly, was reprinted in the Soviet weekly *Za Rubezhom*, a publication of the Soviet journalists union that has a circulation of 300,000 and reprints selected articles culled from the Western press.

The weekly prefaced the Buchanan article with the following editorial note:

"Efforts of American officials and major newspapers to foist on the public the conclusions of the Dallas police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Oswald alone was the murderer of President Kennedy are causing increasing bewilderment, all the more because a number of facts are already known casting doubt on those conclusions."

The Soviet magazine made it clear that the Buchanan report was being reprinted as part of a general Soviet propaganda theme to show the "free world as it really is," meaning a continuing effort to blacken the image of the West.

#### Re-Enactment Is Reported

Trud, the Soviet trade union newspaper, reported yesterday in factual terms the assassination's re-enactment by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Quoting an Associated Press dispatch from Dallas, the Soviet newspaper said investigators had established "beyond doubt" that the bullets that killed Mr. Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas had come from a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

The Trud article, describing the measurement of bullet trajectories, was a straight account without the editorial comment that often embroiders Soviet news reporting. The article concluded:

"The desire of the Warren Commission to solve the problem [of the assassination] with such details is aroused by stubborn rumors that the fatal shots originated from other directions."

#### French Question Story

Special to The New York Times

PARIS.

Few Frenchmen have been able to bring themselves to believe that the assassination of President Kennedy could have been the work of an isolated, perhaps mentally disturbed, individual with a Communist background.

The official version that Oswald acted alone does not suit the logical French mind: There had to be a plot and, because it happened in a city with a large, powerful right and anti-integrationist wing, the plot had to come from that quarter.

The history of French and European assassinations in general is one of plotting not only against a person but also against the regime or state he represents. Political motivation is almost invariably present.

As far as France is concerned, her own President has narrowly escaped two overt assassination attempts and perhaps a dozen planned but unexecuted ones. All of them were meant to be the start of a coup d'état.

#### Most Agree on Plot

It is not strange, therefore, that the Kennedy assassination was seen in the same light. There has been general agreement on this over a wide spectrum of political opinion, with the most vehement rejection of the thesis that the killer was Communist-inspired coming from the Leftist press.

A series of four articles a few months ago in the popular weekly *l'Express* by Thomas G. Buchanan, was consequently read by a receptive audience.

Mr. Buchanan, who has a Leftist background and has been living in Paris for the last few years, has attempted to build up a version of the killing that involved plotting by some six or seven persons including Oswald and members of the Dallas police force.

The first two articles were written in Paris and were based on hypotheses formulated on logic and guesswork rather than on concrete evidence. The two other articles were written after a visit to Dallas. Since then they have been made into a book.

#### Dallas in Low Repute

The French television network has also helped build an image of Dallas as a city of doubtful morals and extremist politics where incidents as terrible as the Kennedy assassination understandably happen. The commentator on a show devoted to Dallas ended it with a statement that he had left Dallas with no desire to return.

From time to time debate breaks out again in the press over the affair, which was deeply felt by the French people. Oswald was pictured not long ago, for example, holding a rifle with a telescopic sight. Others attempted to show that the picture was touched up and the sight added to the original.

The report of the Warren Commission is certain to get considerable publicity here because of the continuing interest in the case. But if its conclusion is that Oswald was the guilty party and acted alone, it is likely to be greeted with wide skepticism.

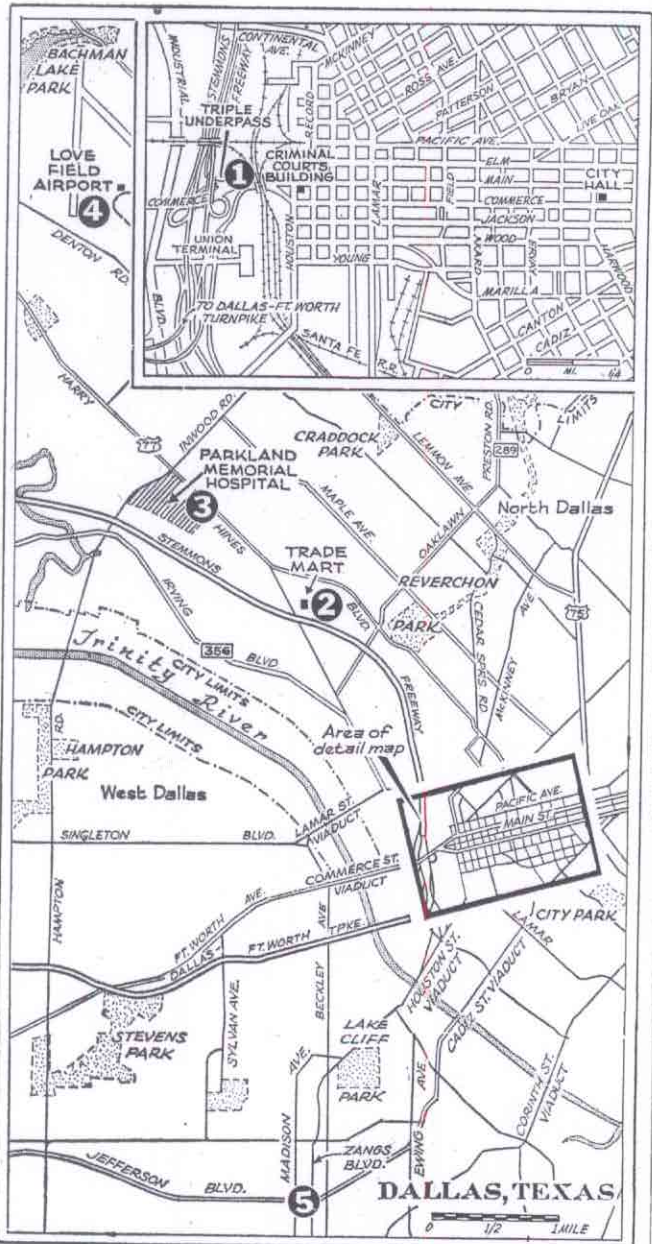
#### Spanish Credulity Strained

Special to The New York Times

MADRID.

The dinner guest prefaces his question to his American hosts with a melancholic Castilian smile through his cigar smoke and then asks quietly: "What about President Kennedy's death? We shall never know the truth or shall we?"

The questioner is not just another newspaper reader bewildered by the Spanish press stories about a "Dallas plot"



The New York Times

June 1, 1964

**ASSASSINATION:** President Kennedy was shot at triple underpass (1) in Dallas. He was on his way to Merchandise Mart (2), where he was scheduled to speak. He was taken to Parkland Hospital (3), where he was pronounced dead. At Love Field (4), his body was flown back to Washington and Lyndon B. Johnson took oath of office as President. Lee H. Oswald was picked up at the Texas Theater (5).

but a diplomat who has served in the United States and in other Western countries.

He is regarded as pro-American and yet he remarks, "It is beyond me how United States public opinion can accept the official story of how President Kennedy was assassinated."

It is difficult to find a Spaniard who does. Several elements appear to contribute to the nearly general incredulity here.

One certainly is open or latent anti-Yankee feeling. A deep-seated distrust for those in power and for the police and lack of experience with democratic institutions may also account for Spanish disbelief in the official American version of what happened in Dallas.

The Spanish press spares no efforts to keep the conspiracy theories alive. Immediately after President Kennedy's death, ABC of Madrid, one of Spain's most important newspapers, flatly accused Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba of having instigated the "magnicide," as

the assassination is frequently called here.

Later Spanish publications picked up virtually all plot rumors that were circulated anywhere abroad, often elaborating on them with fantastic hypotheses.

A typical example was offered recently by Blanco y Negro, a Madrid mass-circulation weekly, in an article by its foreign affairs expert, Vicente Gallego, under the headline, "A Mystery That Over-shadows a Great Country."

#### 'Distrust' for U. S. Noted

Blanco y Negro said that unanswered questions concerning the assassination were "progressively deepening the distrust with which the United States is viewed from abroad." The weekly asked whether the Warren Commission had "met with some obstacle that prevents the disclosure of the whole truth."

The Madrid weekly mentioned as possible villains in the Dallas plot gangsters, oil millionaires, Communists, the police and rightists.



Another widely read magazine, S. P. of Madrid, carried on the cover of a recent issue the flat assertion, "Kennedy's assassin was wearing a uniform."

## Austrians Are Inquisitive

Special to The New York Times

VIENNA.

A book by a London newspaperman, published in Paris, quoted in Vienna and requoted in Prague reportedly contains this passage:

"It should be remembered that three Presidents of the United States have been assassinated in former times by extreme right-wing [sic] militants [Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley], that Roosevelt and Truman were the objects of attempted assassination and that the life of President Kennedy himself has recently been menaced by various attacks . . .

"An extreme rightist organization could recruit one or more crack sharpshooters charged with killing 'the most dangerous Communist agent of the West': John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

The book is said to have been published "about eight months ago." Mr. Kennedy was assassinated six months ago.

The book is "The Fascists and Nazis Today," by Dennis Eisenberg, who is described as a journalist of the London Daily Herald. The book is said to have been published by Editions Albin Michel of Paris.

It is quoted in the April issue of The Democratic Journalist, a monthly review of the Communist-operated International Organization of Journalists, whose headquarters is in Prague. The review is printed in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

### Article Is Attributed

The English edition of Democratic Journalist attributes the article about the book to a Vienna monthly of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters. The title, in the English edition, is "The Neo-Nazi Press Around the World."

The premonitory mention of President Kennedy seems almost incidental, coming nearly at the end of the article, and the second paragraph quoted above is italicized.

Apart from the striking coincidence, this is an extreme example of the indirection that characterizes Communist—for some unknown reason, mainly Czechoslovak—persistence on the theme of rightist conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination.

Although it was Tass and Izvestia that originally set the Communist line, it has been mainly Czechoslovak media that have lately pressed the theme.

### Many Questions Asked

The Austrian press has virtually abandoned its own speculation, but Viennese who have followed the assassination aftermath closely—there are not many—ask more questions than a fairly well-read American can answer.

What, they ask, have the Russians told the Warren Commission about Oswald's two and a half years in the Soviet Union? Why did the Soviet information come in two widely separated installments? Has

the United States been allowed to investigate on the scene in Russia?

Austrians long acquainted with Soviet intelligence methods have no doubt that Oswald was "debriefed" by Russian interrogators on his Marine Corps service.

That, they say, could have led easily to his recruitment by the Soviets—which does not necessarily suggest that he was ever appointed as an assassin.

The big question here is not whether Oswald was a lone assassin but what motivated him.

### Spy Connection Made

Some Viennese wonder if he was an agent before he went to the Soviet Union.

They wonder why the rebellious youth, at 17, enlisted in the Marine Corps. In a neophyte Marxist this looks like an ideological deviation, therefore likely to have had ulterior motivation.

They also ask what moved Oswald to call himself a "shipping export agent" in his first passport application, by what ship he reached the Soviet Union, what the passage cost and who paid for it.

They wonder at the apparent speed of his visa arrangements, and the travel that put him in Moscow so soon after his hardship discharge from the Marine Corps.

They wonder also at Oswald's relative ease of departure from the Soviet Union with a Russian wife and Russian-born child, and also how he was able later to repay the United States.

### U.S. Image Not Hurt

Such questions are not especially damaging to the American image in Vienna. It is assumed among most that the American investigators have most of the answers.

However, the unanswered questions fatter the guess that Oswald returned to the United States as a low-grade Soviet agent, encouraged, vaguely perhaps, to prove his worth to world revolution.

His reported attempts to shoot former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, a rightist, and to infiltrate an anti-Castro group are pointed out.

It may be argued, perhaps with logic, that no responsible Soviet agency would have risked embarrassment by the violent acts of such an unstable personality, considering the possibilities of capture, his connection with an extensive Soviet residence and perhaps incriminating disclosures.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that if secret services were that shy they would recruit few agents.

Maybe Oswald, so one argument puts it, was the pawn of Stalinists who could not care less about the embarrassment of Nikita Khrushchev.

Still, so the speculation goes, if there is evidence that Oswald was a Soviet agent, why has Washington kept it quiet?

The Viennese answer comes easily: Because the United States wants, if at all possible, the pacification of relations with the Soviets, and being unable to prove that Oswald was told to kill, Washington dare not, perhaps even with the lesser proof of his Soviet connections in hand, call Oswald a Communist stooge.

## Poles Blame Reactionaries

Special to The New York Times

WARSAW.

The majority of people in Eastern Europe appear to believe firmly that the assassination of President Kennedy resulted from a plot by "reactionary forces" in the United States.

This was their initial impression from the strange sequence of events in Dallas, unshaken by official American statements naming Oswald as a lone operator.

The impression has been carefully cultivated by the Communist press in its constant effort to present the United States in the worst possible light.

As a general rule, the Eastern European press has not attempted to advance any detailed explanation of its own to support the plot charge. However, any speculation in Western European or American publications along this line has been widely reprinted.

Mark Lane, the New York lawyer who gained attention by his efforts to prove Oswald could not have committed the assassination, is a widely known name in Eastern Europe.

### Delay in Report Scored

In recent weeks a shift of emphasis has been noted. The press is now suggesting that the length of time that has passed without a report from the Warren Commission proves the existence of sinister forces behind the shooting.

An example of this was a dispatch printed recently in the Warsaw newspaper Zycie Warszawa from a correspondent in the United States. Entitled "Kennedy's Murderers," the article said in part:

"So far big American newspapers have found no space and TV stations have found no time to inform public opinion of the doubts growing up in all of Europe—Western and Eastern—in connection with President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

"Millions of readers of 'normal' American papers and millions of TV viewers have no inkling so far that the calls for the truth about President Kennedy's death are heard from so many sides. . . .

### 'The Most Likely Reason'

"The most likely reason the commission is silent is that its members are already convinced that the official version about the assassination of the President disagrees with the most simple results of the investigations.

"For a long time they have probably known that Oswald was not the assassin and that the Dallas affair came of a plot . . .

"The members of the Warren Commission are facing the question of how to tell it to the American public without creating extreme shock and undermining confidence in the authorities . . .

"Soon Warren and his collaborators will have to tell it all. Meanwhile five months have passed from the time when President Kennedy was murdered. The passage of time without the discovery of the truth about the murder becomes a new discredit for America."