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EUROPE SKEPTICAL ON WARREN VIEWS

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Left Tends to Doubt Report, Right to Accept It

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times
 PARIS, Sept. 28 — The doubts of the French public about the official version of President Kennedy's assassination appear to have been reduced only in part by the publication of the Warren report.

Members of the large diplomatic community in Paris, on the other hand, were almost unanimous in their praise of the document, which they said would "end all this foolish talk."

The diplomats may be too optimistic. A sampling of public opinion showed the ordinary Frenchman reluctant to abandon his belief that Mr. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy. As Henri Marque wrote in Paris-Presse L'Intransigeant, the conspiracy thesis attracts Frenchmen because they find it more "logical."

One European diplomat said that Europeans were accustomed to think of assassinations in political terms, as the work of a conspiracy formed by a radical opposition.

'They Want Mystery'

An eminent French lawyer said that he had found all his questions answered by the Warren report.

"But it will not satisfy the gossips in the bistros," he said. "They don't want sober evidence. They want mystery, suspicion and argument."

Both L'Humanité, the official organ of the French Communist party, and Figaro, the conservative morning newspaper, received the report with skepticism.

L'Humanité's headline was "The Real Questions Remain Unanswered."

The Communist party organ asked six questions expressing doubt about the validity of the Warren report, and declared that "the killing of [Lee Harvey] Oswald by Jack Ruby is not explained in a satisfactory manner."

The Communist press here and elsewhere in Europe has been the foremost advocate of the conspiracy theory pinning the murder upon "right-wing interests in the United States."

"Western diplomats hoped that the publication of the report would correct, in time, the intensive effort by Communist propagandists to picture the United States as the home of lawless, right-wing reaction. For these diplomats, the case is now closed."

Non-Communists and anti-Communists, however, retain their skepticism. This was exemplified by the comments of Figaro's New York correspondent, Leo Sauvage.

'A False Hope'

American authorities, he said, hoped that the abundant documentation of the Warren Commission would "silence the skeptics."

"I strongly believe that this is a false hope. This is particularly true," he continued, "because the abundant documentation of the commission does not provide a decisive refutation to the serious criticisms made up to now of the official theory" on the assassination.

The correspondent suggested that the publication of the report "will increase disbelief about the Dallas investigations either by presenting interpretations less believable or by publishing itself affirmations without proof, or, finally, in basing key elements of the accusation on too fragile foundations."

The left-wing newspaper Libération concluded that "it doesn't seem that the big document provides anything new on the case which would finally permit one to have a definite opinion on the Kennedy affair."

The Washington correspondent of the afternoon newspaper Le Monde said readers of the report would either have to accept the report as the truth or believe that thousands of persons had been accomplices in "the greatest governmental mystification of modern times in the West."

Swiss See Confusion

Special to The New York Times
 GENEVA, Sept. 28 — The general impression in Switzerland is that the Warren Commission's report will not remove all doubt that President Kennedy's assassination was the work of one individual.

This impression was expressed today by the widely respected Gazette de Lausanne, which commented in an editorial that "far from clearing up all the obscure points in this lamentable affair, the report adds some confusion."

W. Germans Divided on Report

Special to The New York Times
 BONN, Sept. 28 — It was evident in West Germany today that the Warren Commission's report had not achieved an immediate consensus among its German readers on the motives and circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination. An informal poll evoked the opinion that the report had not closed the case.

A division of opinion was reflected in editorial comment of leading West German newspapers.

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung of Munich said that it was "very strange that in a great nation such a deed could take place in wantonness and without reason."

"This remains the weak point in an otherwise painstakingly prepared report," the newspaper said. "The phrases 'confused by Marxist ideas' and 'hatred of American society' hardly suffice for a profound psychological explanation [of Oswald's motive]."

The independent Hamburg newspaper Die Welt said:

"There was no conspiracy, no plot by American extremists, no plan and no participation by foreign powers. Such suspicions are banned into the realm of phantasy and sensational press reports."

The independent Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung regretted

that even the Warren report could not give final clarity about the motive of the assassination and many details.

"It would be a good thing if the material gathered under Earl Warren's direction were to prove sufficiently convincing to exclude political misuse of the remaining uncertainty," the newspaper said.

The pro-Social Democrat Neue Rhein-Ruhr Zeitung commented:

"The Warren report, which cannot determine a plot, nevertheless leaves behind the bitter impression that this great tragedy with its Wild West criminal flavor, was possible only in Texas."

Red Nations Voice Doubts

Special to The New York Times
 VIENNA, Sept. 28 — Most Communist-bloc media monitored by Radio Free Europe have covered the main conclusion of the Warren Commission report — that President Kennedy's assassin was alone responsible — but some outlets said that the report had not dispelled "doubts and suspicions."

There were references to the rumored possibility of rightist involvement in Lee Harvey Oswald's act, but not the reverse speculation arising from Oswald's leftist background.

The Prague radio said that "despite apparent efforts to edit the statements in such a way as to serve the official theses on the assassination, many witnesses' statements are contradictory."

Prague said the value of the report had been "considerably reduced" by the commission's "absolute inability" to discover Oswald's motive.

The Moscow radio said that "not all secrets have become public. The commission has not dispelled the doubts and suspicions around the Dallas crime."

The Warsaw radio said that the commission had confirmed the "present official thesis" and that it had rejected the theory that Oswald was "a tool of extreme rightist circles."

Politics Colors Italian Views

Special to The New York Times
 ROME, Sept. 28 — Communist and other Left-wing elements of Italy's press expressed doubt today over the validity of the Warren Commission's report, while one Right-wing newspaper termed the assassination "a Communist crime."

As expected, the reaction in Italy was along political lines, with the Left unwilling to concede the basic finding of the report — that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a part of a conspiracy, that is, a Right-wing plot. On the other hand, Right-wing newspapers reflected their disappointment that no traces of a leftist plot were reported.

The conservative Il Tempo of Rome, however, carried on its front-page editorial the headline "A Communist Crime."

Communist reaction as shown by the official party newspaper, L'Unita, on the other hand, was aimed at discrediting the members of the commission — representatives of the business world, the F.B.I., the racists, Goldwater — and casting doubt upon the validity of the key conclusions drawn by the commission.

Soviet 'Suspicious'

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The Warren Commission's report failed to remove "all doubts and suspicions" about the assassination of President Kennedy, the official press agency Tass reported today.

"Apparently not everything has become clear," it said in a dispatch from Washington. It was published in Pravda, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party.