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GUILT? NONSENSE

British Writer Defends Dallas

(The author of this article is a British columnist and broadcaster, who has worked in the United States as well as Europe. His residence is in London.)

By PETER GRAIG RAYMOND

It is two years since I was last in Dallas. A great deal can happen in two years. Maybe the results of three decades of work can be scuttled. And a whole population drop out of sight into the pit. Perhaps the people I met are dead. The writers and artists I met have all gone dumb. Maybe the business area has disappeared into thin air.

Because, simply, I don't recognize Dallas from what I hear and see today. On television screens in Washington and New York, and now here in England, I see queues of penitent Dallas citizens taking their turn before the world's cameras and microphones. And all, instantly, donning hairshirts, sandals and eating the cold, sour pasta of self-incrimination.

THERE IS a Constitutional paragraph against self-incrimination, remember?

And the doctrine of Original Sin is not one which all of us profess.

Community guilt? What nonsense is this? Is the whole population of Big D guilty because of the President assassination? Every man, woman and child "shamed" by the panic chaos at Police Headquarters?

Let's see this in reality. One man shot President Kennedy. Rightist, racist or rinderpest . . . just one man. And, for sure, one man murdered Lee Oswald.

MAY WE SEE that word in italics, please? *One.* And, just to make the point, in bold capitals: **ONE.**

Not the whole community of Dallas.

I didn't leave Dallas from my first visit — or my last — filled with dewy-eyed wonder. I found it had all the faults, vices, lacks, crimes and rottenness of any major city. I could spend the next thousand words recounting your evils — in the same terms as I could describe Washington, New York, Toronto, London, Paris and Rome.

You have some unique sin, all your own?

I failed to discover it.

AND I FOUND many great things, too. Things achieved, and things potential. I will never wear a ten-gallon hat or sing praises, but I can see many, many achievements in Dallas of which any city can be proud. And I met men and women in Dallas whom I would like as associates and friends.

Where, then, is this shameful, guilty, sinful Dallas I keep seeing and reading about?

Where, then, is this shameful, at being big . . . being sucessful . . . being rich? I saw poor folk in Dallas, too. And medium-rich people earning decent salaries. And the rich. Without them there would be no Dallas.

I'M USED TO this antirich feeling in socialist countries. In Britain's "Let's all sink together" Welfare State, for example. But if the Dallas rich start trying to hide their success, cloak their affluence . . . where do we go next?

America is the free world's leader. Because, in America, two things have happened. It was the first country built on ideas, on ideals. The first. And it showed the world that men could build their dreams by accepting challenge, incentive, responsibility.

Freedom, in fact.

WHEN THESE condemning columnists and revengeful reporters use the epithet 'affluence', what they are really attacking is freedom. Without the freedom to think, work, achieve —there is no freedom.

Dallas always personified to me a man's belief in his own ability, his own responsible achievement.

Don't let the envious socialists use this tragedy as an excuse to suck blood from success. In numerous columns, in lectures and on TV, I have tried to show how the innocent socialist is a far greater danger than any Communist or even racist. We can all recognize the racist instantly—so his danger is immunized by our own sense. The Communist, too, is obvious. Ten minutes in Russia or even East Berlin and the failure of communism is manifest.

BUT THE SOFT, sweet tongue of socialism is a heady danger. It promises help, care, relaxation, euphoria . . . a crutch to take away all our responsibilities. Big Daddy Government will index us all, take our money, and look after us—as it thinks best.

There are men foolish enough to part with freedom in exchange for this mouthwash. Britain's doctors did—and have lived to bemoan their fate. But I never expected this thinking to make inroads in — of all places—Dallas, Texas.

And by the Texans themselves ? Ashamed of yourselves? Guilty as a community? This trauma has penetrated your materialist, affluent souls?

I LAST SAW the word 'materialist' on a big, red and gold banner overlooking Brandenberger Tor in Berlin. There it was fine — a typical Communist insult thrown at the free world. If the Hilton Hotel where I stay in West Berlin is materialist, and the ruins of East Berlin are the good life . . . well, count me in with the materialists.

Nothing good ever came out of poverty except the thrust upward.

Dallas has a great deal of materialism — successful business, men who have built their lives and their community, vast buildings and great stores (Or is it just singular, "store"?). That materialism is the living sign of the "thrust upwards" which turned our world of jungle into a world of greatness.

I PREFER skyscrapers to mud huts. Don't you?

This article is written by a man who has only visited your town, and liked it. If I lived there, I would attack its faults and try to have a hand in achieving a better-yet Dallas. But I would not be whinning to the world's reporters of my feeling of shame and sin.

A community can benefit and suffer from one man's action.

It cannot take credit for that man—or blame.

In this very personal area, we are—indeed—islands unto ourselves.

DALLAS WAS a great, thriving city with people ranging from great to terrible in it. Dallas was that on the morning of Nov. 22. Terrible as was the crime committed that day, Dallas was no less—and its peoples no less—the hour afterwards.

Confession may be good for the soul. But be sure you are confessing your own faults — not those of some other man. And at last count I thought there were 679,684 folks in Dallas, according to the 1960 census.

Two men at least were guilty of murder. A good many more are guilty of the thinking and speaking which ferments hatred and violence.

BUT SUBTRACT this number from the Dallas population. And the figure you have left is a vast, vast majority. Who are not guilty, not shamed, not laid out on the psychiatrist's couch of self-incrimination.

Before you next appear on some candid camera, try remembering as I do the huge majority of Dallas as well as the tiny segment o fextremism.

Guilt by association is nonsense. Guilt by accepting the outside world's hysteria is worse. And 679,684 confessions are just 679,682 too many.

★

MUCH SEEN AT STAKE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg, R-Wis., said Sunday the presidential commission investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy "must not be a whitewash operation."

"There is far too much at stake, and implications as to what have taken place are too deep to gloss over," he said in an interview recorded for California radio stations.

Schadeberg, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said the commission should probe into the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin, met his wife at Minsk, the location of espionage training center of the Soviet Union.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

Cuba Broils as Mexicans Seek Answers on Oswald

By DAVID WEBER
Special to The News

MEXICO CITY—Relations between Cuba and Mexico became strained as never before as a totally unexpected result of the late President John F. Kennedy's death.

The tension was over the questioning of a Mexican secretary in the Cuban consulate here the day after the tragedy in Dallas. Mrs. Silvia Duran was picked up and interrogated at length about Kennedy's presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, who had gone to the consulate in late September.

The Cuban foreign office in Havana issued a furious protest.

THE ARREST, it said in a formal note, was a "flagrant complicity of Mexican police and those who perfidiously intended to involve our country with the despicable crime." Mrs. Duran, said the protest, "was subjected to violent and coercive interrogation, undignified treatment, dastardly insinuations and physical violence."

This was strong language, but nothing to what followed. "Mexican police," said the note, "seem to be involved with the plan of U.S. reactionaries who planned the assassination."

What Mexicans could not stomach, however, was the complaint that Mrs. Duran's arrest "reflected a complete ignorance of the minimum gurantees all officers and employes enjoy in any consular office."

FOREIGN MINISTER Manuel Tello, just back from Washington where he had been Mexico's official representative at the Kennedy funeral, looked over the note and snapped: "Unacceptable."

He ordered the Mexican ambassador in Cuba to reject it. "We are perfectly willing to consider the protest," he said, "provided its language is in keeping with diplomatic protocol."

He told reporters that Mrs. Duran, as a Mexican, could enjoy no diplomatic immunity. "She is at all times subject to Mexican jurisdiction."

FROM THEIR questioning of Mrs. Duran, Mexican police learned that Oswald, when told his transit visa to Cuba would take ten or 12 days, flew into a rage and walked out, slamming the door behind him. He had sought the visa because he said he planned to go to Russia via Cuba.

Checking border entry lists, authorities confirmed that Oswald had come to Mexico on Sept. 26, apparently as a hitchhiker in a car with U.S. tourists. He tried to get his Cuban visa the next day, and on Sept. 28 went to the Russian consulate. Again, he left in disgust when he was told it would take from four to five months. Nobody knows what he did for the rest of the week he spent in Mexico. He checked back through the border at Nuevo Laredo on Oct. 3.

FIDEL CASTRO took a dangerous risk in popping off about the arrest of Mrs. Duran. Mexico, for him, is the most valuable of the five Latin American countries still on speaking terms. If relations should break, it would mean the end of the twice-weekly "lifeline" flights that Castro has to the western world. The Cubana de Aviacion plane that links Havana and Mexico City carries hundreds of Communist leaders and Latin American students; it hauls precious cargoes of machinery and automobile parts to keep the economy of Cuba functioning.

Despite great pressure, Mexico has stubbornly maintained relations with Castro, on grounds that to do otherwise would be to go against its traditional policy of nonintervention.

BUT IT IS NOT fond of Castro and what he stands for. Every time the Cubana plane comes in, Mexican authorities make things a little rougher for the passengers. They have to wait longer, they have to go through more red tape, their luggage is searched more carefully for propaganda, they are photographed for police files.

Even bona fide travelers, such as journalists and diplomats, are given a bad time on their return to Mexico from Cuba. When a Canadian government television producer protested that it shouldn't take three hours to stamp his passport, an immigration man looked at him and said: "That's what you get for going to Cuba."

FBI Obtains 6 Letters by Oswald, Papers Say

NEW YORK (AP)—The FBI has obtained a series of letters written by the late Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, two New York newspapers reported Sunday.

The Times said Vincent Theodore Lee, 36, of New York, chairman of the committee which is sympathetic to Premier Fidel Castro, released copies of six letters from Oswald. The originals, Lee said, were turned over to the FBI.

Lee said they showed that Oswald had set himself up as its New Orleans representative without sanction of the national office, according to the Times.

The Journal-American, in a copyrighted story, said the FBI had found letters from Lee in Oswald's effects, but would not discuss them.

The Times said Lee stated he did not recall answering any of Oswald's letters, but that his standard reply to such inquiries was a "cordial" letter, advising the would-be representative to go a post office box and "not go around shooting off your mouth where you work or at home so that you lose your job."

Oswald's first letter, reportedly written late last April from Dallas, reported he had passed out "Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets," wearing a homemade placard reading, "Hands Off Cuba, Viva Fidel." He asked for more pamphlets. Lee said he didn't know where Oswald got his original pamphlets.

The second letter, dated May 26, reported Oswald had moved to New Orleans and asked for formal membership in the committee. He said he was thinking about forming a committee branch and was considering renting a $30-a-month office at his own expense.

The third letter, the first one addressed "Dear Mr. Lee," said he had "jumped the gun on the charter business," and had printed 2,000 circulars and a membership blank of his own devising. He said he would charge $1 a month dues, but offered to forward $5 to the national committee for every member who paid five months' dues in any year.

In a fourth letter, on Aug. 1, Oswald said he had rented an office, but it was closed three days later on the landlord's claim that it had to be remodeled.

A street demonstration, Oswald wrote, had resulted in an attack by some anti-Castro Cuban exiles and to his being "officially cautioned by the police." There was no elaboration.

The fifth letter, dated Aug. 12, reported he had been fined $10 for the "incident," but that he thought the press and television coverage would be good for the committee.

In the sixth letter, dated Aug. 17, Oswald reported he had been interviewed on television, resulting in a flood of calls and invitations to debate.

"You can, I think, be happy with the developing situation here in New Orleans," Oswald wrote.

Carr Makes Wise Decision In Delaying State Inquiry

By JOHN MASHEK
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — The decision by Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr to postpone the state court of inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination was a wise one.

Carr made the decision after meeting with Justice Department officials and Chief Justice Earl Warren, head of the presidential commission investigating the assassination.

To start a state court of inquiry at this time or some time before the presidential commission completes its work could result in duplication of effort, unnecessary testimony and general overlapping.

AND SINCE the files of the Dallas police and state law agencies are already in the hands of the FBI for eventual submission to the presidential commission, there is little need for a simultaneous state probe.

The decision by Carr to defer to the presidential commission should not be taken as a sign of differences between the state and federal government over the handling of the probe. In fact, mutual cooperation has been applauded by Carr, Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach and Warren.

Carr is certainly interested in seeing that state law officials and the Dallas police department get fair treatment in the investigation.

Carr indicated the chief justice recognized this interest of the state by inviting him to any hearings of the commission that might be called.

CARR SAID his decision was not influenced by the White House and insisted no one had asked him to call off the court of inquiry.

At the same time, Carr left the door open to the convening of a court at a later date and after the commission completes its work, that possibility seems rather remote, however.

The key to the investigation—the FBI report on the facts, the tracking down of the rumors and the presentation of the evidence—is due to hit President Johnson's desk over the weekend.

While he could make the report public, Johnson figures to deliver the report to the commission and let it handle disclosures to the press. The commission will have to decide whether it will release the report before or after it takes testimony.

THE COMMISSION has already asked for subpoena power. Any testimony will undoubtedly be taken in closed sessions and then released.

Leaks on the report already indicate it will disclose no alarming aspects to the case. The bureau will say Lee Harvey Oswald acted as a 'oner and there was no connection between Oswald and Jack Ruby.

The presidential commission would do the country a great service by acting as quickly as possible on the report and any follow-up evidence that is required.

A complete public disclosure will put to rest any of the rumors that have circulated about the assassination. Only the report by the commission can perform that service.

AT GUN RANGE

Oswald Practicing Told

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

Two gun enthusiasts told The Dallas News Sunday night they were certain that Lee Harvey Oswald was the arrogant, sullen rifleman who practiced at the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie on several occasions before the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22.

Both said, "Other people were with him."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation would make no comment on the two witnesses' reports Sunday night, but said a box full of expended cartridges collected at the gun range had been sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington.

"There's no doubt it was Oswald," said 34-year-old Howard Price of 1127 Rice, Grand Prairie, a machinist who recalled seeing Oswald at the range "on several occasions."

Price said he wasn't employed by the Sportsdrome, but "just helped out once in a while" for owners Floyd and Virginia Davis. The range is about one-half mile east of Grand Prairie on U.S. Highway 80.

Price said that on one night—either Nov. 9 or Nov. 10—Oswald drove in alone in a battered old car, black, probably a Ford or Chevrolet.

"He asked me if he could shoot," Price said. "I was ready to leave—it was about 7 p.m.—but I said all right and went on down to the shooting bench with him. He asked me to help him sight the scope."

Price said the telescopic sight on the gun Oswald was firing that evening was "one of the clearest I've ever looked through." He said Oswald said to him: "Did you ever see a clearer one?"

As to prior reports that Oswald could not drive an automobile, Price grunted: "Well, he certainly didn't walk down there that night."

Price said he saw Oswald again Nov. 17—the Sunday before Kennedy was slain.

Price said Oswald fired from the No. 8 place—there are only nine on the range—and added that he noticed "somebody, I don't know if it was man or woman," pass a wrapped-up rifle over the 5-foot-high fence to Oswald.

Shooting alongside Oswald that Sunday was 59-year-old Garland G. Slack, a heating engineer who lives at 4130 DeLee.

"I'd know that face anywhere," Slack said Sunday night. "I can't remember phone numbers or names, but faces I do—and it was Oswald."

Slack said Oswald made him mad by firing at his target as well as his own.

Slack said Oswald was shooting rapid-fire at three different targets, "and I think he centered them all. It made me mad when he shot at mine though and I ran in and raised hell with Floyd (the range owner) about it."

A man was with Oswald that Sunday, Slack said. "He was 25 years old or less, tall and dark haired. I remember his shoes were real big—boy, he had big feet—and the shoes turned up like the dwarfs' in Snow White.

"One reason I remember him (the other man) so well," Slack went on, "was that he kept kicking the stand where I was shooting."

Slack said Oswald shot for an hour or more and the two men left in an old, "desert sand" colored auto—at least 10 years old.

He noticed again, Slack said, "because they jumped in and took off like crazy boys do—left a bunch of flying dust."

Slack said Oswald had three different guns, including one wrapped in "rags or something." He said the guns were passed over the fence to Oswald.

Dallas Hates Communism

To The Dallas News:

Is it wrong to hate socialism-communism? The key to the answer is whether or not socialism-communism is evil.

I am sure that literally thousands of Texans and millions of Americans, if they had the opportunity to be heard, would join the citizens of Dallas and express the same bitter hatred for socialism-communism and would proudly join the citizens of Dallas in opposing all those who have promoted and subsidized this atheistic philosophy. If the citizens of Dallas are to be condemned for this hatred, for the sake of consistency, all freedom-loving people who share this animosity for socialism-communism should also be condemned. It is my prayer that Dallas, Texas, will continue to be the symbol of resistance against the forces of evil.

NANCY C. FILLMORE.
2402 Farington St., Wichita Falls, Texas.

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FBI Report Sent To Warren Group

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Justice Department Monday night sent the FBI's report on the assassination of President Kennedy to the 7-member commission established to investigate the tragedy.

The report went directly to the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, rather than to the White House for forwarding.

The Justice Department's announcement said the FBI's investigation is continuing and further facts uncovered will be reported to the commission. The blue-ribbon panel was set up by Johnson last week.

The Warren commission has requested that the report be kept secret until the group has reviewed it and taken whatever action it may feel appropriate.

However, it was learned that the report establishes beyond a doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald was guilty of the assassination.

It also concluded that both Oswald and the man who shot him, Jack Ruby, acted as individuals, not as part of a conspiracy with others or among themselves.

Sources said the FBI report showed that Oswald's fingerprints were found on paper in which the gun used to kill the President had been wrapped.

The wrapping paper Oswald had used to carry the 6.5 mm Mannlicher Carcano bolt action rifle into the Texas Book Depository was found near the window from which the fatal shots were fired at President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22.

Assassin's Rifle Held 4th Bullet

Lee Harvey Oswald shoved a fourth bullet into the chamber of his mail-order rifle after he fired three shots into President Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, an investigator said Monday.

"There was a live round in the firing chamber when officers picked up the rifle," he said.

Officers found the weapon in the Texas School Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston. They said Oswald left it there after he opened fire on the Kennedy motorcade from a 6th-floor window.

"We don't know what was in Oswald's mind," the investigator said. "We can only speculate on his reason for working the bolt and putting a fourth bullet in the firing chamber.

"It's possible he intended to shoot again at President Kennedy or the governor . . . or maybe at Jacqueline Kennedy . . . but found the car out of range. After President Kennedy and Connally were hit, the driver took off at high speed.

"Or it may be that Oswald intended to use his rifle to shoot his way out of the building if the need arose, although I doubt it."

Oswald is thought to have walked from the downtown building and gone to his Oak Cliff room, where he got a jacket and a pistol. Officers say he used the pistol to kill Patrolman J. D. Tippit minutes later.

"We haven't been able to determine where Oswald was going," the investigator said. "He wouldn't tell us when we questioned him before Jack Ruby shot him. But we're convinced he didn't plan to return to the Oak Cliff room or to the Irving home where his wife and children lived.

"It wasn't cool enough at the time for Oswald to need the jacket. He may have put it on to change his appearance. But it's more likely he thought he would need it at night. It's my guess he planned to get into Mexico and from there to Cuba."

Belli Takes Ruby's Case

By CARL FREUND

Melvin Belli, a flamboyant San Francisco attorney known as the "King of Torts" because of his big verdicts in damage suits, Tuesday became the chief defense lawyer for Jack Ruby.

Belli agreed to defend Ruby after conferring with the strip-tease club owner in his county jail cell.

Ruby has been held without bond on a murder charge since he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the 24-year-old Communist worker accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

Another California lawyer, Sam S. Brody of Los Angeles, and an East Texas attorney, J. H. Tonahill of Jasper, will team with Belli in defending Ruby. They will work with Tom Howard, a Dallas lawyer who has represented the slayer.

Wearing cowboy-style boots and a fur-collared overcoat, Belli discussed defense strategy in an informal press conference here.

The lawyer said:

—There will be no change in defense plans to enter a plea of temporary insanity.

—Defense lawyers will arrange for at least one psychiatrist to examine Ruby "very shortly."

—He anticipates he will be ready to defend Ruby at a Feb. 3 hearing in Criminal District Court No. 3.

—The defense will not try to transfer the case to another county unless attempts to get a jury here prove futile.

Belli said Earl Ruby of Detroit, Mich., a brother of the slayer, contacted him "five or six days ago" about entering the case.

Asked who would pay the fees of the new lawyers, Belli declined to answer.

Groups sympathetic to Ruby have started fund-raising campaigns in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., Miami, Fla., Chicago, Ill., and other cities.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade has announced he will seek the death penalty for Ruby.

Asked whether he would seek to have Ruby's trial moved to another county, Belli replied:

"No, not unless we try to get a jury here and fail. I think the people of Dallas are fair and I don't think they've seen any more on television than the people in other areas."

Millions of television viewers saw Ruby step forward and fire a shot into Oswald as officers led the Marxist through the City Hall basement.

Belli chose his words carefully. He noted a State Bar grievance committee had cautioned Howard about public statements.

Brody said he and Belli have been associated in numerous cases. Tonahill, a former director of the State Bar, said he and Belli have also worked together.

Belli said a movie based on his career will appear under the title of "King of Torts."

When Judge Joe B. Brown calls Ruby's case for trial, defense attorneys are expected to ask for a separate sanity hearing. If a jury rules him sane, he could then renew the insanity plea at his murder trial.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Melvin Belli . . . "King of Torts."

Oswald's Attempts To Drive Recalled

Lee Harvey Oswald had been trying to learn to drive a car during the period just prior to his arrest for killing President John F. Kennedy and Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit.

But he never did master the steering wheel. On fatal Nov. 22, he had to resort to a Dallas Transit Co. bus for getaway-car purposes.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving Russian teacher who befriended Oswald's Russian wife, told The News Tuesday that she gave Oswald a couple of driving lessons on a vacant lot.

"He wasn't familiar with the use of the wheel. When he turned corners, he always turned too far," she said.

She said Oswald phoned the Irving residence to tell his wife that he had gone to a Department of Public Safety station to try to get a learner's permit Nov. 16—six days before the President was slain.

Mrs. Paine said she understood that Oswald failed to get the permit because the station was crowded and closed before he could make his application.

Oswald, who lived at an Oak Cliff rooming house during the week but visited his family in Irving on weekends, failed to come to Irving that particular weekend.

Mrs. Paine said she had the feeling that Oswald's wife had perhaps asked him not to come that weekend. He'd spent a long Veterans Day weekend in Irving the week before.

Mrs. Paine's impression was that the wife feared her husband would wear thin his welcome and requested him not to come.

Mrs. Paine said that it was on two earlier weekends that she had given Oswald driving lessons.

She said he was making normal progress but hadn't learned to drive.

Mrs. Paine's remarks seemed to punctuate with question marks those reports of Oswald being seen several places driving a car.

The Irving woman said she certainly wouldn't have loaned her car to Oswald. And she said she'd never heard him mention any friends who might have provided him with a car.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Harrison Salisbury . . . "My guess is that the assassination was a 1-man operation."

Speculation On Oswald Discounted

It's improbable that the Russians would have trusted erratic Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald to act as an agent for them, said New York Times Russian expert Harrison Salisbury Tuesday.

He discounted rumors that portray turncoat Oswald as a Russian agent. "It's impossible to see how President Kennedy's death would have been to Russia's advantage," he said.

Khrushchev most assuredly regretted Kennedy's death, he said. "The assassination affected Khrushchev's own political situation in the Communist world. Khrushchev had based his whole theory of international politics on the idea of negotiation between Communist powers and the West.

"If President Lyndon Johnson proves to be a man who won't negotiate, then Khrushchev is in trouble at home."

Salisbury, 55, who spent years reporting from behind the Iron Curtain, is presently directing Times coverage of Dallas violence.

The writer was not in Dallas Tuesday as a correspondent, however. He was here to lecture on the Sino-Soviet ideological split in a Community Course talk at Southern Methodist University Tuesday night.

He told reporters in Braniff's 707 Room at Dallas Love Field that the Russian-Chinese rift goes beyond politics. He noted a deep-seated dislike between the two peoples—a racial dislike and a personal dislike.

Could Oswald have been an agent of the warlike Chinese?

"The Russian security forces assume automatically that anyone they're dealing with is likely to be a double agent. They are reluctant to utilize a foreigner beyond extracting any information he might have.

"The Chinese are similarly leery. They are very skeptical people. It's unlikely they would have trusted Oswald. And there's no evidence that he had any contact with the Chinese."

Could Oswald have worked for the Cubans?

"There, I don't know. They are very erratic themselves at times. However, I haven't seen any indication that the Cubans were any more interested in this man than anyone else.

"The unfriendly treatment he reportedly received at their hands in Mexico City may have been what set him off in his final frenzy.

"My guess is that the assassination was a 1-man operation."

Case Against Oswald Firmed; Rankin Named Probe Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Brown threads caught on an assassin's rifle helped to weave what the FBI considers a conclusive case against Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone slayer of President John F. Kennedy.

Government sources disclosed Tuesday, that the threads, identified as from Oswald's shirt, were found snagged in the mechanism of the Italian-made carbine which also bore his palm print.

Meantime the President's bipartisan investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren began its analysis of the still-secret, five-volume FBI report on the Nov. 22 assassination in Dallas.

The commission also:

—Won from Congress the power to force witnesses to testify against their will, under immunity from self-incrimination. The House voted unanimously for the extraordinary subpoena power, as the Senate did Monday.

—Appointed J. Lee Rankin, former solicitor general of the United States, to be its general counsel for the top-level inquiry. Rankin is a Republican lawyer from Nebraska now practicing in New York. He was a Justice Department appointee of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953 and became solicitor general in 1956.

—Announced that the contents of the FBI's exhaustive report will not be made public formally until after the commission has studied it, but said a "preliminary statement" then would be made by Warren and his six colleagues.

(In Chicago, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., a member of the commission, said the evidence in the FBI report will not be made public until after the trial of Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby.)

This disappointed some investigative officials who had hoped to dispel, by prompt and full disclosure of the FBI findings, the murk of rumor and unverified report which has welled up as the aftermath to a national tragedy.

But key bits and pieces of the massive report continued to leak out anyway, and all tended to confirm what is known to be the conclusion of the FBI and the cooperating state, federal and local authorities:

That Oswald, 24-year-old ex-marine and embittered Marxist, was the solitary and unaided assassin; and that Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald in the Dallas police garage two days later, had no connection with Oswald or his deadly plan.

Among the strongest pieces of evidence, government sources said, are the threads of cloth, the palm print, and some latent finger prints which were lifted by FBI technicians from wrapping paper which hid the bolt-action carbine when it was carried into the Dallas text book depository building where Oswald worked.

The weapon with its tell-tale threads and the wrapping paper were found in the sixth-floor room from which three shots were fired at the presidential car. Two struck and killed Kennedy, one seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Oswald claimed he changed clothes in his rented room when he left the depository, just after the assassination. But the FBI's laboratory and other tests showed that the fragments came from the shirt he was wearing when arrested, officials said.

Informants emphasized that the FBI investigation does not flatly declare Oswald guilty. Like all other FBI investigative reports, it simply recites in detail the known facts and circumstances, but these all are said to point to the resentful Oswald to whom the Russians refused citizenship.

Two of the volumes are text, largely narrative. Each is half an inch thick. Three more volumes contain exhibits, copies of documents, and diagrams.

The report is not considered complete, nevertheless. Scores of FBI agents still are working on the case, and supplementary reports are expected from time to time as new leads are run down and belated information checked out.

This was believed to account for the decision to keep the report secret; the commission of distinguished citizens and lawmakers was created by President Johnson to assure the nation that all facts are known which can be known. If a premature report were issued which required later revision, public confidence in the findings would be damaged.

The joint resolution giving the commission sweeping subpoena powers swept through the House with rare dispatch. Introduced Monday, it was ready for Johnson's signature Tuesday. The House sponsors were Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Rep. Ford, members of the Warren commission.

An identical bill, passed Monday by the Senate, was introduced by two other commission members, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga. The other two members of the commission are John J. McCloy, former World Bank president, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Police Told Oswald, Ruby Seen in Waco

Central Texas Bureau of The News

WACO, Texas — Police officials in Waco said Tuesday that officers had investigated a report soon after the assassination of President Kennedy that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby had been seen in Waco together before the crime.

No one connected with the investigation would comment for publication, although they made it plain they placed no credence in the report.

It came from a woman who owns real estate in a part of Waco near the Brazos River.

She told officers that about Nov. 27 she had rented a room to a man she believed to be Lee Oswald. He used it for several weeks, then one day another man came to take him back to Dallas in a car; the second man, she thinks, was Ruby.

The Waco Police Chief said, "All I can tell you is that a woman did talk to me on that subject. I called in an FBI agent and turned the matter over to him."

The woman making the report said she had danced with the man she believes is Oswald at a Waco Latin-American annual festival. It was held during the period that Oswald is known to have been in New Orleans; one of the factors, apparently, that caused investigators to be skeptical of the woman's report.

Further Oswald Tie To Range Revealed

Officers have additional evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald tested his mail-order rifle at a Grand Prairie firing range shortly before President Kennedy was killed, an investigator said Tuesday.

He said a man who knew Oswald stated he drove the 24-year-old suspect to the range area.

Marksmen who used the range earlier had identified Oswald from pictures shown them by officers. They described him as a "crack shot" who put his bullets into the target bullseye.

Sheriff Bill Decker's deputies said earlier that Oswald kept his rifle wrapped in a blanket in the garage of an Irving home where his wife and children lived.

In another development Tuesday, Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he planned to put a "secret" tag on a report from Dallas police.

The report will come from police department officials who investigated to determine how Jack Ruby got into the City Hall basement where he shot Oswald to death. Officers say they expect to deliver the report to Wade late this week.

Wade said

"I don't anticipate we will make the report public any time soon. For one thing, I anticipate it will be rather bulky and we will need time to study it.

"And, since it will involve matters which will figure in Ruby's murder trial, we will probably refuse to discuss the contents before that time."

Books for Everyone
On Your Gift List!
Reviewed in the
CHRISTMAS
BOOK SECTION
Coming Sunday

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD
FINAL EDITION
CONTINUOUSLY PUBLISHED FOR 87 YEARS THE TIMES 1876 THE HERALD 1886 CONSOLIDATED 1888
87th Year—No. 292 DALLAS, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1963 Telephones— Classified, RI8-1414, Other Depts., RI7-4355 3 Parts Price Five Cents

JFK Ambushed in Dallas

PRESIDENT DEAD, CONNALLY SHOT

Johnson Assumes Office

President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by a sniper's bullet in Dallas Friday.

He died at 1 p.m. in Parkland Hospital—31 minutes after an ambush bullet struck his head near Houston and Elm.

Gov. John Connally, riding at his side in the open convertible, was shot in the back. He was in surgery in mid-afternoon. His condition was serious.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who now assumes the presidency, was quickly whisked from the hospital by secret service agents.

No announcement was immediately made as to when he would take the oath of office.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States by U.S. Dist. Judge Sarah T. Hughes aboard the presidential jet at Love Field.

Shortly before 3 p.m., Mr. Johnson raised his right hand and said: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Johnson was to leave immediately after for Washington.

The President was waving to sidewalk throngs near the Triple Underpass when gunfire erupted—apparently from the Schoolbook Depository building at 411 Elm.

He clutched his chest and fell into his wife's arms.

Gov. Connally was shot in the back. He fell to the floor at his wife's feet. The two wives, sobbing, huddled over their husbands.

Photographer Bob Jackson of The Times Herald heard one shot and then two more rapid shots. From his vantage point in an open convertible, the eighth car in the procession, Jackson saw two men peering from the building window on the fifth floor.

They were looking directly above their heads.

Jackson saw a rifle being drawn back into a sixth floor window.

It disappeared quickly and he saw no more. The stock appeared to be dark brown, Jackson said.

Secret Service agents ordered the motorcade to proceed at high speed to Parkland Hospital.

President Kennedy, still cradled in his wife's arms, was rushed to emergency. Blood transfusions of B positive blood were administered.

Shortly before 1 p.m. two Catholic priests entered emergency. Several minutes later they emerged and announced the President was dead.

White House assistant press secretary Malcolm Kilduff said at 1:30 p.m.:

—Staff Photo by William Allen

This picture was taken at Love Field on the President's arrival.

"President John F. Kennedy died at approximately 1 o'clock Central Standard Time. He died of a gunshot wound in the brain."

Mr. Kilduff said Gov. Connally was hit once in the left side and once in the wrist. Vice President Johnson escaped injury.

An Oneal Funeral Home hearse took the President's body from Parkland Hospital at 2:08 p.m. His body was to be flown to Washington.

Mrs. Kennedy left Parkland Hospital surrounded by police officers shortly after the body of her husband was placed in the hearse. She spoke briefly to an Air Force officer and then left in the hearse.

Gov. Connally's Austin office, in contact with Parkland Hospital by a "hot line," reported the governor's condition at 1:41 p.m. as "serious."

Press secretary George Christian said the governor was hit in the right chest, front and back; had a fracture of the radius and a minor leg wound.

He said X-rays were just taken and the governor was prepared for surgery.

"All the vital signs are good — pulse normal, blood pressure good, color good. He is in great pain but calm and has been conscious the whole time," Christian reported.

As FBI Director J. Edgar Hoovered ordered Dallas FBI men into the extensive search for the assassin, investigators reported finding the rifle thought to have fired the fatal shots.

The gun, described as a high-powered World War II surplus weapon with a telescopic sight, was uncovered in the northwest corner of the sixth floor of the book depository building.

The weapon with a shell still in it was found half hidden under stacks of school and religious books.

In front of an open window, Police Sgt. Jerry Hill said, three expended rifle shells were discovered. By the window were remnants of fried chicken.

LYNDON JOHNSON
Succeeds Kennedy

A wall of book boxes had been erected and three boxes in front of the window were believed to have been used by the sniper to steady his aim.

There were unconfirmed reports that a Secret Service agent was also killed by gunfire.

A spokesman at the Secret Service headquarters at Dallas said could not confirm or deny the report.

"All I've heard," he told newsmen, "is the same reports you've heard."

Sheriff Bill Decker reported his investigators had picked up two eye-witnesses to the shooting who had seen a man with a rifle.

"I couldn't question them here on the street. They claim they can identify the person with the rifle if they see him," the sheriff said.

Squad cars and motorcycles with sirens wailing sped through the downtown Dallas area moments after the shooting as all available officers were pressed into service. More than 100 patrolmen and detectives arrived to search the book building and surrounding structures.

Firemen joined the search of the building, using hook-and-ladder fire trucks to upper floors to aid in the search with high-powered spotlights.

At 2:30 p.m. the search of the building was completed.

Witnesses standing on a balcony at the court-

See ASSASSINATION on Page 19

★ ASSASSINATION

Continued From Page 1

house gave this account of what they saw:

The motorcade had just turned into Houston Street from Main Street when a shot rang out. Pigeons flew up from the street. Then, two more shots rang out and Mr. Kennedy fell to the floor of the car.

Deputy Police Chief Ray Lunday, leading the procession through Dallas, said he thought the shots were fired as the President's car neared the Triple Underpass.

Police issued a pickup order for an unknown white male, about 30, slender, 5-10, 165 pounds, armed with a .30 caliber rifle.

Police swarmed the book depository as the stunned crowd of persons watching the downtown parade watched.

The President was rushed to Parkland Hospital.

Sgt. G. D. Hensley, police dispatcher, directed all available police units to the downtown area near the western edge of downtown Dallas.

The Presidential convoy cut off its route and sped at high speed immediately toward Parkland Hospital where doctors were ordered to stand by.

The motorcade, originally set to turn off Industrial by the Trade Mart, sped straight down Industrial toward Harry Hines.

The police radio blared that the President had been hit.

Sheriff Decker came on the air around 12:25 p.m.

"I don't know what's happened. Take every available man from the jail and the office and go to the railroad yards off Elm near the triple underpass.

The crowds waiting inside the Trade Mart were not immediately told of the shooting.

A sobbing carpet salesman told police minutes after the shooting the President appeared to be hit twice.

"The first time he slumped and the second one really blasted him." These were the words of Charles Drehm, 38, of 1619 Kings Highway.

"After the first shot the President's wife rose slightly to hold the President and they both went down in the second shot. He was definitely hit badly," Mr. Drehm said.

Mr. Drehm said the President was half standing, waving to the crowd, when he heard the first of two shots. He said after the President was knocked down, apparently by the second shot, the President's car roared underneath the triple underpass.

The President, his limp body cradled in the arms of his wife, was rushed to Parkland Hospital. The Governor also was taken to Parkland.

Clint Hill, a Secret Service agent assigned to Mrs. Kenndy, said "he's dead," as the President was lifted from the rear of a White House touring car, the famous "Bubbletop" from Washington. He was rushed to an emergency room in the hospital.

Even at high speed it took nearly five minutes to get the car to the ambulance entrance of the hospital.

Reporters saw Kennedy lying flat on his face on the seat of his car.

Mrs. Kennedy was weeping and trying to hold up her husband's head when reporters reached the car.

Fire equipment was rushed to the building from which the shots were believed to have been fired. Firemen roped off the area as Secret Service men and city police swarmed through the building.

A tight security lid apparently was clamped on at Parkland Hospital.

At the Triple Underpass, large numbers of the crowd were milling around half sobbing, half hysterically shouting, "The President's shot!"

Women and children and men stopped one another and police to ask plaintively, "Is the President alive? God, how horrible." Although most of the law officers present felt the bullets came from the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, which towers above the underpass at Houston and Main Streets, a large number of the crowd could not say for sure where the shots came from or how many shots were fired.

"I definitely heard three shots," said Bo Mabrey.

Police immediately began rounding up large numbers of bystanders who may have seen something related to the infamous shooting.

The witness Drehm was shaking uncontrollably as he further described the shooting.

"The first shot must not have been too solid, because he just slumped. Then on the second shot he seemed to fall back."

Drehm seemed to think the shots came from in front of or beside the President. He explained the President did not slump forward as if he would have after being shot from the rear. The book depository building stands in the rear of the President's location at the time of the shooting.

Apparently the President's car was on the down slope midway between Houston Street and the triple underpass.

Drehm said he was within 10 feet of the President at the time of the shooting.

"It was definitely a rifle," he said.

Mrs. Jean Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, and Mrs. Mary Moorman, 2832 Ripplewood, who were among witnesses at the Triple Underpass, said the motorcade stopped suddenly and then swiftly sped on with the sirens blowing.

"I thought I saw someone in the motorcade in street dress shoot back at a person running up the hill.

"The motorcade kept on going at the usual rate of speed for a second and then sped up.

"Some of the motorcycle policemen sped up and some stopped. I didn't see anyone get in the car with the President.

"I didn't see anyone else in the car. I kept looking at the President. I couldn't see any blood."

Mrs. Moorman, who snapped a picture just at the time the President was shot, and said:

"I took the picture exactly at the moment the shot rang out. My Polaroid shows Kennedy slumped over in the car and it shows Jackie leaning towards him.

"I heard Mrs. Kennedy say, 'My God, he's been shot.'

"I heard another shot or two ring out and I turned to my friend and we got on the ground.

"A man and his wife and a child were out in the middle of the green triangle and this man pushed his child to the ground."

Patrolman W. E. Barker saw workers in the Texas School Book Depository pecking on a window from the third floor and pointing to a man wearing horn-rimmed glasses, a plaid coat and rain coat.

The officer immediately arrested the man for questioning and placed him in a roomful of witnesses in Sheriff Bill Decker's office across the street from the depository.

With the young man protesting, the crowd all along the way jeered at him as he was escorted across the street. One woman said to the man: "I hope you die."

Another screamed hysterically, "Is that him? Is that him?"

An unidentified photographer shot a picture of the arrested man and then said bitterly, "I hope you burn."

Officers on the case would not explain what connection the man might have with the shooting nor would they identify him.

The sheriff's office was becoming headquarters for one of the largest organized manhunts in history as federal officers, and state, local and county law enforcement officers combed the area interviewing every possible suspect or witness.

Minutes following the shooting, police and law enforcement officials were swarming all over the Texas Schoolbook Depository after erecting barricades. Fire trucks with hooks and ladders converged on the seven-story building, which commands the eastern end of the Triple Underpass.

A young couple, who said they saw the man with the gun, were taken into Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker's office.

Sheriff Decker said he and Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry were riding in the lead car in the parade about one and a half lengths in front of the President's car.

The sheriff said he heard two shots and "may have seen one of the bullets hit the concrete and bounce." He said he did not see the other bullet.

"It all happened so fast, I'm just not sure what happened," Sheriff Decker said.

Witnesses with any information were being ushered to the sheriff's office, where Secret Service and federal agents headquartered their invstigation.

Outside, the crowd of approximately 4,000 stunned "shooting witnesses" wore about the same look of disbelief and awaited developments.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough, sobbing, related that both the President and Mr. Connally were carried into the hospital on stretchers.

To the Texas senator, the shootings sounded like an explosion.

"There was this bang. It wasn't 'bang-bang-bang.' It was like someone was taking aim."

The senator, Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Lady Bird Johnson were in the third car.

"After the second shot a Secret Service man told the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson to get down. The President's car ran off at a terrible rate of speed. This is horrible."

As the senator spoke, cars stacked up in a massive jam on roads around Parkland Hospital. Grim and stunned, patients, nurses and interns stood with the press to listen for the latest announcement about the President. Many were crying.

Sen. Yarborough said it seemed to him that the shots came from the right rear of the motorcade. He said there were three definite reports, the last one came after a pause.

"The Secret Service brought a submachinegun. I don't think it was fired."

"I saw a Secret Service man on the car with the President beat the back of the car with his fist in anguish and despair," said the senator.

ASSASSINATION

Candid Snapshot: Picture of Death

A Dallas woman snapped a candid picture of President Kennedy—then heard the scream, "My God, he's been shot."

The Polaroid snapshot taken by Mary Moorman, 2832 Ripplewood, shows the President of the United States slumped over the seat of his limosene. His young wife was leaning toward him.

Standing in the street at the triangle west of the Houston and Main street intersection, Jean Hill, of 9402 Bluff Creek, and her companion were eyewitnesses to the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas Friday.

Both heard a sequence of shots, saw the President slump over toward his wife, heard the piercing scream of Mrs. Kennedy.

They glanced up to see a man run up the hill across the street from them and another (near the motorcade) pepper bullets at the running figure.

The sequence of events immediately after became confused with figures running singly and in mass toward the scene, while the motorcade containing the President and his wife and Gov. John Connally immediately sped ahead with sirens wailing.

"The President and his wife were looking at a little dog on the seat between them as I looked down at them," said Jean Hill.

"Then the President looked up and just about that time he grabbed himself across the chest and looked like he was in pain. He fell toward Jackie across the seat.

"She (Mrs. Kennedy) said 'My God, they've shot him' and she fell across him. I would say about six shots rang out and everybody started screaming and falling down," said Miss Hill.

Breathlessly, Mary Moorman told The Times Herald, "I took the picture at the moment the shot rang out. My picture shows Kennedy slumped over in the car and it shows Jackie leaning towards him."

"I heard Mrs. Kennedy say, 'My God, he's been shot."

"I heard another shot or two ring out and I turned to my friend and we got down on the ground."

Both women claim they were directly in the path of the bullet.

"Some of the motorcycle policemen sped up and some stopped," added Mrs. Moorman. "I didn't see anyone get in the car with the President and I couldn't see any blood."

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Birchers' Wrath

Having voiced opposition to the John Birch Society in a letter to The Times Herald, and the newspaper having nerve to print it, I too have felt the wrath of the Birchers' idle threats, always over the telephone, the callers always declining to give their names.

I would like very much for the Republican Party to make its position clear regarding association or otherwise with the John Birch Society. It seems to me the Republicans are always trying to give the impression that they are supporting them, as per the actions of Congressman Bruce Alger and several other Republican representatives that show up at some of their meetings.

I don't think they are doing Senator Goldwater any good, claiming to be Goldwater Republicans and courting the John Birchers.

EDWIN REED
3414 Putnam, Dallas

Secret Service Checks in Vain

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

Despite the extensive and painstaking steps taken by the vaunted Secret Service, tragedy struck in downtown Dallas.

The President's protectors had checked minutely over seemingly everything — the food the Kennedys were to eat, the flowers they would sniff and admire, the friends who would cheer, the opponents who would jeer, the roads they would travel and the newsmen who would report the story.

TRAGICALLY, ONE link was missing.

The quiet-spoken, raincoat wearing men of the Secret Service had been the marvel this week of local law enforcement officers and other observers for their thoroughness.

First, there were several sites proposed initially for Friday's luncheon. Secret Service men checked them all.

THE BALCONIES at the Trade Mart, the favorite of the local sponsors, made the security experts reluctant. But they studied and investigated some more and finally approved the Trade Mart site.

A list — by name — of known agitators in Dallas who might possibly be inclined to stir up trouble was obtained. Agents became familiar with them, their patterns.

A motorcade route was checked out next. Trouble spots were spotted both in traffic and possible crowd situations.

The decision on the Love Field arrangement was made. Agents gave the airport one of its most thorough checks, including what balconies, windows and vantage points were to look down on the President.

DETAILED SECURITY measures at the Trade Mart with its 14 different entrances to the main courtyard were set up. Uniformed guards with prohibitive ropes were arranged for each of the passageways and the entrances to the balconies.

A guest list was acquired. Secret Service agents planned to check the tickets of everyone who entered the Trade Mart.

Thursday morning agents probed through 5,000 yellow roses as they were being installed at the Trade Mart to ensure that no bombs or other damaging weapons were included with the fragrant odor.

THE ORDER was issued on the food. The President and his party would receive the same kind of steak as everyone else at the luncheon, his steak selected at random from all the others. The whole crowd would have to be poisoned that way to ensure the death of the President.

Employes of the Trade Mart and other personnel who were to be on hand in a working capacity on Friday were given the once-over as were those in the official greeting party at Love Field.

PRESS PASSES were issued Thursday according to name lists provided by news media executives. The passes are numbered. The Secret Service had a list of every newsman and his pass number.

The planning, the checking was all done long before time for the President's plane to set down on the runway at Dallas Love Field. The mechanics of outwardly securing the presidential party would be done by 350 uniformed officers of the Dallas Police Department, the sheriff's office and the Department of Public Safety.

IT WOULD BE these officers' presence that the public would be aware of Friday. But the Secret Service men would be there, too, of course — standing near the President, riding with him and behind him and in front of him, ready for any and every eventuality.

The Secret Service men were easy to identify, too. They were the guys who always looked at the crowd while the crowd looked at the President.

It Might Have Been Backfire

The first indication that President Kennedy had been shot after a thunderous reception through the heart of downtown Dallas came at 12:30 as the President's car passed under the Triple Underpass.

The White House Press Corps, riding in a bus several cars behind the President, heard what might have been a backfire.

"What's that?", one reporter shouted.

Two other sharp retorts came in quick succession and newsmen scrambled to the windows of the bus to see a policeman vaulting over a marble barricade, apparently in pursuit of the gunman.

Jiggs Fauber, a member of the White House staff, immediately ordered the bus to bypass the intervening cars and get newsmen closer to the scene.

CAR SPEEDS UP

The President's car, with secret service men scrambling aboard, immediately lurched forward to rush the President and Gov. Connally out Stemmons Expressway to Parkland Hospital.

However, on Cedar Springs a young man held up a sign that said "Because of a high regard for the presidency I hold you and your blind socialist policies in contempt." There were scattered Goldwater signs.

Downtown on Harwood the crowds grew heavy and along Main Street people were thicker than at any other of the cities the President had visited.

People were hanging out of buildings and at Akard Street a man was swinging on a lamp post.

Then came the Triple Underpass.

Dallas police stationed near the underpass rushed to the shooting scene, led by a motorcycle officer who had abandoned his vehicle to join in pursuit of the gunman.

At first glance it appeared that a woman and two small children had been injured. This was the first real indication that the sounds had been gunshots rather than a backfiring automobile.

In any case, the President's car would have hurried from the scene on the mere suspicion that it was gunfire.

NOT INJURED

When newsmen came on the scene, it was then apparent that the family lying on the grass were not injured but were obviously shocked over something they had seen. This gave reporters, who were by now far removed from the injured President, further confirmation that there had, indeed, been gunfire.

The press bus then rushed to the luncheon site at the Trade Mart to give them access to telephone and telegraph facilities, so the word could be flashed throughout the world.

AUDIENCE NOT TOLD

The audience at the Trade Mart —without any hint at that time of what had happened—were waiting impatiently for the President's appearance.

Newsmen scrambled through on a dead run searching out White House staff members who might be able to confirm the obvious suspicions. For reporters, as well as the audience, the scene was complete chaos. Information was hard to come by.

The shooting at the western edge of the downtown district was in marked contrast to the reception he had been given ever since his plane arrived at Love Field. Despite Dallas' Republican voting record, it turned out by far the largest crowd the President had met on his aborted trip through Texas.

FEW "ANTI" SIGNS

The anti-Kennedy signs that might have been expected were almost nonexistent.

One sign on Lemmon near Mockingbird said "Mr. President, there is still hope in the South."

A little further along two Negroes held up a homemade sign that said, "Hi, Mr. President."

At Lemmon and Lomo Alto two school girls held up a sign that said, "Please stop and shake our hands," which the President did.

JFK, Patrolman Killing Linked

A police officer was fatally wounded in an incident in Oak Cliff which high-ranking officers said might be connected with the shooting of President Kennedy.

The police radio reported the officer, identified as J. D. Tippitt, was slain by a white man, about 9, about 5-foot 8, and slender with dark hair. Details of the shooting in the 400 block of W. 10th were not immediately available.

A suspect was caught about an hour later at 2:10 p.m. at the Texas Theater on West Jefferson.

"There may be a tie-in," investigators said. "On a thing like this we have to check everything. We have a report the fellow who did the shooting of the policeman had a rifle in a car with him."

His description fits what we've heard from some witnesses," one officers declared.

Officers said a white jacket, believed to have been worn by the policeman's assailant, was recovered near the scene of the shooting.

The suspect in shooting of the officer was about 25 years old with his blond hair cut short. He was slightly built with a ruddy complexion.

Wearing dark pants and a brownish sportshirt, the youth put up a fight when police went into the theater to arrest him.

Officers grabbed him and hustled him out of the theater, put him in a squad car and rushed him downtown, said Mrs. Julie Postal, cashier at the theater.

A plainclothes Dallas detective said the man clicked a revolver twice when cornered at the Texas Theater on Jefferson St. He was subdued by a dozen uniformed and plain clothes officers and rushed to the police station.

Another Dallas police detective said the general description of the suspect captured in Oak Cliff matched that of the man who eyewitnesses said shot the President.

But detectives gave no details on how the descriptions matched.

Antiquated Ideas

LBJ recently rapped conservatives who want "to retreat from the 20th century." Mr. Johnson should be reminded that the liberal-socialist ideas of the 20th century are not new but come from antiquity. Should America continue to stumble along the socialist road, we will retreat to the Dark Ages. Conservatives today would like to update the Spirit of '76.

MRS. PHILIP L. COLLINS
2402 Centerville Road, Dallas

PRE-ASSASSINATION BACKGROUND

11/15

NOVEMBER 15, 1963

True Sentiment Of Far Right

Referring to the letters headed "Now Let's Secede" and "Liberals Get Out," your editorial page of November 12.

In mulling over what I first thought to be irresponsible statements, I found that these letters probably express the true sentiment of the far right. The so-called conservative group shouldn't try to hide behind such phrases as "freedom fighters," "defenders of democracy," and such like, but should come right out and admit that they are molded from Alexander Hamilton's philosophy.

What they really want is not the de-centralized form of federal government that they espouse, but a strong central government that would be permanently conservative. Let's face it, they are over-dignified by the term Jeffersonian Democrat, and since they are so free with terms, i.e., 'liberal-leftist-pinko," they should be named accurately. From now on to me they will be "Hamiltonian conservatives."

WILLIAM J. WINTER
711 Hickory, Arlington

Is It True . . .?

Is it true that the newspapers which have ired JFK and Bobby, and received the blackball, have had financial trouble due to the wealthy national advertisers pulling out their support?

Is this the reason that the newspapers ridicule American conservatism as right-wing radicalism, while extolling the virtues of socialism and those who have joined the camp of Mr. Kennedy?

MRS. MARGARET ROWE
2626 W. Ledbetter, Dallas

● *Newspapers don't work that way.—Ed.*

Voters' Verdict: Wrong Again

You err again in your lead editorial of Nov 12. Patriots were swinging at Lyndon's Boy John in the Nov. 9 election, the Kennedys were a secondary target. This is the same Gov. John Connally that you editorial writers of both local papers palmed off on the voters as a conservative. Shame on you.

Another possible cause of the election results, as far as Dallas County is concerned, is that you overplayed the Stevenson affair. Dallas' citizens are not in favor of the United Nations, and the reaction of those good people who attended the Stevenson talk to show their displeasure at his treasonable utterances was normal and natural.

CHARLES H. RIPLEY
3801 Cole Ave., Dallas

● *Treasonable? Normal? Natural?—Ed.*

11/17

NOVEMBER 17, 1

DALLAS GROOMS

Greeters Waiting President

By KEITH SHELTON, Political Writer

A bipartisan committee representing a wide range of political opinion will greet President and Mrs. Kennedy when they arrive in Dallas next Friday.

Gov. John Connally, Mayor Earle Cabell and the heads of the three organizations sponsoring the luncheon for the President—J. Erik Jonsson of the Citizens Council and the Science Research Center and W. Dawson Sterling, president of the Dallas Assembly—will be on the committee.

Members of the committee are expected to be from the ranks

See related stories on Page 19-A, 33-A.

of leading Democratic officials, labor, scientists and Negro spokesmen. The full committee will probably be limited to 15 or 20 persons.

Both of Texas' U.S. senators and all congressmen from the Dallas area and the Trinity River watershed—irrespective of political party—have been invited to attend the luncheon, Mr. Jonsson said.

For most Dallasites, though, the opportunity to see the President will be limited to a glimpse as a motorcade takes the Kennedys from Love Field through the downtown area and to the Trade Mart. While details on the time and the route have not been completed, it is expected that the President will arrive in Dallas around 11:30 a.m. Friday and will go west through the downtown area on Main Street.

BEST BEHAVIOR URGED

Planners of the presidential luncheon Saturday urged Dallasites to be on their best behavior while the President is in town and to avoid any repetition of the discourtesies shown to U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson last month.

Mr. Jonsson said Dallas should extend every courtesy to the President. "The people who have accepted public office are deserving of all the courtesy that Texans can give them. If we want to disagree with them, then let's do it at another time. While they are our guests, let's make them feel at home and assure the reputation of Dallasites as fine hosts and people who dispense typical Texas hospitality. Anything less will reflect on Dallas adversely and affect those of all parties who live and work here. Let's make them glad they came," he said.

Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, said, "On any occasion and under any circumstances, my first consideration is Dallas, Texas, period. When Dallas is called upon to entertain the President of the United States, certainly the most important position in the world, I think Dallas will do it right. Nobody that loves his home town would have it any other way. I am confident that Dallas will pay honor to the President with the warmth and pride that keeps us famous as America's friendliest town," he said.

There were recurring rumbles over the allocation of tickets. Baxton Bryant, a loyalist Democrat, called for all Democrats to caucus Monday at 8 p.m. in District Judge Dallas Blankenship's courtroom in the Records Building to protest the luncheon arrangements.

He said the meeting is 100 per cent pro-Kennedy, but that it will be anti-arrangements committee. He said he would have some recommendations for those that gather concerning more tickets for Democrats and a place at the head table for Sen. Ralph Yarborough.

Mr. Bryant said the subject of the county chairman and state

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★ VISIT

Continued From Page 1

committeewoman also will be discussed.

TICKETS FOR CHAIRMEN

All Democratic precinct chairmen have received invitations to the luncheon, The Times Herald learned, and 50 tickets have been allocated to various Democratic clubs.

The Democratic Men of Dallas County received eight tickets, the North Dallas Democratic Women eight and other clubs received two each. The tickets went to the organizations rather than individuals.

While the lack of tickets to the Dallas luncheon was one problem, an abundance of tickets—at $100—to the Austin dinner that night was another.

State Committeeman John Gray and State Committeewoman Helen Alexander reportedly received 368 tickets each. Mrs. Alexander has resigned and turned her tickets back to the State Democratic Executive Committee offices in Austin. Mr. Gray and the state chairman, Mr. Locke, are now handling ticket sales for Dallas.

DONATIONS SOUGHT

A Dallas attorney, Robert Billings, said Saturday he had been asked by another attorney, Emmett Colvin, to contribute $25 to help buy two $100 tickets to the Austin dinner for Judge W. T. McDonald of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

"This is influence at its worst," Mr. Billings charged.

Mr. Colvin said his plan was to raise money to send to the SDEC so that places could be provided free for all three Court of Criminal Appeals judges on an anonymous basis. He said he planned to ask attorneys for the state as well as defense attorneys to contribute.

He said none of the judges was aware of his plan, which he said would be abandoned since the judges would now know who the contributors were. He said there was no attempt to influence the judges, since they would not know where the money came from.

Yarborough Gets JFK Table Spot

By JIM LEHREE
Staff Writer

The controversy over an alleged "snub" of Sen. Ralph Yarborough was settled Tuesday with the official announcement that he has been invited to sit at the head table at the Friday luncheon in Dallas for President Kennedy.

A spokesmen for the three sponsoring organizations said that both Sens. Yarborough and John Tower and their wives have been issued invitations to sit at the head table with the Kennedys.

Sen. Yarborough, a Democrat, has indicated he will be present at the Trade Mart for the non-political, invitation-only affair. Republican Tower has said he has no plans to attend.

SECURITY PLANS

Details of security arrangements became firm Tuesday also as the official motorcade route from Love Field to the Trade Mart was announced.

Further, Police Chief Jesse Curry said that between 175 and 200 local law enforcement officers will join Secret Service agents in insuring the President's security during his three-hour visit to Dallas.

He said Dallas County sheriff's deputies and officers of the Department of Public Safety will help with traffic control and security at Love Field, along the motorcade route and at the Trade Mart.

Sheriff Bill Decker and DPS Major Guy Smith have been in on the planning, he said.

ROUTE REVEALED

While the formal announcement of the details of the President's Texas and Dallas trip was to be made in Washington at 4 p.m., a White House representative in

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★ TABLE

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Dallas released the motorcade route.

From the airport, the President's party will proceed to Mockingbird Lane to Lemmon and then to Turtle Creek, turning south to Cedar Springs.

The motorcade will then pass through downtown on Harwood and then west on Main, turning back to Elm at Houston and then out Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart.

The return trip will be much shorter, going directly from the luncheon site to Harry Hines to Mockingbird and then to Love Field.

PUBLIC TO BE KEPT OUT

Authorities said that all but the main entrance of the Trade Mart will be sealed off to luncheon goers. The many exhibit room passageways that lead into the main courtyard where the luncheon is being held will be roped off and manned by guards.

People—with tickets—will be allowed to sit in the three high balconies overlooking the courtyard area, but guards will be on hand there also, to insure that only those with tickets are admitted.

The spokesman said it looked "unlikely" at this point that a platform and a public address system would be set up at Love Field so the President could say a few words to his greeters at planeside.

The head table seating announcement closed argument that had been ranging over complaints that Sen. Yarborough, who is up for re-election in 1964, had been deliberately omitted.

Others sitting at the head table will be President and Mrs. Kennedy, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Erik Jonsson, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Sterling, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Berkner, Mayor and Mrs. Earle Cabell and Gov. and Mrs. John Connally.

The luncheon is being jointly sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly and the Science Research Center.

ALGER NOT COMING

In Washington, Dallas Congressman Bruce Alger, a Republican, announced that he would be unable to attend the luncheon because of a conflicting House committee hearing.

"I am confident the President Kennedy will be accorded a welcome in the best tradition of Big D hospitality," said Rep. Alger, who, along with all congressmen in the Dallas area, was invited by the sponsoring organizations.

Local law enforcement officers on the President's security detail will have a new crowd control city ordinance to enforce — if it becomes necessary.

City Manager Elgin Crull said Tuesday that the new ordinance, passed in record time Monday by the City Council, will be in full effect Friday.

Work on the new ordinance began shortly after the reception given to U.N. Ambassador Adalai Stevenson during a visit here recently.

The ordinance gives police more power to arrest persons who picket in an unruly fashion or who interfer in the conduct of both private and public meetings.

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NOVEMBER 19, 1963

Walker Action Draws Wrath Of Club Leader

The shoving of a television cameraman Monday by former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in the midst of a speech by Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace has drawn the wrath of the sponsoring club's president.

"We had conducted ourselves with such dignity. We didn't want a scene," said Mrs. Charles E. Turner, president of the Public Affairs Luncheon Club. "Now this happens. One individual spoils everything."

Mrs. Turner said the former major general is not a member of the organization. "He was invited by one of our members to attend the luncheon," she said.

The incident happened in the Baker Hotel's Crystal Ballroom.

KRLD-TV newsman George Phenix, 24, was taking a close-up shot of the general, seated at a table. The crowd was startled by the loud clatter of dishes on a table as Mr. Walker arose, grabbed Mr. Phenix's camera and shoved him backwards about five feet.

The ex-general then turned toward the governor, who had stopped speaking, and said, "Excuse me." He sat down as many of the women applauded.

Cameraman Phenix resumed his picture-taking momentarily from about 15 feet away.

Mr. Phenix later said the states right leader had told him: "I've had enough. Get out of here."

Mr. Phenix, an employe of KRLD-TV for about six weeks, said he replied: "Just one more."

"He stood up and I thought he was going to tell me something but he grabbed my camera and shoved me back into a lady's lap," Mr. Phenix said.

Mr. Walker could not be reached at his home for his version of the incident.

The cameraman said he had taken two long shots and a close-up some 10 minutes before the incident. "Since we were shooting for CBS I thought I should get another close-up of him," he said.

After the incident Gov. Wallace continued his speech without comment.

Sunday night Gov. Wallace had been the guest of some members of the Public Affairs Luncheon Club and friends at a private dinner.

Mrs. Turner, the president, said she was approached by a member who suggested that Mr. Walker be asked to attend.

"I said absolutely not," Mrs. Turner said.

Before Gov. Wallace's speech the club unanimously passed three resolutions addressed to the federal government.

One, entitled "The National Debt," urged Congress to hold down government spending within the budget. Another deplored the "hasty recognition of the new South Viet Nam government and urges the government . . . to withhold foreign aid funds from the new Vietnamese government until it has proven worthy."

The third resolution protested federal policies which regulate freedom of speech on radio and television.

What a Contrast

What a contrast between the meetings in Dallas recently for United States Day and United Nations Day the following night! The former advocating freedom for all people, freedom to worship God, a representative democracy and the free enterprise system that has made this country the greatest nation on earth, while the latter advocating one-world government reducing all people to the lowest common denominator and socialist enslavement under the Godless U.N.

The meeting of the U.N. group was not opened with prayer to Almighty God, did not have the pledge of allegiance to the American Flag; neither did they sing the National Anthem.

H. F. DRY
Box 4694, Dallas

Halt Migration

If the Dallas "demonstration" against Stevenson was instrumental in preventing one more fuzzy-thinking liberal Yankee from migrating to Texas it has served a worthwhile cause. (People's Forum, Nov. 13).

Perhaps if John O. Greaves of Brooklyn, N.Y. would review his Masonic heritage and teachings he also would be able to see the inherent dangers in the political and economic thinking of Stevenson and his ilk when they hold offices of public trust.

PAUL M. MARSHALL
5542 Merrimac, Dallas

11/18

NOVEMBER 18, 1963

Adlai a Martyr

It is truly regrettable that two people in the great city of Dallas let their emotions get the best of them for the instant that it took to physically demonstrate their scorn for Mr. Stevenson. More regrettable, however, is the continuous deluge of letters and publicity given to the incident.

If you feel that additional publicity is in order, why not place more emphasis upon the fact that the police department had provided an efficient escort to insure a safe trip to and from this speaking engagement, but just as though he had premeditated the results, Mr. Stevenson left the safety of the escort and ventured into a crowd who left no doubts about their sentiments. I believe this liberal invited far more abuse than he received, and that now he is enjoying the martyrdom bestowed upon him by the excess publicity.

JACK DUNN
130 Casa Linda Plaza,
Dallas.

Not a Vindication

The election of Republicans Sampsell and Brown was due to the unified, enthusiastic, inspired, devoted and effective campaigning by those who wanted to be represented in Austin. Nothing more.

The Democratic New Frontier nor the international United Nations which many Republicans support were not at stake.

The election was neither a "U.N. Defeat" (People's Forum, Nov. 13) nor a vindication of the physical assault upon U.N. speaker Adlai Stevenson, for such stone-age uncivilized behavior is non-vindicable.

SIDNEY CRAFT
4418 Buena Vista, Dallas

The Last Straw

Every day as I pick up my Times Herald I keep hoping we have heard the last of the Stevenson incident, but the letter from Mr. John O. Greaves of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the "straw that broke the camel's back."

If my interpretation is correct, Mr. Stevenson is now being compared to Christ. Indeed! A more apropos title would be "Devil in sheep's clothing."

Mr. Stevenson should be grateful he got out of Dallas in one piece because of the ideas he represents and the way some people feel about him.

MRS. J. CROWE
Garland.

Amazing Conclusion

It is really amazing how the liberals arrive at some of the conclusions they do. In a letter to the editor (Nov. 13) John O. Greaves seems to infer that all Texas should be blamed for the "outrage" perpetrated against Mr. Stevenson. Frankly, I can't see why even Dallas should apologize to anyone for the acts of two private individuals.

Mr. Greaves also infers a comparison between Mr. Stevenson and Christ. Perhaps Judas would be a better comparison, if one cares to indulge in "visions" and flights of fanciful imagination as Mr. Greaves does.

JOHN E. SOOTER
1402 Presidio, Dallas

Adlai Urges Labor To Fight 'Right Wing Extremists'

NEW YORK (AP) — Adlai Stevenson, who was hit on the head with a picket sign recently, said last night that the United Nations has perhaps become the focus of attacks by "the lunatic fringe."

Stevenson, United States ambassador to the U.N., told AFL-CIO leaders that the American labor movement can help stave off the threat of "right wing extremists."

Stevenson said the Dallas incident in which he was hit with a picket sign last month was not important as far as he personally was concerned.

But he said it served to "call attention to what you, in your convention here, have appropriately described as "the growing threat of the right wing.'"

Laughter greeted Stevenson when he asked the labor leaders ". . . if anything can be done to soften the impact of picket sign. It would be a great favor to United States ambassadors with balding brows."

He said the reason extremists focus their attack on the United Nations may be "because we dump so many difficult and dangerous situations on it, and because the world is full of so many stubborn and frustrating headaches."

He said solutions are not easy, but "the lesson is clear: The American people will never turn to the radical right for their salvation."

Faith Lacking In Our System

The Communists frequently proclaim that our democratic system is a fraud. The so-called patriots of the right wing seem determined, through such actions as the disgusting Stevenson demonstration, to prove this evaluation correct.

It certainly is peculiar that both the Commies and the self-styled "anti-Communists" share a lack of faith in the American democratic way of doing things.

W. C. WILSON
5750 Marquita, Dallas

POST ASSASSINATION 11/23

LARGEST NEWSPAPER In Dallas County

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

FINAL EDITION

CONTINUOUSLY PUBLISHED FOR 87 YEARS THE TIMES 1876 THE HERALD 1886 CONSOLIDATED 1888

87th Year—No. 293 DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1963 Telephones—Classified, RI-1-4141 Other Depts., RI-2-5151 2 Parts Price Five Cents

LBJ ASKS DIVINE HELP

MURDER CHARGE LODGED

Mumbling Denial, Ex-Marine Held In JFK's Death

A former Marine who four years ago flew to Moscow to seek Soviet citizenship has been charged as the sniper assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, of Irving, mumbling repeated denials, was named as the man who fired ambush shots from a sixth floor window that killed the President and wounded Gov. John Connally.

He was an employe in the building—a textbook warehouse, at Houston and Elm.

The two leaders were fired upon just before 12:30 p.m. Friday near the Elm and Houston intersection as the presidential motorcade moved toward the triple underpass leading to Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. President Kennedy was to have addressed a bipartisan luncheon of some 2,500 Dallas area leaders there.

HEAD, NECK WOUNDS

Half an hour later, the President lay dead at Parkland Memorial Hospital and Gov. Connally was seriously wounded. President Kennedy was struck in the head and neck and never regained consciousness.

Gov. Connally, was not told until 7 a.m. Saturday of the President's death, was reported in "satisfactory" condition at Parkland after a restful night following surgery.

Near midnight Oswald, only hours before charged with the pistol slaying of a Dallas police officer in a street shooting several minutes after the President's assassination, was accused of Mr. Kennedy's death.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, squelching reports that the shooting was part of a well-organized plot devised by a group of people, said: "As far as we know, there was no one else involved."

Police officer J. D. Tippit, 39-year-old father of three, was gunned down near Tenth and Patton streets in Oak Cliff shortly after 1 p.m. Friday. He was alone in his squad car when he spotted a suspect on the sidewalk after hearing on his police radio details of the tragedy in downtown Dallas. Officer Tippit was shot twice by the fleeing man—who police said was Oswald—and who was arrested within less than an hour in an Oak Cliff theater.

GUN FLOWN TO CAPITOL

Key evidence in the President's assassination—a high-powered rifle equipped with telescopic sight—was flown by jet to Washington for FBI analysis Friday night. Dallas police said faint fingerprints were on the stock. They also sent the pistol and bullets recovered from Officer Tippit's body.

In screams of arrogance, Oswald denied shooting anybody as he was led down a city hall corridor at 10 p.m. Friday.

Two hours later, Secret Service hands clamped tightly to his arms, Oswald briefly faced newsmen and almost inaudibly repeated denials of guilt. The slender youth was subdued and arrested after a frenzied scuffle with officers in the Oak Cliff theater during which he tried to shoot an arresting officer. The pistol misfired.

Interrogation of the defiant Oswald halted briefly at 7:04 p.m. for formal filing of murder charges in the death of Officer Tippit. A brief arraignment was held in the office of Homicide Capt. Will Fritz, who signed the complaint, and Asst. Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander accepted the papers on behalf of Dist. Atty. Henry Wade a moment later.

After being informed that he was charged on Docket No. F153 with slaying the policeman, Oswald said he wanted a lawyer. Justice of the Peace David Johnston told him of his rights to an attorney, denied

See SUSPECT CHARGED on Page 8

DAY OF PRAYER

As the mayor of a grief-stricken city, I hereby declare a day of prayer following the tragic and untimely death of our President, John F. Kennedy. In order that every person may claim for himself resources which God alone can provide, I further request that every house of worship, regardless of denomination, remain open continuously until midnight Saturday.

EARLE CABELL
Mayor of the City of Dallas

—Staff Photo by Bonnie Kennedy

The Grief of a Nation

Outside Parkland Hospital, an unidentified girl learns of the President's death.

AN EDITORIAL

Let Us Search Our Hearts

TERRIBLE HISTORY has been made in Dallas, and the magnitude of our city's sorrow can only be measured against the enormity of the deed.

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, is dead. Killed in Dallas. No matter what the explanation of the act, the awful reality of it overwhelms us. He died here.

We do not know now, we may never know why it happened in Dallas. And it is no comfort to our grief that an insane chance, operating with blind destiny, brought our President's death to us.

But this we know, that as a city we must show the world the deep unity of our grief, the depths of the stunned void that is in each of us.

Let us go into the open churches, the cathedrals, the synagogues, and there let us pray to God to teach us love and forgiveness. In the quiet of our homes, let us search our hearts and, through the terrible cleansing power of our grief, remove any vestiges of bitterness and hate.

What happened here could have happened in any city. But first there had to be the seeds of hate—and we must pray that Dallas can never supply the atmosphere for tragedy to grow again.

The bullet that felled our President was molded in an unstable world. But to our great sorrow, it found its mark here.

Connally Learns of JFK's Death

Gov. John Connally, improving from his multiple wounds in a recovery room at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Saturday morning was told that President Kennedy was dead.

Mrs. Nellie Connally, the governor's wife, confirmed what the governor had feared shortly after she visited him about 7 a.m. Saturday in the hospital.

Gov. Connally, who had whirled in the limousine Friday to see the President shot a moment before he himself was hit, told Mrs. Connally he had felt since that time that President Kennedy must be dead.

Surgeons at Parkland had advised withholding the news from the governor during the critical period Friday afternoon while they re-inflated a punctured lung and repaired a shattered fifth right rib, right wrist and left thigh.

The heartening report from Parkland doctors Saturday morning said: "The governor has spent a satisfactory night. He has slept well. His pulse rate, respiration and temperature are stable. We are pleased with his progress. He is generally improved."

The governor's press aide, Julian Read, said: "The governor's most discomforting problem at the present is that his right arm is in suspension and it is in a heavy cast from his right elbow to his wrist. This makes resting difficult."

Mrs. Connally, who stayed Friday night in a room on the second floor across from her husband who is in a recovery room, visited briefly with Gov. Connally Saturday morning.

Mr. Read reported that in addition to inquiring about President Kennedy the governor asked about Lyndon Johnson and about numerous matters of the governor's office.

"There have been no steps taken to relieve him of any re-

See TOLD on Page 8

Johnson Takes Reins, Pledges 'Do My Best'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Asking God's help, Lyndon B. Johnson gathered up the monumental problems of the presidency today as the world, the nation and his family mourned John F. Kennedy, dead by an assassin's bullets.

"I will do my best—that's all I can do. I ask for your help and God's," said the new President, numbed and haggard, after accompanying the slain chief executive's body back to Washington from Dallas.

A few hours after the slaying, Dallas police charged a 24-year-old man who professed love for Russia with the murder. He was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald.

As arrangements were made for family, friends and dignitaries to view Kennedy's body at the White House today, Johnson set about getting advice on the troubles that abruptly were thrust into his hands.

He set up morning conferences with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who not many years ago listened to advice from Johnson, then leader of the Democratic opposition in the Senate—some say the most able leader the Senate has ever had.

Almost as soon as he arrived back in Washington Friday night, the 55-year-old Texan, with a reputation as a tough political genius, plunged into a meeting of congressional leaders of both parties, asking for and getting pledges of support in his days of trial ahead.

Johnson, who fought a losing fight against Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, automatically became the 36th president of the United States the moment Kennedy's life ebbed away in the emeregncy room of a Dallas hospital.

Johnson was in the car behind Kennedy when three bullets from a sniper's gun ripped into the open presidential limousine, striking Kennedy in the head and throat and wounding Texas Gov. John Connally.

By moving into the White House, Johnson assumes leadership of the West in the cold war—and faces the major question of whether Soviet Premier Khrushchev will stir up a new crisis to test the mettle of the new American chief executive.

Judging from Johnson's public statements, no big change in foreign policy appeared likely, for he has strongly supported the Kennedy line.

Another problem is Congress, where Kennedy's legislative program—the tax reduction bill and civil rights legislation—is stalled, apparently for hte rest of the year.

Johnson won his fame, however, by whipping and cajoling senators toward his way of thinking.

But the consensus of Capitol Hill is that there will be no more battles in the halls of Congress this year.

Already worn and with tempers frayed after 11 months of its first session, Congress is expected to close shop soon and go home until the next session

See JOHNSON on Page 8

President's Body Lying in Repose

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The body of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, lay in repose today in the East Room of the White House.

A gray Navy ambulance carried the body of the slain Chief Executive from Bethesda Naval Hospital through the streets of the nation's capital in the dark hours before dawn. Hundreds watched in silence as the ambulance entered the White House gate.

Behind closed curtains, with him in death as in life, was his young wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, heavy laden with the burden of her grief. She was still wearing the pink suit she wore in Dallas Friday.

Accompanied by the President's brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, she walked behind the six military pallbearers who carried the flag-draped coffin into the East Room of the White House.

The casket was placed on a catafalque in the center of the room. A military honor guard took up its position and two priests knelt to pray the night through for Kennedy, the nation's first Roman Catholic President.

It will be in the ornate East Room, the scene of so many memorable events in the his-

See BODY on Page 8

Savings in Mercantile Bank on deposit a year or more at interest paying date, earn 4% interest. Member F.D.I.C.—(Adv.)

"The Day The Earth Stood Still" is tonight's feature at 10:30 on WBAP-TV Channel 5. (Adv.)

11/23

★ SUSPECT CHARGED

Continued From Page 1

bond, and remanded him to custody of Sheriff Bill Decker.

Still, the slender, glassy-eyed Oswald remained at city jail as questioning continued through the night and was to resume Saturday.

He was brought to police headquarters within 30 minutes after his arrest at the Texas Theater, 231 W. Jefferson, and at the same time his Russian-born wife was being quizzed by federal and city officers. With Mrs. Oswald, who speaks almost no English, were one of her young children and Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarita Oswald of Fort Worth.

When Mrs. Lee Oswald was shown the foreign-made rifle used to slay President Kennedy, she told Capt. Fritz and other officers it "looked like" one owned by her husband. Later, the woman and Oswald's child were taken from police headquarters by officers and their location was kept secret.

Police Chief Jesse Curry, who told dozens of newsmen at 9:30 p.m. that he felt Oswald was the sniper, described the man as "a rather stoic type" who "denies everything and admits nothing." He said his officers had established Oswald was in the building where the rifle was found and where the sniper fired the fatal shot.

INTERVIEW HELD

On his way to a police lineup, Oswald was led through an estimated 100 newsmen jamming the hall outside Capt. Fritz' office.

He held up his handcuffs and half shouted, "I don't know what this is all about." He turned again toward newsmen as he entered a jail elevator and said, "I didn't do anything."

It was a short lineup—10 minutes—and when Oswald and officers came out of the elevator again a reported yelled: "Did you kill the President?" And Oswald yelled back, "I didn't shoot anybody."

Later, in the early hours of Saturday morning when Judge Johnston told Oswald he had been formally charged with the murder of the President, he sneered, "That's ridiculous!"

This charge was filed by Capt. Fritz with Dist. Atty. Wade at 11:26 p.m., and when the tersely worded charge was read to Oswald and he was told he would be held without bond, he inquired "Is this my trial?"

COMPLAINT READ

The complaint, read during a three-minute hearing, charged:

"Lee Harvey Oswald, hereafter styled defendant, heretofore on or about the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1963, in the County of Dallas, State of Texas, did then and there voluntarily and with malice before though unlawfully kill John F. Kennedy by shooting him with a gun."

Before being returned to a cell on the city jail's fifth floor, Oswald was taken to the police station basement for a brief press interview, where he faced more than 100 newsmen from throughout the nation, international publications and radio-TV stations.

Grinning broadly he mumbled, "I didn't know I was a suspect. I didn't even know the President was killed until newsmen told me in the hall."

He also told newsmen he had been denied an attorney, and then was rushed to his jail cell under heavy guard.

Dist. Atty. Wade then held a press conference in which he said: "We have sufficient evidence to convict him of both the murder of officer Tippit and the President. Both murders are death penalty cases in state courts and we will ask for the death penalty in both.

FULL COOPERATION

The investigation, the district attorney added, is being conducted with full cooperation between the Secret Service, the FBI, the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas Sheriff's Department and Texas Rangers. In charge is Capt. Fritz, a veteran of more than 40 years of police work.

The two cases will involve at least 15 witnesses, Mr. Wade said.

He also said Oswald's wife told Capt. Fritz her husband owned a rifle similar to the one believed used to kill the President, but added that Texas law prevents a wife testifying against her husband.

In 1959, Oswald went to the American Embassy in Moscow, turned in his passport, and said he would become a Russsian citizen. But in early 1962, after an apparent change of heart, he asked for—and was given—permission to return to the United States with his pregnant Russian wife.

Only two months ago, Oswald was reported to be back in his native New Orleans as chairman of a pro-Castro group, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." He handed out pamphlets on the New Orleans streets.

BUILT ON COLD FACTS

Asst. Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander explained that the fact the 24-year-old pro-Castroite had not admitted the shootings does not prevent filing of charges.

Declining to give details of evidence against Oswald, Alexander said: "We built the cases on cold facts like it is, and we don't need a statement."

Police first knew of the officer's death when at 1:18 p.m. a private citizen reported it on the patrolman's car radio. By that time, the slayer had fled and, on a tip, police rushed into the Oak Cliff Branch of the Dallas Public Library at Jefferson and Marsalis. The building was emptied, but no trace was found of the suspect.

While they were still at the library, police got another tip—that the killer was at the Texas Theater. Don Burroughs, a theater employe, telephoned police when a man Burroughs said was "wild looking" hurriedly entered the movie house at 2 p.m.

When squads arrived, several patrons pointed to where the suspect sat near the back of the house. When confronted, Oswald struck officer N. M. McDonald in the face, pulled a pistol and attempted to shoot him, but the pistol misfired, police said.

CONTINUES FIGHT

He fought, even when loaded in the police car, and continued to resist at police headquarters.

It was a tragic turn of events on what started as the brightest of days in Dallas.

At 10:50 a.m. Friday the sun, hidden all morning behind gloomy, drizzle-filled clouds, suddenly bathed Dallas in brilliant sunshine.

Friendly, high-spirited crowds began lining city streets and filling an area at Love Field to welcome the 35th President of the United States.

Behind an open window on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston streets in downtown Dallas, an assassin waited quietly, watching the approaches to the Triple Underpass a block to the southwest.

At 12:29 p.m. the course of the world's history suddenly and violently changed as a bullet from a high-powered rifle smashed into the brain of John F. Kennedy.

BOUQUET OF ROSES

At 11:37 a.m. the presidential plane had landed at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy stepped out of the 707 jet first, followed by her husband. Mrs. Earle Cabell, wife of the mayor, greeted Mrs. Kennedy and presented her a bouquet of red roses.

Waiting to greet the President was Vice President Lyndon Johnson whose own plane had landed at Love Field just three minutes earlier.

A cheering, squealing crowd of nearly 3,000, heavily dotted with high school students and youngsters, surged against a chain link fence as the President and Mrs. Kennedy walked by them smiling and shaking hand after outstretched hand.

Just off Stemmons Freeway, Dallasites from all walks of life were gathering outside the mammoth Trade Mart to greet the President on his arrival for lunch and a speech.

Men in business suits, well-dressed women, laborers in overalls and construction workers wearing their protective metal hats gathered in increasing numbers.

TRADE MART TABLES FILL

City dignitaries, civic leaders and those lucky enough to get an invitation began filling tables inside the Trade Mart where a huge fountain played and parakeets flitted back and forth.

At 11:50 a.m., President Kennedy, his wife, Texas Gov. John Connally and Mrs. Connally climbed into a custom-built, dark blue Lincoln Continental, flown here from Washington for the President's motorcade through the city.

Because the sun was finally shining, a protective "bubbletop" was left down.

Leading the motor caravan was a car driven by Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry. His passengers were Sheriff Bill Decker and two Secret Service men.

UNDERPASS AREA PATROLLED

At the Triple Underpass scores of law enforcement agents walked up and down the overpasses, watching the nearby railroad tracks, the buildings, the streets and the thick crowds gathering.

The window on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository Building remained open.

A new edition of the Dallas Times Herald was rolling off the presses. One of the lead stories reported:

"President John F. Kennedy made a triumphal entry into Dallas Friday . . ."

The story was never printed.

SPEECH BLASTED CRITICS

Advance reports on the President's scheduled luncheon speech were being made by newsmen. In it, the chief executive was blasting his right-wing critics. He charged them with seeing gloom on every side and preaching that the nation's strength is but a matter of slogans.

Along the motorcade route, however, in what was obviously hostile land politically, anti-Kennedy signs that many expected were almost non-existent.

Washington reporters riding in a bus behind the President's car jotted down notes remarking on the fact that the Dallas crowds were the largest seen by the chief executive since he had arrived in Texas.

At Lemmon and Lomo Alto two school girls held up a sign. "Please stop and shake our hands," it said. President Kennedy did.

At Lemmon and Oak Lawn the enthusiastic crowd shouted greetings. School children clapped and cheered.

Pushing back his unruly hair, President Kennedy smiled at the crowd. Beside him, Mrs. Kennedy waved and smiled.

NO JOKING MATTER

At Main and Harwood, before the motorcade arrived, Patrolman E. E. Sawyer stopped four boys from Oak Cliff and hunted for a knife he thought one of them possessed. He told reporters he was also looking for a toy pistol someone had seen.

"This is no joking matter," he told the boys.

Shortly afterwards the motorcade, now running behind schedule, came south on Harwood Street with sirens on escorting police motorcycles wailing. The cars turned west on Main Street to head through the main downtown section.

Along Main Street the crowds were thick. People leaned far out of office building windows to watch the President pass. At Main and Akard a man swung from a lamp post for a better view.

A few minutes away waited the Triple Underpass.

On a small grassy triangle at the intersection of Houston and Main, Mrs. Jean Hill, of 9402 Bluff Creek, and her friend, Mrs. Mary Moorman, of 2832 Ripplewood, waited to snap a picture of President Kennedy as he passed their vantage point a few feet away.

THE FATAL MOMENT

At 12:29 p.m. the President's car passed.

"The President passed directly in front of us on our side of the street," Mrs. Hill said. "Right at that time I said 'Mary there is the President. Get a picture of him.' "

Mrs. Moorman snapped the picture and Mrs. Hill saw history made.

"The President looked up and just about that time he grabbed himself across the chest and looked like he was in pain. He fell toward Jackie across the seat," Mrs. Hill said.

"She said, 'My God, they've shot him,' and she fell across him."

Gov. Connally turned to look back as the first shot sounded and was hit almost immediately in the back and one wrist.

Spectators began falling to the ground in panic, screaming.

The White House press corps, riding in a bus several cars behind the President, thought a car had backfired.

FRENZIED ACTIVITY ERUPTS

A uniformed motorcycle officer leaped off his vehicle and raced toward the Texas Book Depository Building.

The President's car, with Secret Service men scrambling aboard, lurched forward.

Times Herald photographer Bob Jackson, riding in the motorcade, saw people in lower windows of the book warehouse look up at the sixth floor. He followed their gaze in time to see a rifle being pulled back inside.

Police radios crackled with the terse voice of Chief Curry.

"Notify Parkland Hospital to stand by."

Sheriff Decker's voice came on. "Notify my office to empty. Send everybody . . ."

Chief Curry then radioed he believed the President had been hit.

SIRENS SCREAM

Police units with screaming sirens raced through the downtown area to the western edge by the Triple Underpass. Fire trucks were ordered to the Texas Book Depository Building.

Dallas patrolmen armed with automatic rifles pointing at vacant windows lined the street in front of the book warehouse.

Other officers raced inside the building frantically searching and questioning.

In the crush and confusion one employe, 24-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald, slipped away.

The President's car raced to Parkland Hospital. At the emergency room entrance, President Kennedy and Gov. Connally were placed on rolling tables and rushed into operating rooms.

Two doctors began efforts to try and save the President's life.

PRIESTS HURRY TO HOSPITAL

At Holy Trinity Church, 3815 Oak Lawn, Father Oscar Huber, C.M., and Father James M. Thompson, C.M., broke away from their television set view of the President's motorcade through downtown Dallas and hurried in an auto to Parkland Hospital, which is in their parish.

At the hospital, Father Huber administered last rites to the dying chief executive.

At the book warehouse by the Triple Underpass, firemen rose on extensions from hook and ladder engines to probe the interior of the building with strong spotlights.

A huge crowd of stunned Dallasites surrounded the book warehouse. Anger began to spread.

Workers in the book warehouse tapped on a window and pointed to a man in a plaid coat. Patrolman W. E. Barker placed the man under arrest. He protested as the officer walked him through the crowd to the court house across the street.

'I HOPE YOU DIE'

The crowd began jeering.

"I hope you die," a woman said. Another screamed hysterically—

"Is that him? Is that him?

A photographer snapped the man's picture and snarled, "I hope you burn." No one knew if he was connected with the shooting of the President.

At the Trade Mart, the guests were eating and chatting as they waited for the presidential party, unaware of the tragedy spinning out second by second.

Suddenly a woman rushed in. "They've been shot," she said, all of them . . ."

No one believed it. Then two men walked to the empty rostrum, the podium carrying the seal of the President of the United States.

'THERE HAS BEEN A MISHAP'

One of the men took the microphone. He cleared his throat and silence chilled the cavernous Trade Mart. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began. The huge water fountain stopped splashing.

"There has been a mishap. The President has been shot . . ."

Pandemonium erupted. "It can't be true. It can't be true," the crowd chanted as if a phonograph needle had struck a scratch in a record.

"Oh my God . . ." a woman murmured.

At Parkland Hospital—1 p.m.—President Kennedy died.

The official announcement was to come from assistant White House press secretary Malcolm Kilduff at 1:30 p.m.

Surgeons operated on Gov. Connally. He was reported seriously wounded but in satisfactory condition. Vice President Lyndon Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, were escorted from Parkland Hospital under heavy security guard.

PATROLMAN'S MURDER REPORTED

At 1:18 p.m., startled Dallas police heard another grim report. A veteran patrolman, 39-year-old J. D. Tippitt, had been murdered in Oak Cliff at 10th and Patton.

Shortly before 1:30 p.m. Father Huber and Father Thompson announced the President was dead. A few minutes later Malcolm Killduff, assistant White House press secretary, made an official announcement.

As reporters dashed for scarce telephones a solemn-faced crowd gathered outside Parkland Hospital. Some people sobbed. Others stood in horrified disbelief.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough's voice broke as he spoke in the emergency room. "This is a tragic and horrible thing for the nation . . ." He could not continue.

JUDGE HUGHES NOTIFIED

U.S. Dist. Judge Sarah Hughes was notified to be at Love Field as soon as possible—the nation was without a president.

In Dallas public schools, public address systems hummed and somber-voiced school principals informed youngsters in all grades that their President had died from an assassin's bullet.

Policemen with revolvers drawn and rifles cocked swept through the area surrounding 10th and Patton searching for Officer Tippit's slayer.

At the book warehouse, three rifle shells were found beneath an open window on the sixth floor. Nearby were remnants of fried chicken. Three stacks of boxes were in front of the window, believed used by the assassin to steady his weapon.

At the Trade Mart, waiters cleaned off tables while tropical birds flew overhead. The presidential seal was gone from the rostrum. A black leather armchair that has been readied for President Kennedy sat unused, somber.

Stragglers walked slowly out of the building carrying mementos—flags and roses that had decorated the tables.

Chief Curry ordered 20 officers to secure Parkland Hospital.

RIFLE FOUND

At the Texas Book Depository Building a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight was found half-hidden among stacks of school and religious books.

At 2:08 p.m. a hearse from Oneal Funeral Home glided up to Parkland Hospital. A casket was unloaded and rolled inside.

A short time later it was returned to the hearse with President Kennedy's body in it. Mrs. Kennedy, surrounded by police officers, stepped out, spoke briefly to an Air Force officer, and then left in the hearse.

Several moments later a band of officers raced into the Texas Theater in Oak Cliff and subdued 24-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald as a suspect in the slaying of Patrolman Tippitt.

Within a short time he was being questioned extensively about the death of President Kennedy.

SEARCH FINISHED

At 2:30 p.m., police announced their search of the Texas Book Depository Building was finished.

At the Dallas FBI office, where by telephone from Washington the voice of J. Edgar Hoover ordered his men into the investigation, agents rushed to question Oswald.

Gov. Connally had finished his first hour in surgery. 3 p.m. arrived.

In the presidential jet at Love Field., before some 30 witnesses, including his wife and Mrs. Kennedy, Judge Hughes administered the presidential oath of office to Johnson.

The Vice President raised his right hand and said: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Within 30 seconds he became the 36th President of the United States.

Judge Hughes and the witnesses left. The presidential jet took off, carrying John F. Kennedy's body back to the nation's capital.

The sun was still shining.

At 7:05 p.m., Lee Harvey Oswald, an avowed Marxist, was charged with the slaying of Officer Tippitt.

Shortly before midnight he was accused of taking the life of President Kennedy.

WITNESS ACCOUNT

Lensman Heard Shots, Saw Gun

(Editor's Note: This is an eye-witness account of the assassination of the President by a Dallas Times Herald photographer riding in a car close behind the presidential car Friday.)

●

By BOB JACKSON

There were five of us in the car. When we heard the first shot, the President had already turned the corner. We had not made the corner yet. Then we heard two more shots.

As far as I know, three shots were all I heard. I just instinctively looked that way. First, somebody joked about it being a firecracker.

Then, since I was facing the building where the shots were coming from, I just glanced up and saw two colored men in a window straining to look at a window above them.

As I looked up to the window above, I saw a rifle being pulled back in the window. It might have been resting on the window sill. I didn't see a man. I didn't even see if it had a scope on it.

"It was the second floor down from the top of the building and it was the end window facing Elm Street, the corner window. The President's car was about halfway between Houston Street and the underpass. We were beginning to turn the corner. He (the gunman) had about a 45-degree angle from the building to the President's car.

"I looked to my left and I could see both cars speeding off, the President's car and the car behind him carrying the vice president. They disappeared under the underpass.

"Then I could see a colored family covering up their child on the grass. A policeman was down on his knee. I couldn't tell if he were hit. I thought the child was dead or something. Then the Negro parents picked up the boy and ran.

COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

"As soon as I saw the rifle, I knew someone was trying to kill them, but it never entered my mind that he could be dead. I just couldn't believe it at first.

"It's going to give Dallas an awful bad name I think. The general reaction of all the guys around me was that they just couldn't believe a thing like that could happen here."

EYEWITNESS

'I Saw Him Die,' Woman Cries

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Burney, head of the shipping department at Jennifer Juniors, was in the crowd at the corner of Main and Houston. She saw the President die. Here is her report.)

●

By PEGGY BURNEY

I saw the President die.

I was standing at the curb on Elm about a third of the way from Houston Street near the overpass.

When the President's car made the curve around the corner, he was smiling and waving.

He was not standing, as I heard some reports say later. He was sitting, but he was happy and Jackie was happy and smiling as they passed.

The car had passed about 15 feet beyond me when I heard the first shot. I did not realize it was a shot; I thought it was a backfire. The President ducked; instinctively I told myself "something is happening'," but nobody knew what.

Then I heard a second shot. I noticed that Jackie didn't duck—I could no longer see the President. The car momentarily stopped, then veered slightly to the right and speeded off.

People around me were screaming; some were falling to the ground. I could not tell whether they were hit, or not—or just dodging. There was pandemonium.

Everybody realized that the shots were coming from up high. People were running around cars and jumping over things.

Soon, all the buildings around here were locked — including ours. Squad cars converged. There must have been a hundred of them right away.

My employer, Mr. (Abe) Zapruder was making movies at the time it happened. He is still with the Secret Service men.

As soon as we were inside the building before any reports on the condition of the President Mr. Zapruder had already told us — "The President of the United States is dead."

We all saw him die.

11/23

VETERAN REPORTER'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF ASSASSINATION

'One Sees History Explode Before One's Eyes...'

(Editor's Note: Merriman Smith, UPI White House reporter since 1941, was on the scene in Dallas yesterday when President Kennedy was assassinated. Smith was in the motorcade not far from Kennedy when the shooting took place. He followed the President's car to the hospital and the death. He was there for the swearing-in of President Johnson in an Air Force jet and came on back to Washington aboard the aircraft bearing the new President and the body of the slain Kennedy. He was the only news agency reporter on the aircraft.)

●

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON (UPI)—It was a balmy, sunny noon as we motored through downtown Dallas behind President Kennedy. The procession cleared the center of the business district and turned into a handsome highway that wound through what appeared to be a park.

I was riding in the so-called White House press "pool" car, a telephone company vehicle equipped with a mobile radio-telephone. I was in the front seat between a driver from the telephone company and Malcolm Kilduff, acting White House press secretary for the President's Texas tour. Three other pool reporters were wedged into the back seat.

Suddenly we heard three loud, almost painfully loud, cracks. The first sounded as if might have been a large firecracker. But the second and third blasts were unmistakable. Gunfire.

The President's car, possibly as much as 150 or 200 yards ahead, seemed to falter briefly. We saw a flurry of activity in the Secret Service followup car behind the chief executive's limousine.

Next in line was the car bearing Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Behind that, another followup car bearing agents assigned to the vice president's protection. We were behind that car.

Seconds Like a Lifetime

Our car stood still for probably only a few seconds, but it seemed like a lifetime. One sees history explode before one's eyes and for even the most trained observer there is a limit to what one can comprehend.

I looked ahead at the President's car but could not see him or his companion, Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. Both men had been riding on the right side of the limousine from Washington. I thought I saw a flash of pink which would have been Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

Everybody in our car began shouting at the driver to pull up closer to the President's car. But at this moment, we saw the big limousine and a motorcycle escort roar away at high speed.

We screamed at our driver, "Get going, get going." We careened around the Johnson car and its escort and set out down the highway, barely able to keep in sight of the President's car and the accompanying Secret Service followup car.

They vanished around a curve. When we cleared the same curve we could see where we were heading—Parkland Hospital, a large brick structure to the left of the arterial highway. We skidded around a sharp left turn and spilled out of the pool car as it entered the hospital driveway.

President Face Down

I ran to the side of the limousine.

The President was face down on the back seat. Mrs. Kennedy made a cradle of her arms around the President's head and bent over him as if she were whispering to him.

Gov. Connally was on his back on the floor of the car, his head and shoulders resting in the arms of his wife, Nellie, who kept shaking her head and shaking with dry sobs. Blood oozed from the front of the governor's suit. I could not see the President's wound. But I could see blood spattered around the interior of the rear seat and a dark stain spreading down the right side of the President's dark gray suit.

From the telephone car, I had radioed the Dallas bureau of UPI that three shots had been fired at the Kennedy motorcade. Seeing the bloody scene in the rear of the car at the hospital entrance, I knew I had to get to a telephone immediately.

Clint Hill, the Secret Service agent in charge of the detail assigned to Mrs. Kennedy, was leaning over into the rear of the car.

"How badly was he hit, Clint?" I asked.

"He's dead," Hill replied curtly.

I have no further clear memory of the scene in the driveway. I recall a babble of anxious voices, tense voices—"Where in the hell are the stretchers . . . get a doctor out here . . . He's on the way . . . Come on, easy there." And from somewhere, nervous sobbing.

Dial Nine . . .

I raced down a short stretch of sidewalk into a hospital corridor. The first thing I spotted was a small clerical office, more of a booth than an office. Inside, a bespectacled man stood shuffling what appeared to be hospital forms. At a wicket much like a bank teller's cage, I spotted a telephone on the shelf.

"How do you get outside?" I gasped. "The President has been hurt and this is an emergency call."

"Dial nine," he said, shoving the phone toward me.

It took two tries before I successfully dialed the Dallas UPI number. Quickly I dictated a bulletin saying the President had been seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by an assassin's bullets while driving through the streets of Dallas.

Litters bearing the President and the Governor rolled by me as I dictated, but my back was to the hallway and I didn't see them until they were at the entrance of the emergency room about 75 or 100 feet away.

I knew they had passed, however, from the horrified expression that suddenly spread over the face of the man behind the wicket.

As I stood in the drab buff hallway leading into the emergency ward trying to reconstruct the shooting for the UPI man on the other end of the telephone and still keep track of what was happening outside the door of the emergency room, I watched a swift and confused panorama sweep before me.

Priests Hurry In

Kilduff of the White House press staff raced up and down the hall. Police captains barked at each other, "Clear this area." Two priests hurried in behind a Secret Service agent, their narrow purple stoles rolled up tightly in their hands. A police lieutenant ran down the hall with a large carton of blood for transfusions. A doctor came in and said he was responding to a call for "all neurosurgeons."

The priests came out and said the President had received the last sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church. They said he was still alive, but not conscious. Members of the Kennedy staff began arriving. They had been behind us in the motorcade, but hopelessly bogged for a time in confused traffic.

Telephones were at a premium in the hospital and I clung to mine for dear life. I was afraid to stray from the wicket lest I lose contact with the outside world.

My decision was made for me, however, when Kilduff and Wayne Hawks of the White House staff ran by me, shouting that Kilduff would make a statement shortly in the so-called nurses room a floor above and at the far end of the hospital.

Died at 1 O'clock

I threw down the phone and sped after them. We reached the door of the conference room and there were loud cries of "Quiet!" Fighting to keep his emotions under control, Kilduff said, "President John Fitzgerald Kennedy died at approximately one o'clock.

I raced into a nearby office. The telephone switchboard at the hospital was hopelessly jammed. I spotted Virginia Payette, wife of UPI's Southwestern division manager and a veteran reporter in her own right. I told her to try getting through on pay telephones on the floor above.

Frustrated by the inability to get through the hospital switchboard, I appealed to a nurse. She led me through a maze of corridors and back stairways to another floor and a lone pay booth. I got the Dallas office. Virginia had gotten through before me.

Whereupon I ran back through the hospital to the conference room. There Jiggs Fauver of the White House transportation staff grabbed me and said Kilduff wanted a pool of three men immediately to fly back to Washington on Air Force 1, the presidential aircraft.

"He wants you downstairs, and he wants you right now," Fauver said.

Down the stairs I ran and into the driveway, only to discover Kilduff had just pulled out in our telephone car.

Dash to Airport

Charles Roberts of Newsweek magazine, Sid Davis of Westinghouse Broadcasting and I implored a police officer to take us to the airport in his squad car. The Secret Service had requested that no sirens be used in the vicinity of the airport, but the Dallas officer did a masterful job of getting us through some of the worst traffic I've ever seen.

As we piled out of the car on the edge of the runway about 200 yards from the presidential aircraft, Kilduff spotted us and motioned for us to hurry. We trotted to him and he said the plane could take two pool men to Washington; that Johnson was about to take the oath of office aboard the plane and would take off immediately thereafter.

I saw a bank of telephone booths beside the runway and asked if I had time to advise my news service. He said, "But for God's sake, hurry."

Then began another telephone nightmare. The Dallas office rang busy. I tried calling Washington. All circuits were busy. Then I called the New York bureau of UPI and told them about the impending installation of a new President aboard the airplane.

'You Dropped Your Comb'

Kilduff came out of the plane and motioned wildly toward my booth. I slammed down the phone and jogged across the runway. A detective stopped me and said, "You dropped your pocket comb."

Aboard Air Force 1 on which I had made so many trips as a press association reporter covering President Kennedy, all of the shades of the larger main cabin were drawn and the interior was hot and dimly lighted.

Kilduff propelled us to the President's suite two-thirds of the way back in the plane. The room is used normally as a combination conference and sitting room and could accomodate eight to ten people seated.

I wedged inside the door and began counting. There were 27 people in this compartment. Johnson stood in the center with his wife, Lady Bird. U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes, 67, a kindly faced woman stood with a small black Bible in her hands, waiting to give the oath.

The compartment became hotter and hotter. Johnson was worried that some of the Kennedy staff might not be able to get inside. He urged people to press forward, but a Signal Corps photographer, Capt. Cecil Stoughton, standing in the corner on a chair, said if Johnson moved any closer, it would be virtually impossible to make a truly historic photograph.

It developed that Johnson was waiting for Mrs. Kennedy, who was composing herself in a small bedroom in the rear of the plane. She appeared alone, dressed in the same pink wool suit she had worn in the morning when she appeared so happy shaking hands with airport crowds at the side of her husband.

She was white-faced but dry-eyed. Friendly hands stretched toward her as she stumbled slightly. Johnson took both of her hands in his and motioned her to his left side. Lady Bird stood on his right, a fixed half-smile showing the tension.

'I Do Solemnly Swear . . .'

Johnson nodded to Judge Hughes, an old friend of his family and a Kennedy appointee.

"Hold up your right hand and repeat after me," the woman jurist said to Johnson.

Outside a jet could be heard droning into a landing.

Judge Hughes held out the Bible and Johnson covered it with his large left hand. His right arm went slowly into the air and the jurist began to intone the constitutional oath, "I do solemnly swear I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States . . ."

The brief ceremony ended when Johnson in a deep, firm voice, repeated after the judge, ". . . So help me God."

Johnson turned first to his wife, hugged her about the shoulders and kissed her on the cheek. Then he turned to Kennedy's widow, put his left arm around her and kissed her cheek.

As others in the group—some Texas Democratic House members, members of the Johnson and Kennedy staffs—moved toward the new President, he seemed to back away from any expression of felicitation.

'Lets Get Airborne'

The two-minute ceremony concluded at 2:38 p.m. CST and seconds later, the President said firmly, "Now, let's get airborne."

Col. James Swindal, pilot of the plane, a big gleaming silver and blue fan-jet, cut on the starboard engines immediately. Several persons, including Sid Davis of Westinghouse, left the plane at that time. The White House had room for only two pool reporters on the return flight and these posts were filled by Roberts and me, although at the moment we could find no empty seats.

At 2:47 CST, the wheels of Air Force 1 cleared the runway. Swindal roared the big ship up to an unusually high crusing altitude of 41,000 feet where at 625 miles an hour, ground speed, the jet hurtled toward Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington.

When the President's plane reached operating altitude, Mrs. Kennedy left her bedchamber and walked to the rear compartment of the plane. This was the so-called family living room, a private area where she and Kennedy, family and friends had spent many happy airborne hours chatting and dining together.

Kennedy's casket had been placed in this compartment, carried aboard by a group of Secret Service agents.

Mrs. Kennedy went into the rear lounge and took a chair beside the coffin. There she remained throughout the flight. Her vigil was shared at times by four staff members close to the slain chief executive—David Powers, his buddy and personal assistant; Kenneth P. O'Donnell, appointments secretary and key political adviser; Lawrence O'Brien, chief Kennedy liaison man with Congress, and Brig. Gen. Godfrey McHugh, Kennedy's Air Force aide.

Kennedy's military aide, Maj. Gen. Chester V. Clinton, was busy most of the trip in the forward areas of the plane, sending messages and making arrangements for arrival ceremonies and movement of the body to Bethesda Naval Hospital.

'This Is a Sad Time'

As the flight progressed, Johnson walked back into the main compartment. My portable typewriter was lost somewhere around the hospital and I was writing on an oversized electric typewriter which Kennedy's personal secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, had used to type his speech texts.

Johnson came up to the table where Roberts and I were trying to record the history we had just witnessed.

"I'm going to make a short statement in a few minutes and give you copies of it," he said. "Then when I get on the ground, I'll do it over again."

It was the first public utterance of the new chief executive, brief and moving:

"This is a sad time for all people. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed. For me it is a deep personal tragedy. I know the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear. I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask for your help—and God's."

When the plane was about 45 minutes from Washington, the new President got on a special radio-telephone and placed a call to Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the late president's mother.

"I wish to God there was something I could do," he told her, "I just wanted you to know that."

Then Mrs. Johnson wanted to talk to the elder Mrs. Kennedy.

"We feel like the heart has been cut out of us," Mrs. Johnson said. She broke down for a moment and began to sob. Recovering in a few seconds, she added, "Our love and our prayers are with you."

'We Are Praying for You'

Thirty minutes out of Washington, Johnson put in a call for Nellie Connally, wife of the seriously wounded Texas governor.

The new President said to the governor's wife:

"We are praying for you, darling, and I know that everything is going to be all right, isn't it? Give him a hug and a kiss for me."

It was dark when Air Force 1 began to slide over the lights of the Washington area, lining up for a landing at Andrews Air Force base. The plane touched down at 5:59 p.m. EST. (4:59 CST in Dallas).

I thanked the stewards for rigging up the typewriter for me, pulled on my raincoat and started down the forward ramp. Roberts and I stood under a wing and watched the casket being lowered from the rear of the plane and borne by a complement of armed forces body bearers into a waiting hearse. We watched Mrs. Kennedy and the late President's brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, climb into the hearse beside the coffin.

The new President repeated his first public statement for the broadcast and newsreel microphones, shook hands with some of the government and diplomatic leaders who turned out to meet the plane, and headed for his helicopter.

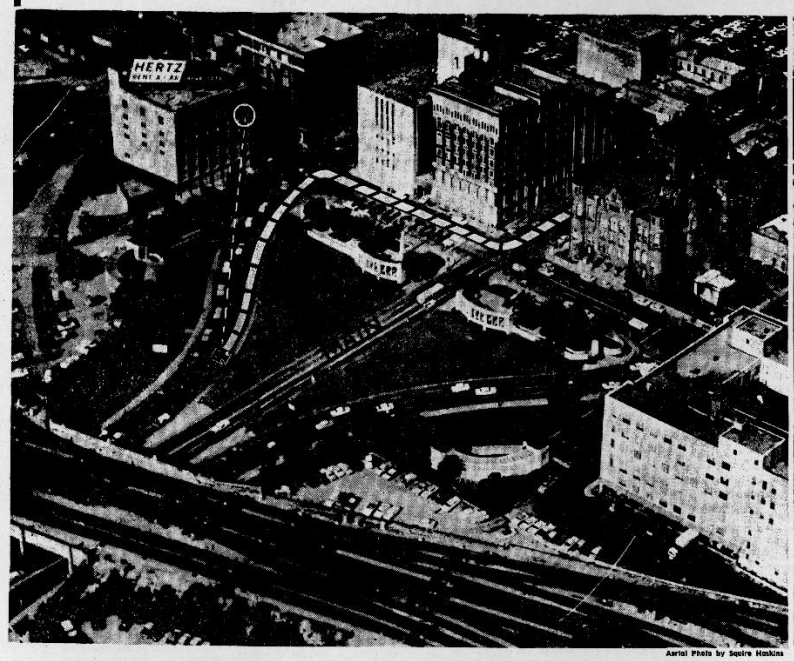
Roberts and I were given seats on another 'copter bound for the White House lawn. In the compartment next to ours in one of the large chairs beside a window sat Theodore C. Sorensen, one of Kennedy's closest associates, with the title of special counsel to the President. He had not gone to Texas with his chief but had come to the air base for his return.

Sorensen sat wilted in the large chair, crying softly. The dignity of his deep grief seemed to sum up all of the tragedy and sadness of the previous six hours.

As our helicopter circled in the balmy darkness for a landing on the White House south lawn, it seemed incredible that only six hours before, John Fitzgerald Kennedy had been a vibrant, smiling, waving and active man.

11/23

TRAGIC JOURNEY OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY



Aerial Photo by Squire Haskins

Motorcade turned past building where assassin hid to kill President Kennedy.

Staff Photo by William Allen.

Fatal shot was fired from this window.

REPORTER'S TRIP DIARY

Rapid Bang of Gun Changes History's Course

By BOB HOLLINGSWORTH
Washington Correspondent

It's a long trip from 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D.C., to Houston and Elm in Dallas, Tex.

By the clock, it was only 27 hours. In my mind, it was at least a century.

A single bullet can change the course of history. And a single bullet in Dallas can bring death to a smile, a feeling and a mood born in Washington.

IT CAN—AND DID—bring abrupt death to a President. And it brought an abrupt end to laughter, to jokes and to the banter that travels wherever the White House press corps goes.

I, along with other Washington reporters assigned to cover the President on his two-day tour of Texas, arrived at the White House before 8:30 Thursday morning. It was a dreary day in Washington, with a light drizzle falling.

We thought it only fitting as we gathered in the executive wing of the White House and checked over the President's tight schedule.

"It's going to be a hell of a trip and it might as well start with rain," said one reporter.

It wasn't a bitter remark—just part of the small talk that precedes every Presidential trip.

WE BOARDED the busses for Andrews Air Force Base promptly at 9 a.m. to get aboard the press plane so we would be on the ground in San Antonio and waiting when the President arrived.

The President and Mrs. Kennedy, with the privileges that go with the Presidency, would depart the White House an hour and 45 minutes later — using a helicopter instead of a bus.

In San Antonio, we called our offices to check in. We compared notes on the size of the crowd and the makeup of the reception committee. We were intrigued with the blossoming rift between Sen. Ralph Yarborough and Gov. John Connally. We did not think of death.

The President arrived on schedule and we piled in the buses marked "White House Press" to follow his motorcade through San Antonio.

We compared estimates on the size of the crowd, how it compared to the numbers who turned out for John Kennedy and his opponent, Richard Nixon, in 1960. The verdict: not bad at all.

THERE WAS no thought of trouble, of incident, of disturbance — and certainly not of assassination.

"This is friendly country," we told ourselves knowingly. "But wait until he gets to Dallas."

The remark — "wait until he gets to Dallas" — was often uttered, but it carried no portent of tragedy.

It was, if anything, a joke. It was, in effect, just another trip of the President—a trip that, like most, would carry him into some unfriendly areas.

In San Antonio, the President was subdued and serious — not yet ready to flash the famed Kennedy smile or react, as most politicians do, to the warmth of a friendly crowd.

A DASH TO the press bus, a run to the press plane and a brief flight to Houston and the scene was repeated. There were larger crowds, a more enthusiastic response and we told ourselves with self-assigned wisdom:

"He's scoring here. This is going to come out a plus for him."

There were massive crowds, overwhelmingly friendly and eager to see their President and his lady.

The President addressed an appreciation dinner for Houston Rep. Albert Thomas and laughed —along with us—as he fumbled his prepared speech and spoke not of sending a record "payload" into space but rather of shooting up a record "payroll."

"I think I was right the first time," the President laughed.

IT BROKE THE ice, if there was any ice left to be broken.

Once more we piled aboard buses, aboard our plane and wondered aloud when—and if—there would be a respite, a chance to eat and perhaps a chance to sleep.

Then it was down in Fort Worth with a night's work to do and an early morning schedule to meet.

Friday morning was the dawn of a fateful day. But it was unknown to us. There was no concern over a potential assassination, only a concern over inevitable deadlines, over brutal schedules and the long day ahead.

In Fort Worth Friday, as in Washington Thursday, it was raining. And the President was intent upon keeping a hurriedly scheduled appearance in an outdoor parking lot in the pre-breakfast hours.

Our thoughts, if the truth were known, were only of our own comfort, our own problems.

DON'T THESE people have anything to do but get up at the crack of dawn and stand in the rain to see the President?" we asked out loud.

Apparently they didn't — and the President wasn't going to disappoint them. If there was disappointment over Mrs. Kennedy's absence amid the drizzle, her husband quickly erased it.

"Mrs. Kennedy is getting herself organized," the President laughed. "It takes her longer, but of course she looks better than we do when she gets through."

The audience laughed and we laughed with him and said to ourselves:

"He's on his toes today. He scored again."

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

President and Mrs. Kennedy receive a warm welcome to Dallas from Mayor Earle Cabell. Gov. and Mrs. John Connally follow them off the pl . . . This moment was the beginning of one of the warmest, friendliest receptions in Texas . . . until the motorcade reached Elm and Houston.—Staff Photo by Bob Jackson.

A breakfast speech, an enthusiastic crowd, another mad dash to the bus and another ride to an airport.

IF WE WERE concerned at all, it was over lack of breakfast and the very real prospect that lunch would be lacking, too.

But it was on to Dallas, maintaining a tight schedule. From Carswell Air Force Base to Love Field by jet is only an eight-minute flight—only long enough for a hardened White House press corps to ask itself:

"How badly did Kennedy lose Dallas in 1960?"

"How many Goldwater signs are we likely to see?"

"Will the parade route take us by Gen. (Edwin) Walker's house?"

If there was an expectation, it was that Dallas would probably give the President a cool reception. We had read his speech prepared for delivery at the luncheon set up at the Trade Mart and whistled at its sting.

"This has got meat to it," we told each other.

"HE'S GOING on the attack and taking a real slap at the Birchers."

We wondered aloud how it would be received.

Landing in advance of the President at Love Field, we searched almost in vain for anti-Kennedy signs. There was one, almost hidden amid a forest of friendly faces.

"Under the circumstances, it's a darned good crowd," we told each other.

We wondered if the President would, as he sometimes does, break ranks and shake hands outstretched across the restraining fence. He didn't.

And then into the buses once more for still another motorcade. And then came the remark from a White House aide, "Jiggs" Fauver.

"I HOPE THESE people haven't saved up their spittle."

Everybody laughed. Dropped in the midst of sheer exhaustion, it was not a bitter remark, merely a humorous one, an obvious allusion to the incident involving Adlai Stevenson here earlier this year.

Off went the motorcade and wonderment changed to amazement. Crowds, much larger than expected in view of Dallas' pro-Republican voting habits, lined Cedar Springs, Inwood Road and Lemmon Avenue.

"This is Birch Alley," cried out one reporter as the motorcade turned into Turtle Creek Boulevard. "Where are the pickets?"

There were none — only friendly smiles and a warm welcome for the man who occupied the White House.

At one point on Lemmon Avenue, the motorcade ground to a halt and ahead we could see a mass of people around the President's car.

We didn't think of possible trouble.

"HE'S GETTING out and shaking hands," we told each other. "He often does this."

We were right. A group of high school children had held up a homemade sign reading: "Mr. President, stop and shake hands with us."

He did.

On into Harwood and then into Main the motorcade traveled and the amazement over the size of the crowd turned to awe.

For those of us who had been with the President since he left the White House for Texas Thursday morning, this was the largest, the most enthusiastic and the best reception he had received in Texas. It proved an ironic observation.

A reporter who had preceded the President and his entourage to Texas and had interviewed Dallasite after Dallasite, only to come away with a feeling that President Kennedy was far from the city's favorite, could only mutter over and over.

"I'LL BE DAMNED. This is fantastic."

By the time we drew abreast of the county courthouse, we were all saying the same thing: "Well, I'll be damned It's fantastic."

It was 12:26 p.m. and just how fantastic it could be we were soon to find out.

The White House press bus was several cars behind the President, close enough to keep him in sight but not close enough to interfere with the prerogatives of dignitaries.

Our bus was on Houston, about to turn into Elm towards the Triple Underpass. The President's car was halfway between Houston and the underpass.

THERE WAS A bang, but it didn't register. For two days, in motorcade after motorcade, we had been listening to the frequent backfires of motorcycles.

Then two more bangs, and the idea of a backfire was lost.

A woman, Marianne Means of the Hearst Newspapers, almost shrieked the thought on everybody's lips.

"My God, that was gunfire," she cried.

"Stop the bus and let us out," we were yelling in chorus.

If hardbitten, experienced and, presumably, competent reporters were to be honest, we could only confess there was confusion bordering on chaos.

We saw a woman fall to the ground, and didn't know at the time her husband was only trying to shield her from danger. We saw a motorcycle officer abandon his vehicle, draw his gun and run in pursuit of an unseen assailant.

WHERE'S THE PRESIDENT?" we asked each other, knowing none of us had the answer. The President's car, as we knew it would at any hint of danger, had sped rapidly ahead.

Fauver, our White House staff helper, ordered the bus to abandon the motorcade and speed to the Trade Mart, where 2,500 awaited the President's arrival for a luncheon speech.

There, we knew, we had telephones and telegraph lines. And we knew that if the President were unharmed, there he would be.

But there he was not. And it was at this precise moment that the grim realization hit that the gunman had not missed his mark.

Perhaps inevitably, an impatient crowd awaiting a late President began to wander — and to overhear the barking of querulous reporters, demanding impossible information from stunned officialdom.

We were not morbidly curious. It was our job, to let our readers and our listeners know what had happened.

Rumors spread like windswept fire on a West Texas prairie.

WELL - DRESSED WOMEN, their faces portraits of curiosity, came by the frantic and yelling press contingent. They stayed long enough to hear the words:

"Where was he shot? What is his condition? Is he still alive?"

Perhaps under the stress and strain of the momentous story we knew we were working, the impact didn't penetrate. To our eavesdroppers, it obviously did.

They turned away, their faces pale, their cheeks streaked with tears.

"Oh, my God, no, no, no," shrieked one woman.

Another tugged frantically at my coatsleeve as I was trying to contact the White House press secretary and demanded almost hysterically:

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED to the President? What has happened?"

I thought I knew, but I wasn't sure. I had no confirmation. And to spread an untrue rumor would be much worse than to lie and say simply, "I don't know yet."

Later we knew, as did all of Dallas, all of Texas, all the nation — and all the world.

A frantic dash from the stunned crowd at the Trade Mart to the equally stunned but more chaotic press command post hurriedly improvised at Parkland, and another dash to Love Field where Vice President Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as the leader of the free world — and suddenly the first phase of the story was over.

THERE ARE — and will be — other details, many more for many days. But for us and for that moment, one chapter had come to an end.

A young, resourceful and eager President — a man quick to smile and quick to respond to the cheers of his followers—lay dead at the hands of an assassin.

Someday soon, many of us will again gather at the White House early some morning to join another President for another trip. In time, we will probably be joking and laughing—and griping about cruel schedules, probable loss of sleep, deadline problems and the inevitable mishaps of logistics planning.

The next trip, like this one, will begin at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington.

We will never be able to say where it will end.

11/23

Oswald: A Study In Fantasy

By DARWIN PAYNE
Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald's recent years show a perplexed man who took bizarre steps to change the course of his life.

The 24-year-old admitted Marxist, who married a Russian, gave no indication of this in his day-to-day life.

To his fellow roomers at 1026 N. Beckley, he was "peculiar" and "stand-offish"—but not eccentric. He was a man they couldn't get to know.

In 1959 he strode into the American Embassy in Moscow and turned in his passport, saying he wanted to become a Russian citizen.

He experienced a change of heart in early 1962. He asked for and was given permission to return to the U.S. with his pregnant Russian wife.

Two months ago Oswald was reported to be in New Orleans, his birth place, as chairman of a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

This year he had been granted a passport to visit several European countries, including Poland and the Soviet Union.

As a boy Oswald had attended Stripling Junior High School in Fort Worth. In 1959 when he attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship and turned in his passport in Moscow, he told reporters his childhood had been hppy despite poverty.

His mother, Mrs. Margarita Oswald, a woman in her late 50's, lives at 2220 Thomas Place in Fort Worth.

Here in Dallas Oswald had worked as an "order filler" at the Texas School Book Depository for two months. It was from the sixth floor of this building that the assassin apparently fired the fatal shots.

His supervisor, R.S. Truly, said Oswald was "very quiet, with very nice manners and a nice appearance."

Oswald had never talked to Mr. Truly about his political viewpoints.

Since Oct. 14 Oswald had lived at the 1026 N. Beckley rooming house, just three doors from Zangs Boulevard. Sixteen roomers, all single men, live there in the house and a unit in the back.

When he rented his $8 per week room from housekeeper Mrs. Earlene Roberts he had told her he was "O. H. Lee." This is a reversal in which he used his first name as his last name and his middle and last names as initials.

He had never told anyone there that this wasn't his real name.

"He came here on foot with just a satchel and some clothes on a few coathangers," Mrs. Roberts said.

No one at the rooming house could get to know him well. It was hard to make conversation with him and most of the roomers had quit trying. He never talked of politics or anything else, and no one knew of his viewpoints on anything.

Neither Mrs. Roberts nor the owners, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, realized he was married to a diminutive Russian wife who lived in Irving.

"When he came here I showed him two rooms," said Mrs. Roberts, "one in the back and one in the front. He liked this one here," she said, pointing to a tiny room joined to the dining room by double doors, "and he took it."

"I asked him to give me the name of a close relative or friend so that if anything ever happened I could get in touch with them," Mrs. Roberts recalled.

"But he wouldn't give me one. He just said, 'Oh, that doesn't matter any more.' I never knew what he meant by that 'any more.' I told him I really needed to have a name but he insisted that there was no need," she said.

Mrs. Roberts said that Friday she was in the living room watching television news about President Kennedy's assassination when Oswald rushed through the living room to his own room.

"I told him, 'My, you sure are in a hurry.' But he didn't say a word to me. That wasn't unusual, though. He put on a little gray zipper jacket and went outside again. The last time I saw him he was outside waiting for a bus to come by," she said.

She estimated this incident occurred between 12:30 and 1 p.m.

Owner of the house, Mr. Johnson, a carpenter who also lives there with his wife, said Oswald frequently used the hall telephone to call a number with a BLackburn exchange.

"He always spoke in a foreign language and I'm pretty sure it was in Russian," he said.

Mr. Johnson said Oswald led him to believe he was talking to friends in the foreign language.

He said Secret Service agents took away Oswald's possessions Friday afternoon. "They found a holster for a .38 pistol, some books and a map that looked like it was of the city of Dallas," he said.

Neither he nor Mrs. Roberts knew that he kept a holster, and they had never seen any firearms in the room.

"I saw the books before. One was on the Russian language and another was on Communism," Mr. Johnson said.

Bobby Palmer, a construction worker who also rooms at the house, said he was never able to carry a conversation with Oswald, whom he knew as O. H. Lee.

"Once in a while he would watch television in the living room with us," he said. "But he didn't do it often. He was just stand-offish."

Mr. Palmer said Oswald had no close friends at the rooming house.

"He'd come in every day about 5:30 or 6," said Mrs. Roberts, who had the room next to his. "Then he'd get up early and go to work."

"He'd close the doors and eat by himself in his room. He kept milk and some cheese and cold cuts and cereal in the refrigerator," she said.

Friday he had left a few bananas in his room. In the wastebasket was a grape stem, a crumped empty cigarette package, and an empty chewing gum package.

His room was painted in baby blue. Flimsy white curtains covered the windows.

The hall-bed, cramped by the narrow walls, had been disarrayed by Secret Service agents. Two blankets, a bedspread and sheets were crumpled into a heap. Other furniture consisted of a white vanity dresser with tall mirrors, an old-fashioned tall bureau and a yellow-shaded lamp on a bedside table. Two throw-rugs were on the wooden floor.

"I told myself that he was a peculiar man," Mrs. Roberts said. "I took it for granted that he didn't care for people. But he never bothered anyone."

Mrs. Johnson said Oswald was a "quiet kind of a person. I never saw anybody conduct himself like he did. But I never would have suspicioned that he could do a thing like that."

Mrs. Roberts said she sometimes saw western adventure magazines while cleaning his room.

She said he never brought in women visitors or other friends.

"He was fidgety. He'd watch television for five or 10 minutes and then be gone," she said.

The only emotion Mr. Johnson said he ever saw Oswald display came four or five nights ago.

"We were watching a television program and somebody got up and turned it to another channel. He didn't say a word but you could tell by looking at him he was mad as fire," he said.

Mrs. Roberts said Oswald's clothes were cheap but clean.

In the 1959 incident in Moscow Oswald refused to tell reporters there why he wanted to stay in the Soviet Union. He did tell an Associated Press reporter that he had come to the Soviet Union after getting out of the Marines hoping to live and work there. When asked what he would do for work, he replied that he would get along. Next day he dropped out of sight of American reporters.

Friday Sen. John Tower, Texas' Republican senator, told of a letter he had received from Lee H. Oswald in January, 1962. The letter was written from Minsk in Russia. In it Oswald sought Sen. Tower's aid in getting out of Russia with his pregnant wife.

In the letter he said since July 20, 1960, he had been trying to get a Soviet exit visa to leave the country. "The Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy Moscow, July 8, 1960, for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (passport number 1733242, 1959) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S., against his will and expressed desires."

Embassy officials reviewed his case and gave him a passport to the United States, advancing him $435 to defray the cost of the trip.

He told embassy officials that he had planned to tell Soviet officials what he had learned as a radar operator during his three years in the Marines.

The State Department informed Sen. Tower that they had an affidavit dated Nov. 2, 1959, sworn to by Oswald which said:

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialistic Republic."

A United Press International story reported that Oswald had been arrested while in New Orleans two moths ago for allegedly distributing pro-Communist propaganda on a street corner. The House Committee on Un-American Activities said Oswald "appears to be" the same man who headed a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

A passport to Oswald was granted in New Orleans on June 25, 1963 for travel to England, France, Germany, Holland, Finland, Italy, Poland and the Soviet Union. He had indicated a desire to make the trip between October, 1963 and December or January, 1964.

On Aug. 21, 1963, Oswald appeared on a radio panel in New Orleans and described himself as a Marxist but not a Communist.

This appearance was on a panel show called "Conversation Carte Blanche" on radio station WDSU. It was prompted by his arrest for disturbing the peace and passing out pro-Castro literature.

In Austin, Mrs. Howard Green, wife of a state representative, said she taught Oswald in grammar school in Fort Worth.

She remembered him as an "introvert" with below average grades. She taught him in sixth grade at Ridglea Elementary School.

He was a "loner" who did not apply himself in the classroom, she recalled.

Oswald withdrew from high school after 23 days of classes to join the Marines.

He and his Russian wife are the parents of two children, both girls, ages 2 years and 5 weeks.

'59 Interview With Oswald In Moscow Hotel Recalled

(Editor's Note: In the following dispatch a United Press International correspondent describes an interview in Moscow with Lee Oswald, suspected slayer of President Kennedy, at a time when he was seeking Soviet citizenship.)

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By ALINE MOSBY

PARIS (UPI) — He was slight, and looked young and determined and intense as he sat in Room 233 of the Metropole Hotel in Moscow and looked out the lace-curtained window onto Revolution Square.

"Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex., arrived Moscow, Oct. 15, 1959, applied Oct. 16 for Soviet citizenship," I had written in my notebook that day when I was stationed in Moscow for UPI.

Today I found my notebook with the notes of what he said. I had telephoned Oswald in Moscow after we were tipped by one of our bureaus that he wanted to defect.

TALKS EASILY

He sat in a chair facing me and talked easily as if he wanted all that he said published:

"Soviet officials informed me that either in the event of acceptance or rejection of my first application, I won't have to leave Moscow," he said carefully in good English.

I judged him as a person very determined but unsure of himself, naive and emotionally unbalanced.

"I was born in New Orleans and lived for two years in New York. I spent most of my life in Fort Worth. My father died before I was born. My mother works in shops mostly, in Fort Worth.

PLAYED FOOTBALL

"I played baseball and football in high school. I had a certain amount of friends, but I don't have many attachments now in the U.S. In my childhood I enjoyed a few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm.

"I joined the Marine Corps when I was 17 and served in Japan and the Philippines and was discharged, as a radar operator private first class, when I was 20 in Santa Ana, Calif. Last Sept. 11 I won a Good Conduct Medal."

I asked why he wanted to remain in the Soviet Union.

"I'm a Marxist," he said seriously.

"I became interested about the age of 15. An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs.

FINDS "DAS KAPITAL"

"I still remember that pamphlet about the Rosenbergs. I don't know why. Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time.

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years.

"I've not just been thinking about this, I've been waiting to do it for two years, saving my money, just waiting until I got out of the Marine Corps, like waiting to get out of prison. For two years I've had it in my mind not to form any attachments because I knew I was going away.

DIDN'T TELL MOTHER

"My mother doesn't know. She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. It wasn't quite fair of me to go without telling her, but it's better that way."

Oswald said he would not care to live in the United States "where being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

"The U.S. has more light bulbs and hot water heaters than Russia but I don't feel that will be the case in 20 or 30 years," he said. "I want to go into electronics here and I'll feel I'm working for all the people and not an individual capitalist making a profit for himself.

"Capitalism has passed its peak. Unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I've seen the luxuries on Park Avenue and seen the workers on the East Side (New York).

"FASHION TO HATE"

"I would like to spend the rest of my life here and get a normal life—if that means marriage and so forth, okay."

Oswald said he was not a segregationist.

"I've seen poor niggers, being a Southern boy," he said, "and that was a lesson. People hate because they're told to mate, like school kids. It's the fashion to hate. People in the United States are like that in everything."

A few weeks later, Oswald telephoned the UPI bureau in Moscow. He told me a friend in the U.S. had sent him a clipping of our interview and he was angry.

"It's not that my mother was not well off, it's that I believe in these Marxist ideals," he said firmly. "I like to think I'm sincere in my ideal. You don't understand."

I saw him once after that in a Moscow theater with a Russian girl. When I called his hotel, the clerk said he had checked out, and thus lost touch with the foreign colony.

EXPERT SHOT

Slayer's Waiting A Puzzle

One of the thousands of puzzles about the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas is why the assassin waited so long to fire after the President's limousine came into view.

Viewing the parade route from the vantage point used by the assassin, both newsmen and police officers wondered why the sniper had passed up a shot at the President when his car was directly below the seven-story building where he lay in wait.

Instead of firing at the time when the President would have been closest to him, the assassin waited until his limousine was an estimated 100 yards past the building and almost to the triple underpass, according to the accounts of eye witnesses.

Dallas Police Lt. J. C. Day of the crime lab estimated the distance from the sixth-floor corner window the slayer used to the spot where one of the bullets was recovered at 100 yards. He added that it could be more. Another Dallas policeman estimated the distance at 125 yards.

Regardless of what the exact distance might be, the shot would have been a difficult one for any one but an expert marksman, officers said.

GUARDS 61 YEARS

Motorcade Fear Of Service Body

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States Secret Service, guardians of American presidents for 61 years, has feared a motorcade assassination attempt more than anything else.

In private conversations and in books published by top officials after they left the service, agents admitted that chief executives riding in open cars down crowded city streets were at their most vulnerable as the targets of assassination.

There are many precautions taken against such attempts. Before a presidential visit to any city, agents visit local police and obtain photographs of known cranks, insane presidential-haters and other dangerous citizens. In some cases, the families of such men are asked to keep them off the streets or even out of town during a President's visit.

Threatening the life of a chief executive is a criminal offense. Hundreds of times, the Secret Service has sworn out warrants against potential assassins to keep them behind bars until the President has left the scene.

SEARCH OF FACES

From police photographs of men on the crank or criminal lists agents memorize faces, so they can pick them out of crowds. The advance security measures taken before a presidential trip have been known to fill a 1,000-page book.

For motorcades, the Secret Service checks every manhole cover and sewer along the parade route for bombs or dynamite. Buildings frequently are checked along with the records of occupants to make sure there are no known presidential "haters" on the premises.

Agents assigned to the White House detail are the elite of the service. Each must have two years of field service. They must be trained in foreign languages. They must pass ruthless tests in marksmanship, judo and even first aid.

They are trained never to watch the President himself, but the people and crowds around him. They also are sworn to throw themselves in front of their trust at the first indication of gunfire—to take the bullets, if possible, meant for the chief executive.

LIVES OFFERED

There is no doubt that every agent would have sacrificed his life for John Fitzgerald Kennedy if he had a chance. Michael Reilly, one of the agents who guarded Franklin Roosevelt during the war years, remarked once: "Every man who joins the service is told he's expected to use his body as a shield if necessary and if the agent didn't think the risk was worth the salary, he could work in any of 15 other Secret Service districts in the United States."

There are two absolute rules for motorcade protection. The agent running or riding at the President's shoulder must never leave that position unless relieved. And the other is to turn out the manpower in all Secret Service cars the moment trouble arises and literally get Secret Service bodies around the President.

Unfortunately, the service knows that a long-range rifle fired from a window along a parade route sends its deadly load faster than any human can move.

John F. Kennedy, like virtually all of his predecessors, chafed occasionally under the restrictions imposed by the service. An agent is the only man in the world who can order a President of the United States around, if the latter's safety is believed at stake.

MANY PRECAUTIONS

Mr. Kennedy, before he took office, frequently questioned veteran White House reporters on what life with the Secret Service would involve. He usually shook his head in disbelief when the newsmen got across the point that in certain situations, an agent outranks even a President.

The precautions taken to safeguard the lives of American chief executives border on the incredible. At Andrews Air Force Base, for example, where the presidential jet is based, the pit containing the underground cables connected to newsmen's phones is checked before arrival or departure. The plane itself is under 24 hours armed guard.

If a President attends a banquet, every guest, every waiter and every entertainer is quietly checked out. So is the food.

Short-wave "walkie-talkies" keep agents moving in and out of assigned motorcade positions, like a well-drilled football team.

White House gifts are put through X-ray machines.

Every crank letter is investigated and filed for future reference.

But not every crank writes letters. And on Nov. 22, 1963, at about 12:30 p.m. CST, the 35th President of the United States was killed by an assassin whose murder bullet penetrated the best protective screen in the world.

Houston Reports Threats to JKF

HOUSTON (UPI)—Police Chief H. Buddy McGill said police received four telephone calls threatening President Kennedy's life while he visited here.

McGill said Friday officers could not trace the calls and turned the information over to the Secret Service. Kennedy visited Houston Thursday night before going to Dallas, where he was killed.

One of the callers, a woman, McGill said, told him: "The President should wear his bullet proof vest."

11/24

PANEL ON RADIO SHOW FOUND OSWALD HAZY

By DICK HITT
Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald, cashiered Marine, avowed Marxist and accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, made a muddled radio appearance three months ago in a fourth role—spokesman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

On the night of Aug. 21—just one day short of exactly three months from the day the President was shot to death on a Dallas street, Oswald appeared on a New Orleans radio panel show, "Conversation Carte Blanche."

The transcript of the program shows Oswald to have been either evasive or inarticulate on the aims of the committee, and self-contradictory on the subject of his renunciation of U.S. citizenship.

Oswald was questioned by a four-man panel: Bill Slatter, station WDSU; Bill Stuckey, a New Orleans Times-Picayune reporter; Ed Butler, of the Information Council of the Americas; and Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban exile.

Following are portions of an Associated Press transcript of the program, with emphasis on Oswald's participation:

SLATTER: Our guests tonight include Lee Harvey Oswald, secretary of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a New York-headquartered organization which is generally recognized as the principal voice of the Castro government in this country . . .

STUCKEY: This is an organization that specializes primarily in distributing literature, based in New York . . . The only member of the group who has revealed himself publicly so far is . . . Lee Harvey Oswald, who . . . first came to public notice a few days ago when he was arrested and convicted for disturbing the peace . . .

(Note: the arrest followed a scuffle involving Oswald and Cuban exiles. Including panelist pro-Castrocmfwcmfw y yy Bringuier, when Oswald distributed pro-Castro literature on a New Orleans street.)

". . . Mr. Oswald . . . said that he was a native of New Orleans . . . had entered the Marine Corps in 1956 and was honorably discharged in 1959. (The Marine Corps said he was given an undesirable discharge.) . . . I found newspaper clippings . . . to the effect that Mr. Oswald had attempted to renounce his American citizenship in 1959 and become a Soviet citizen . . . Mr. Oswald, are these correct?

OSWALD: That is correct. Correct, yes.

STUCKEY: You did live in Russia for three years?

OSWALD: That is correct and I think that those, the fact that I did live for a time in the Soviet Union, gives me excellent qualifications to repudiate charges that Cuba and the Fair Play for Cub committee is Communist control (sic) . . .

SLATTER: How many people do you have in your committee here in New Orleans?

OSWALD: Er, I cannot reveal that as secretary for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

BUTLER: Is it a secret society?

OSWALD: Er, no, Mr. Butler, it is not. However, it is standard operating procedure, er, for a political organization consisting of a, er, political minority, er, to safeguard the names and the number of its members . . .

BUTLER: . . . Would you say then that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not a Communist-front organization?

OSWALD: . . . We have been investigated from several points of view, that is points of view of—er, taxes, allegiance, subversion and so forth. The findings have been, er, have been as I say—er, absolutely zero.

BUTLER: . . . Who is the honorary chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee?

OSWALD: Er, the honorary chairman of this committee is, er, the name of that person, er, I certainly don't know.

BUTLER: Well, let me tell you in case you don't know about your own organization.

OSWALD: No, I know about it . . . we have a national director who is Mr. V. T. Lee who is recently returned from Cuba and . . . now under indictment by his traveling to Cuba . . . I said that the committee has definitely been investigated that is very true but . . . the committee is not now on the attorney general's subversive list (and) any other material you may have is superfluitous (sic).

SLATTER: . . . I believe it was mentioned that you at one time asked to renounce your American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. Is that correct?

OSWALD: Well, I don't think that has any particular import to this discussion. We are discussing—er, er, Cuban-American relations.

STUCKEY . . . Are you, or have you been, a Communist?

OSWALD: Well I don't see er, what, er, prior to this program or another radio program . . .

Stuckey: Are you a Marxist?

Oswald: Yes I am a Marxist.

Stuckey: What's the difference?

Oswald: The difference is primarily the difference between a country like Guiana (sic), Ghana, Yugoslavia, China or Russia. A very, very great difference . . .

Stuckey: . . . I'm curious to know just how you supported yourself during the three years you lived in the Soviet Union. Did you have a government subsidy?

Oswald: . . . I was, er, under the protection of, of the, er, that is to say I was not under the protection of the American government . . . I did not lose my American citizenship . . . er, at no time as I say I was, er, did I renounce my citizenship or attempt to renounce my citizenship . . .

(Note: The Marine Corps says Oswald's undesirable discharge was a result of his renunciation of American citizenship. The U.S. State Department has said that on Nov. 2, 1959, Oswald swore allegiance to the Soviet Union and had requested that his citizenship be revoked.)

BUTLER: Were you ever at a building at 11 Kurnetskaya Street in Moscow?

OSWALD: Kuznetskaya? Kuznetskaya is the, er, well that would be, well that would be probably the foreign ministry I presume—er, no I was never in that place although I know Moscow, having lived there.

The next portion of the program involved a theoretical discussion of the aims of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In essence, Oswald denied any affiliations between the committee and "any other organization." "We are primarily interested in the attitude of the the U.S. government toward Cuba," he said.

BRINGUIER: Do you agree with Fidel Castro when in his speech of July 26 of this year he (described) President Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief? Do you agree with Mr. Castro?

OSWALD: I would not agree with that—er, particular wording. I and—er, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee does think that the United States . . . mainly the State Department and the CIA have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba. Mistakes which are pushing Cuba into the sphere of activity—of activity—of let's say every dogmatic country such as China is.

The discussion concluded with brief remarks by Oswald in reply to questions about U.S.-Castro relations in the first days of the latter's regime, and about current Cuban food shortages.

Three months later President John F. Kennedy died by sniper's bullet in downtown Dallas. Authorities say the man whose hazy statements you have just read pulled the trigger.

'ANOTHER WORLD'

Oswald Termed Hard To Reach

By JOHN SCHOELLKOPF
Staff Writer

Everyone knows a friend that he can talk with calmly but somehow never reach.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, is that type of person—calm, idealistic, yet "in another world."

This is the opinion of Michael Paine, 35, an Irving resident who has talked long and intimately with Oswald. He said he has known Oswald since June.

The following is a list of some of the deep, contradictory character traits of Oswald as viewed by Mr. Paine.

FINE VOCABULARY

"He makes moderately good sense on some things . . . He's a Marxist and doesn't hesitate to say . . . He has a tremendous ability to absorb and has a fine vocabulary . . . He doesn't deal in present facts and seems sometimes in another world . . . I didn't think he harbored grudges . . . He thinks he is moral . . . He wants a good family life and is quite good with children . . . I believe he liked Kennedy over other leaders."

But there's another side to this man who is charged with the horrible killing of the President, according to Mr. Paine.

"He is lonely . . . I think he's a little paranoid in that he thinks people are picking on him . . . He doesn't believe in contradictions if they clash with his Marxist doctrine . . . I don't think he's organically connected with Communists . . . He doesn't believe much in the principle of tolerance . . . He wouldn't let his wife tell us about actual life in Russia . . . He couldn't believe that supporting the Bill of Rights didn't have some catch."

OSWALD PERSONALITY

Surprisingly though, said Mr. Paine, the personality of Oswald presents itself very shyly.

Oswald is not a wild-eyed radical shouting his views to the world, said the Irving engineer.

"Frankly this business with the President baffles me. My experience with him gave no hint of such action."

"I had mentioned President Kennedy as a great man on occasions and he didn't take issue with me," said Mr. Paine. "I believe he liked Kennedy over other leaders."

Oswald's refusal to admit the slayings is part of his contradictory nature, believes Mr. Paine.

"I think he is aware of his legal rights in this country more than most people. He is just playing a game."

Mr. Paine did not believe that Oswald had taken a job in the Texas Book Depository with the hope of shooting President Kennedy on a parade route.

"He was unemployed at the time and someone told him about this job," Mr. Paine said.

The Irving man also said he is convinced that Oswald's wife did not know of her husband's plan.

DYING PRESIDENT

This graphic photograph was taken by Mrs. Mary Moorman, of 2832 Ripplewood, who was standing on Elm street and snapped this Polaroid picture immediately after President John Kennedy was hit by an assassin's bullet. Mrs. Kennedy is leaning over to catch her husband's body as he falls, fatally wounded.

Walker Statement Voices Sympathy

Former Gen. Edwin A. Walker said Saturday that the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas demonstrates "the internal threat that can never be underestimated."

He expressed his sympathy to the Kennedy family, saying "it is no less than it is for the millions of people who have sustained equal losses in the fight for freedom."

The sentiments were contained in five sentence statement issued simultaneously in Shreveport, La., and at his Dallas headquarters.

Walker was in Shreveport for a Saturday night speaking engagement.

Robert Surrey, who described himself as a friend of Walker, read the statemant to The Times Herald.

"The death of Mr. Kennedy is not as surprising as it is tragic," the statement read, followed by the sympathy expression and the words, "The sacrifice of our leading American family is the sacrifice of every American for peace.

"There is every need at this grave hour for strength and unity without the recriminations that only reflect difference in beliefs regarding the necessary and acceptable price for peace.

"More than ever before we must stand firmer in our dedication to freedom and human dignity," it concluded.

The Walker spokesman said also that the phones at Walker's Dallas home have rung constantly since the President's death Friday afternoon.

Mr. Surrey said the possibility that the killer of the President was also the man who took a shot at Walker several months ago "had occurred to us."

Mr. Surrey said, however, "Through unofficial sources we thought we had traced that man who shot at the general to California."

In that April incident, a rifle shot barely missed Walker's head as he sat in his study preparing his income tax returns.

Walker, contacted by phone in his Shreveport motel room by The Times Herald, declined to add any further comment to his prepared statement or to speculate on the possibility of Oswald's being the same man who took a shot at him.

"The only thing I have given out you have," he said, referring to the released statement. "Thank you . . . Goodby."

11/25

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

FINAL EDITION

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Mourning Nation Bids Chief Farewell

Tip to FBI Warned of Oswald Death

Copyright, 1963, The Dallas Times Herald—Staff Photo by Bob Jackson

The President's accused killer as executioner's bullet pierces body.

Anonymous Call Forecast Slaying During Transfer

The self-appointed executioner of President Kennedy's accused assassin was the materialization of a blunt warning issued police hours earlier, The Times Herald learned Monday.

An anonymous telephone call to Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters at 2:15 a.m. warned that Leo Harvey Oswald would be killed during his transfer from the city lockup to county jail.

The FBI immediately relayed the warning to police and the sheriff's office.

Oswald, notwithstanding the warning and dozens of riot-gun armed policemen, was fatally wounded in the basement of the police and courts building at 11:20 a.m. as officers prepared to place him in an armored car for the short ride to the courthouse.

Jack Ruby, nightclub operator and physical culture addict, darted from a crowd of newsmen with cat-like speed, rammed a .38 revolver into Oswald's body and triggered a shot witnessed by the world.

Police stood helpless. One managed only to swear in the split second that added a second explosive chapter in the President's assassination.

The FBI's warning that Oswald faced death on the trip between lockups was relayed to both city and county law-enforcement officials.

Sheriff Bill Decker said his dispatcher received the call from the FBI just after 2:15 a.m.

The city police dispatcher said the call never came to his attention. It could not be determined Monday if it was routed to another office or official.

The FBI—which had remained, to all appearances, in the background of the investigation into the President's assassination—stepped into the case openly Sunday on instructions from President Johnson.

The federal agents were seeking to determine if a civil rights

See OSWALD on Page 2A

SIX FLAGS OVER TEXAS
Only 1 more weekend!
Sat & Sun 10 a.m.-8 p.m. (Adv.)

Tower Denies Aid to Oswald

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., said Sunday he had not assisted Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of assassinating President Kennedy, return to the United States from Russia in 1962.

In fact, he said, it was just the opposite.

He said that his office did receive a letter from Oswald in January 1962 asking help in getting back to the United States but when he learned the man had renounced his American citizenship "as far as I was concerned he could stay in the Soviet Union and rot."

Tower, in a statement issued through his office, said some news stories about the matter "implied that I assisted Mr. Oswald to return to the United States. The facts of the matter are just exactly opposite."

Indifference Blamed In JFK Slaying

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, says the people's indifference to expressions of hate and bitterness are a factor in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a statement issued here, Bishop Lichtenberger said:

"Whoever fired the shots that killed John Kennedy, we as citizens of this country are involved in this terrible act insofar as we have shrugged off the [illegible] expressions of bitter[illegible] and hate made by people on the extrememe left or the extreme right as of no threat to our country.

"When we have said of acts of violence perpetrated as protests against the decisions and acts of our federal or state government, 'They do not express the real feelings of the people of our land.' We by our indifference and our apathy have weakened the power of love and justice.

"So to our prayers for John Kennedy, his family and for the man who has now taken up the heavy burden of the chief executive of our country, let us pray for ourselves and all the people of this land, that we may be makers of peace, standing firm against all who would sow discord and violence and that we may by God's grace be enabled to make it evident in our time that love which is of God can overcome hatred and evil."

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN—The assassination of President Kennedy has overwhelmed the nation with grief. In Dallas, Texas, that grief must be almost inseparably compounded with shame.

As now is clear, the assassination was committed by a communist fanatic unaware of the depth of evil to which such dogma could lead him. In so doing he served the communist cause its worst setback in the 46 years since its baneful inception.

11/25

ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT SHOT DOWN

—UPI Photo

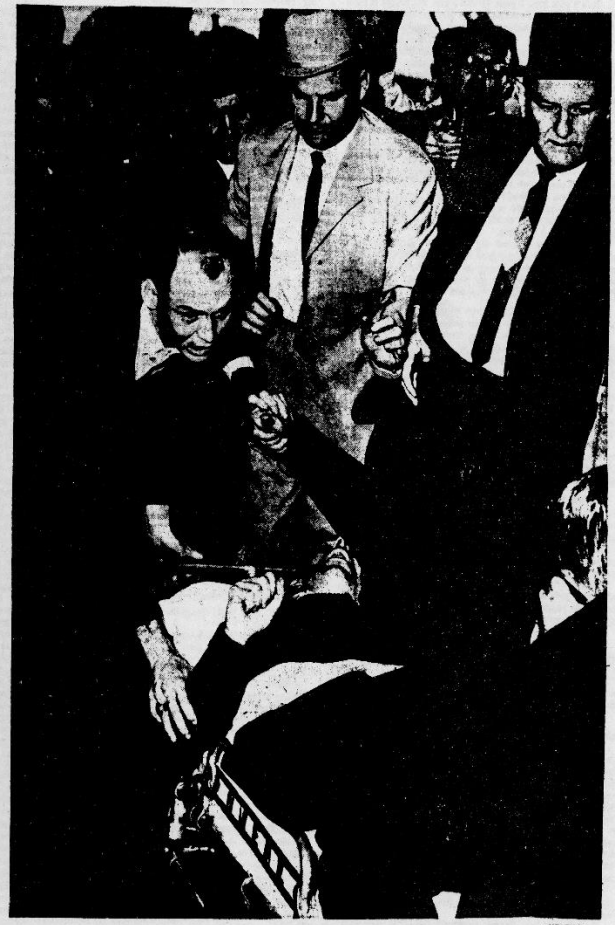
Lee Harvey Oswald, charged as assassin of President Kennedy, is guarded by officers J. R. Leavelle, left, and L. C. Graves on way out of city jail.

—Staff Photo by Bob Jackson, Copyright by Dallas Times Herald

Oswald's face shows pain and shock as bullet enters body from pistol fired at close range by Jack Ruby, Dallas club owner who mingled with newsmen.

—UPI Photo

Officer holds gun taken from Ruby after shooting. Both Ruby and Oswald are hidden by officers in the wild confusion that erupted in crowded basement.



—UPI Photo

Oswald was still alive as he was placed on stretcher for trip to Parkland, where he died at 1:07 p.m. Sunday, just 48 hours after death of President.

Explosive, Enigmatic: That's Jack Ruby

Suspect Also Called Extrovert, Brawler

By DICK HITT, Staff Writer

What kind of man is he, this man who would assassinate assassins?

His name is Jack Rubenstein. He changed it. For 15 years in Dallas his friends and enemies have known him as Jack Ruby. It is a name today either shouted, uttered or spat out by most of the lips on earth.

Jack Ruby. A back-slapping, gate-crashing extrovert—and yet one who had a dark and turbulent torment seething through his stocky body.

Jack Ruby. A man who would go to eccentric lengths because of his love of dogs—and yet a man who would ram a pistol into the stomach of Lee Harvey Oswald, pull the trigger and blast the life from the one man who might possess the key to a nation's agony.

JACK RUBY LIKED to be in on the action. He crashed his first gate Sept. 22, 1927, at Soldier's Field in Chicago—there were 104,000 people who had paid to get in—because he wanted to see the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney fight. He was arrested. It was his first brush with the law.

Jack Ruby crashed his last gate at 11:20 a.m. Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963, in the basement of Dallas City Hall. He got in on the action.

The enigma of Jack Leon Ruby swirls today and trails all the way back to his birth. No one seems to know when he was born. His sister is 55 and she says her brother is a couple of years younger. She isn't sure of the year he was born. Ruby told the Texas Liquor Control Board in 1955 that he was 44. More than four years later he told them he was 47. He was born in Chicago but the Chicago vital statistics office has no record of it. The majority of references to his age in Jack Ruby's lengthy dossier of dealings with liquor-control and law-enforcement agencies in Dallas, however, indicate he was born in 1911.

WHAT KIND OF PSYCHE, what kind of momentum delivered Jack Ruby from Chicago, 1911, to Dallas City Hall, 1963, and the gun blast that rumbled through the masonry basement walls, that was heard 'round a reeling world and that thrust Jack Ruby onto the threshold of cosmic notoriety?

The words of those who know him, love him, hate him, fear him weave a tangled web of threads in the tapestry that is Jack Leon Ruby. They speak of him oddly, obliquely; many speak of him in the past tense.

"He was extremely pleasant and had a good personality," says Dallas attorney Harvey Lewis.

"Jack Ruby screams. He threatened to destroy $10,000 worth of my costumes. I have seen him knock people down stairways. I am afraid he will do me physical harm." Janet Conforto, an exotic dancer who performed as "Jada" at Ruby's Carousel Club, made that statement in a peace bond affidavit filed with Justice of the Peace W. L. Richburg Nov. 1 of this year.

"EVERY DAY FOR A year after our father died, Jack got up at 6 in the morning and said the Kaddish (a Hebrew prayer for the dead). But he said he felt worse about the President's death than he did about daddy's," says Eve Grant, Ruby's sister.

He's a nice guy. I knew he had a gun. He bought it some time ago for self-protection," says George Senator, Ruby's roommate in a two-bedroom, Italian-Provincial-furnished Oak Cliff apartment.

"He's a hard guy to understand—a big talker, a street-brawler, but if Jack liked you he'd do anything in the world for you. He needed love. He had some dogs up at his place and wouldn't allow anybody to mistreat them. He was a vain person and sort of an egomaniac. He thought he was a lady-killer," says William E. Howard, a Dallas club owner.

"I never heard him talk politics," says Bill DeMar, an entertainer at the Carousel Club.

"He was quick to sock anyone who would talk against FDR," says a one-time Chicago associate.

"He was a regular old guy. He was the type guy who'd ask you to come down to his club. When we'd go, everything would be free. He liked his dogs and was always afraid the apartment owner would say something to him about getting rid of them. He'd talk to his dogs like they were kids," says Lowell Gaylor, a neighbor.

"Early in his boyhood (in the Jewish ghetto west-side neighborhood of Chicago around Roosevelt Boulevard and Peoria Street) he became known as "Sparky" because of his short temper and reputation for street fighting," says United Press International, quoting boyhood friends.

"THE FELLOW DIDN'T have enough fight in his to lick his lips," says a veteran Chicago police reported.

"He is explosive. He has a tendency to be violent at times. He can be a close friend or a violent enemy. There's no in-between. He was almost a pro fighter, I'd say. He handled himself that well.

"Once he had a difficulty with a man in his club . . . Jack bodily took him out. There was quite a bit of swinging but Jack didn't get hit a single time. He very definitely hit the other guy and did a lot of damage," says Jack Cole, a theatrical agent who supplied Ruby with acts for two years.

"He's one of those guys who always goes around speaking to everybody, slapping them on the back, making friends. He'll say 'Hi there, Jim. How you doing?' and slap you on the back," says attorney Jim Martin.

"HE'S THE KIND of man who won't sit down and talk to you. Jack is the kind of person who if you ask him a question he'll answer real quick and walk away. Or he'd just walk away without answering. Once I happened to be passing down Akard and Commerce and he was fighting on the street. Ruby popped this man two or three times. It ended before the police came," says C. A. (Pappy) Dolsen, a talent agent.

"He told me Candy Barr (a former Dallas stripper and national figure after a narcotics-possession prison term) has two of the puppies from his dog," says Doris Warner, Ruby's apartment manager.

"I don't want to talk about Jack Ruby," says Candy Barr.

The emotional seismograph of Jack Ruby erupted and stopped Sunday morning at 11:20 o'clock. It is known that he was grief-stricken over the assassination of President Kennedy. "That poor family," he muttered several times. Ruby cried over the telephone as he spoke to friends about the President's murder.

"HE COULDN'T understand why all the other clubs didn't close like he did," says a local show producer.

The day of destiny began at 10 a.m. for Jack Ruby, the man who thought two wrongs make a right, a swaggering, fat-fingered, sapphire-ringed man; a Lilith fiddist and a preener who sometimes effects double-breasted suits to drape his stockiness, a man whose eyes resemble cold, dark grapes and whose hair has receded into the V-shape of the style of the Mohawk Indians.

Ten a.m. is earlier than usual for Ruby, a night-creature who never drunk and who usually slept until early afternoon. When he awoke he had a swim in his apartment pool—wearing a bathing cap." He was sure he was going to grow his hair back," says a neighbor.

"At 10," says neighbor Sidney Evans, "I saw him coming up the stairs with a handful of laundry. I said 'hello,' but he didn't answer me."

"I last saw him Sunday morning," says his roommate Senator. "He said he was taking one of his dogs—Sheba—to the club. When he left he said again, 'That poor family'."

Jack Ruby, free-lance vigilante, flitted in and around the press room at City Hall Saturday night. He was congenial. He handed out his cards (They read, "I'm Jack Ruby—Carousel") to several officials, among them Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

"WHAT ARE YOU doing here," an official asked him Saturday night.

"Oh, I brought the sandwiches," Ruby answered.

He distributed cards good for free drinks to out-of-town newsmen, although Ruby planned to keep his club closed through Tuesday, when most of the newsmen would be gone.

Ruby, it is known, had brooded and wept up to these moments of conviviality. Ruby, one newsman says, had several occasions to be near Oswald Saturday. "He could've killed him five times."

Was this overnight change from hall-fellow-well-met to darting, snake-striking assassin still another part of the mercurial make-up of Jack Ruby? Or was his Saturday night socializing a cunning means to gain entry to the rolling, confused scenes of the City Hall, to make his face an accepted part of the cast while he could select the means and moment of the execution for Lee Harvey Oswald?

Jack Ruby performed his grotesque pantomime of vengeance. Then he said, according to Police Sgt. P. T. Dean, that the reason he did it was out of sympathy for Jackie Kennedy and the dead police officer.

"I just didn't want Jackie to be subjected to the trial," Ruby said, according to Sgt. Dean.

Jack Ruby has seen to it that Mrs. Kennedy will not have to endure that trial. And also that she may never know why and by whom her husband, the President of the United States, was killed.

Oswald Slaying Forecast

Continued From Page 1

violation existed in the protection afforded Oswald.

Ruby, apparently without press confidentials, had been on hand at police headquarters since shortly after Oswald's arrest Friday, identifying himself once as a "translator for the Jewish press."

FREQUENT CONTACT

He was within arm's reach of the accused assassin several times as he mingled with newsmen.

Ruby's lunge toward Oswald was almost suicidal. He had no chance to escape after firing the fatal shot and he could well have been shot to death on the spot.

Still the 52-year-old nightclub operator stepped into history, stuck the gun into Oswald's chest and fired. Oswald groaned and slumped into the arms of detectives. He was handcuffed to detective Jim R. Leavelle.

Hysteria took over.

Newsmen pummeled each other. Police jumped on Ruby and dragged Oswald—almost at the same time—back from the basement into the double doors near a booking desk.

HEART MASSAGE

Around 1 p.m. at Parkland Hospital, in a small white room just across the hall from where President Kennedy died two days earlier, Oswald, a 24-ear-old self-avowed Marxist, charged Saturday with the slaying of President Kennedy and the wounding of Gov. John Connally, died. He never regained consciousness, and hospital doctors even opened his chest to massage his heart in an effort to save him.

At 1:27 p.m. Sunday, when Chief Curry met reporters stacked in the assembly room in the basement of police headquarters at City Hall, his face was grey. He was solemn, his voice shook slightly and tension was easily visible.

"My statement will be brief," the chief said. "Oswald expired at 1:07 p.m. We have arrested the man and he will be charged with murder. His name is Jack Rubenstein and he goes by the name of Jack Ruby."

REFUSES ANSWER

When one of the dozens of newsmen shouted above the others, "Why did you advertise the time of Oswald's removal?" Chief Curry turned and abruptly left the room.

An angry Dallas began to show its collective temper in other ways. Mayor Earle Cabell suddenly postponed his plans to fly to Washington for President Kennedy's funeral when a threat against the mayor's life came in through the telephone switchboard at City Hall. The plane Mayor Cabell was to have taken from Love Field at 3:15 p.m. Sunday was detained long enough to be searched for possible sabotage and Mayor Cabell took a later flight to Washington.

Garland police received a bomb threat Sunday against Church of the Good Shepherd (Catholic) and emptied the church auditorium of 350 worshipers. Police searched thoroughly but found nothing.

SECURITY CHECK

The Dallas Morning News set up its own security system, requiring employes to show identification upon entering the building after a bomb threat was received by the newspaper.

Atty. C. A. Droby, one of several lawyers who called at police headquarters to consult with Jack Ruby, told police his wife had received two "threatening" telephone calls. Both times, Droby said, his wife was warned that they "would be next" if he defended Ruby.

Capt. Glen King, administrative assistant to Chief Curry, said the man charged with Oswald's murder operates two Dallas nightspots — the Carousel, 1312½ Commerce, and Vegas Club, 3598 Oak Lawn.

Police records show Ruby was born in Chicago March 25, 1911, and that he has lived in Dallas about 15 years. Although he has always received renewals of beer licenses for his establishments, records reveal several arrests for violations of liquor regulations. On some, however, the charges were dropped. In July 1953 and May 1954, Ruby was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

AUTOPSY PLANNED

The murder complaint against Ruby was signed by Homicide Capt. Will Fritz before First Asst. Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander. Justice of the Peace Pierce McBride then signed the papers after returning from Parkland Hospital, where he had authorized an autopsy on Oswald. McBride read the charges to Ruby and ordered him held without bond.

Tom Howard, one of the lawyers advising Ruby, said attorneys would meet to discuss his defense Monday. A writ hearing originally scheduled later Monday morning is now a moot point since charges have been filed, Mr. Howard said.

Mr. Howard talked to Ruby in his fourth-floor cell before the accused man was brought down to the third floor to be questioned by Capt. Fritz.

Detectives stood shoulder to shoulder from the elevator to Fritz's office as Ruby calmly walked down the hallway.

Ruby blinked in astonishment and jerked at his handcuffed wrist as a score of reporters and newsmen from local, national and international media began yelling.

"Why did you do it, Jack?" one man hollered.

He made no reply, but walked briskly through the surging crowd and into Capt. Fritz's office. While the questioning proceeded, Judge McBride said Ruby appeared calm and composed. He had shed his brown hat and coat but still wore a white shirt.

SCENE RECALLED

Just what Ruby told Capt. Fritz was not disclosed, but other Dallas police recalled bits of conversation and action before, during and after the fast-moving death scene in the city hall basement.

Detective B. H. Combest of the police special services bureau recalled he was moving out of the police station on the right side of Oswald, guiding him with his left hand at Oswald's right elbow. The man's hands were handcuffed in front of him with a type of cuff that allows him an 8 or 10-inch play. Oswald's left wrist was handcuffed to Detective Jim Leavelle of the homicide bureau.

"I saw Ruby coming at us, and moving fast," Combest remembers. "It turned out that he was bootlegging the pistol like a quarterback with a football, and he just brought it up and fired."

GRABS OSWALD

When the shot was fired, Combest grabbed Oswald to try to keep him from falling and other officers lunged at and on top of Ruby.

Patrolman R. E. Vaughn stood in the doorway of the north auto entrance to police headquarters on Main Street and he said no one was admitted except police officers and representatives of the press. Still, it was believed that Ruby somehow came into the basement through this entrance, busied himself in the crowd and possibly even pretended to take notes to carry out his masquerade as a reporter.

"I heard someone say 'here he comes,' and then I heard the shot," Officer Vaughn said. "I saw three officers wrestling for the gun. I can't see how it happened. Everyone in the building had been screened closely. There were officers on the elevators and at all entrances and everyone — including police and press — had to show identification."

"FOOTBALL CROWD"

If the crowd inside was bordering on mass hysteria, the crowd outside the Dallas police station offered contrast. A police reserve sergeant, who declined to be identified, said "the people were like a football crowd or a mob ready for a big parade."

Many had transistor radios, and they looked at everything—at every car that went by—to be sure Oswald wasn't inside, the sergeant said.

Then came the fatal shot, and it was as if the 250 persons outside had all been hit. Radios carried the bulletin.

"People threw their hands in the air. They yelled. They cursed," the sergeant said. "The old man said it was more terrible than shooting the President because now nobody would know what was behind it all."

A reserve patrolman, W. P. Crenshaw, asked aloud: "Why wasn't this move kept secret? Why wasn't it done at night?" He referred to the plans for Oswald's transfer from city to county authorities.

One woman said to nobody in particular: "I want to see this brute who killed our President."

Philip L. Morris of Dallas had been at the courthouse waiting for Oswald, but came to the area of the police station when he heard of the shooting. "I just wanted to see the man," he said.

Herbert Jones, 3604 Frank, said he thought Oswald was shot "to keep him from talking at a trial. I think it was planned."

Times Herald reporters, who had been on the scene all night and all morning—anticipating the transfer, saw Oswald loaded into an ambulance and rushed to Parkland.

"As the stretcher came out of the double doors leading into the station basement, I could see that Oswald had really had it," one said. "His head rolled from side to side . . . he was dead grey and his mouth hung open. He was unconscious and I knew he was critically injured."

COMMITTEE FORMED

The question of Jack Ruby's defense loomed large even before stunned Dallasites had a chance to regroup their senses. Lawyers began filtering into police headquarters by mid-afternoon and in San Rafael, Calif., formation of a Committee to Defend Jack Ruby was announced.

A man who identified himself as Ronald Butler telephoned The Times Herald, said he is chairman of the committee and that famed defense attorney Jake Ehrlich stood ready to defend Ruby without fee.

In San Francisco, attorney Ehrlich—on whose life the television series "Sam Benedict" is based—said the committee had contacted him.

"They asked me what my fee would be and I told them it was inappropriate to fix any fee at that time," Mr. Ehrlich said. "I told them that every man was entitled to a defense, and this man (Ruby) was entitled to a defense. If he requests that I defend him I, as a lawyer, would be available."

Dallas attorneys Bob Stinson, Mr. Droby, Mr. Howard, Fred Bruner and Sam Daugherty also visited police headquarters. All said they had been summoned by relatives and friends of Jack Ruby. Mr. Howard described his client as "a fine man."

CHARGES FILED

Homicide Capt. Fritz, whose working hours have been long and constant ever since the history of the world was changed in Dallas last Friday with the assassination of President Kennedy, talked briefly to newsmen at 2 p.m. Sunday. He said murder charges had been filed against Ruby and that he did not feel the slaying of Oswald could have been avoided

—AP Photo

Jack Ruby heads toward arraignment on murder charge.

Oswald Recalled By Lubbock Man

LUBBOCK, Tex. (UPI) — Mack Osborn was probably as close a buddy as any that Lee Harvey Oswald had while he was in the Marine Corps stationed at El Toro Marine Base near Santa Ana, Calif.

Even so, Osborn said he could not understand the accused assassin of President Kennedy, who himself was shot and killed yesterday.

"I shared a double bunk with Oswald for about six months at El Toro," said Osborn, who is a real estate dealer. It was four years ago that he and Oswald were together in the Marines.

HIRE COMMON GUY

"When I talked to him, I said to myself 'here's a common guy from Fort Worth who has big ideas'—but what could he do that would be so earthshaking'," Osborn said.

"He liked to be alone . . . spent most of his spare time studying Russian . . . talked some about his big plans for the future and was easy to get along with."

Osborn knew that Oswald had gone to Russia. He said he knew he was disenchanted with the United States, but even so he could hardly believe that the man he knew would murder the President.

"I was stunned," he said. "I could hardly believe that I knew the man accused of murdering the President.

RUSHED TO RUSSIA

"Oswald rushed to Russia soon after his discharge from the Marines. I remember him well. This made him stand out.

"He joined our group after transferring from overseas. I believe he was a private at that time, but he had already been in three years.

"He had received his discharge and gone to Russia before I got my release from active duty on Jan. 10, 1960.

"Oswald was real quiet and kept to himself all of the time. None of us really got to know him well.

"He was sort of standoffish—a loner."

Report Says Oswald Sought Soviet Entry

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The newspaper Excelsior said Sunday night it had evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, visited the Soviet and Cuban consuls here last September and tried to get a visa.

The newspaper did not disclose the source of its story but said that it was from "a high official source." It said it corroborated the report and found that Oswald was in Mexico from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3.

The newspaper said Oswald crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo Sept. 26, talked with Cuban Consul Eusebio Ascue the next day and requested a visa so he could travel to the Soviet Union via Cuba.

Excelsior said the consul told Oswald his request would have to be submitted to the Cuban Foreign Ministry for clearance, a procedure usually taking about three weeks.

At that, the story said, Oswald's temper flared and he left the Cuban consul's office, slamming the door.

On Sept. 28, the newspaper said, Oswald visited the Soviet consul in Mexico with the same request. The newspaper said he said he was "a militant Communist, married with a Soviet citizen," and a resident of the Soviet Union for three years.

Again Oswald was told that some time would have to elapse until his visa request could be cleared by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, probably as much as three or four months.

Oswald had a bitter argument with the consul, the newspaper said.

German Reds Blame Deaths On Rightists

BERLIN (AP) — The official East German news agency ADN said last night "political observers" believe Lee Harvey Oswald was shot to cover up an anti-Communist plot.

The news agency said these observers also felt that the people guilty of the shooting were to be found "in the same extreme right-wing circles which ordered the murder of President John F. Kennedy."

"These circles had tried with all means to put the blame for the murder of Kennedy on the Communists and brand Oswald as a Communist," ADN said, still quoting the observers. "To impede all further investigations which would reveal the true men behind the assassination of Kennedy, they had decided to eliminate Oswald in the Fascist manner."

ADN reported Oswald's death less than ten minutes after Western agencies had flashed the news.

East Germany earlier charged that "ultra-reactionary circles" instigated the death of President Kennedy because they did not like his policy toward the Soviet Union and his attitude toward racialists."

The East German Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland said in an editorial:

"Texas is one of the strong holds of American reaction . . . It is no accident that the instigators of the murder chose the city of Dallas as the scene."

REPORTER GIVES HIS VERSION

Gunman Seen as Brown Blur

By BOB FENLEY
Staff Writer

He was a brown blur, dashing from the group of newsmen straight toward the slender figure of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Crouching, he shoved the pistol against the prisoner's black sweater and there was a flash and the blunted sound of the gun. Oswald's face contorted in pain.

"Oh no!" someone yelled.

"Jack, you son of a —," shouted a detective.

Leaping, clawing, shoving, shouting policemen in suits and uniforms surged toward the man in the brown hat and brown suit as Oswald crumpled in the arms of the horrified detectives who had been at his side.

BASEMENT BEDLAM

The basement of Dallas City Hall was bedlam.

We rushed forward toward the tangled mass of men which now looked like the pile-on game that school children play.

A policeman leaped on the trunk of a car, ran over its top and down the hood to join the melee.

"Get back! Get them back!" and we were shoved back by other frantic policemen.

Then we couldn't see—either Oswald or the man in brown.

"Seal the entrances. Don't let anybody out."

"Please, please guys, keep back My God."

It was a scene from a Grade B movie. It was a bad late-late show. There were elbows and hands against my chest and grimmacing, startled faces before my eyes but I couldn't believe it:

The man who killed President Kennedy had been shot by a short, heavy man in a brown suit and both were down somewhere in that mass of shouting policemen.

TANGLE DISSIPATES

Suddenly the tangle had disappeared inside the booking room and we were shouting questions at the harried line of policemen holding us back. Detectives were dashing in and out of the door.

It was unreal. It was like dozing on a couch and listening to the shouts of a crowd at a football game.

I had been standing with Seth Kantor, a friend and former Times Herald reporter, who now works in Washington for a newspaper chain. I looked around and he was still there in the crush of half a hundred reporters and cameramen and I said, "Good God."

"I don't believe it," he gasped.

Reporters were interviewing reporters. "He was well dressed," one said.

The police line had fallen back almost to the doors and one of the detectives I know came out. He was wiping tears from his eyes.

A SUDDEN FEAR

"Who did it?" He shook his head. How's Oswald? "I don't know."

"Was it one of your own men?" I had a sudden fear that a plain-clothes man had gone berserk and had shot Oswald.

"No, no," he said, leaning forward to whisper, "Ruby."

"Ruby what?"

"Jack Ruby, he runs a girlie show." The detective dashed back inside.

"Ambulance! Clear the way. Clear the way," and we moved as the flashing light atop the vehicle whirled down the ramp from Main Street into the basement.

We darted forward. A stretcher, careened from the door of the booking room, drawn by running attendants who picked it up and shoved the inert body of Oswald inside.

SEES HEAD ROLL

I could see his head roll limply from side to side and that his mouth was open and that his left arm was over his stomach.

There was no blood, or at least I couldn't see any on that black sweater he still wore.

The ambulance ddiver hit the siren button but he couldn't move.

"Get that truck out of the way." In the pandemonium, it had been forgotten that the big square armored truck that was to take Oswald to the county jail was still parked in the opening of the Commerce Street entrance, in addition to two police sedans.

The truck's green-glassed doors were still open at the rear and you could see a cot inside.

COMES TO LIFE

The truck sputtered to life and the sedans were gunned up and the ambulance went up the ramp and away.

I had a flashing recollection of a smiling and tan John F. Kennedy stepping off a gleaming jet. Was it Friday?

I had arrived at City Hall about 8:15 a.m. Sunday and had walked by a television truck parked at the Commerce Street entrance, up the stairs and to the elevator. I mashed the third-floor button and when the door opened, there were more television cameras in the hall manned by a couple of half-asleep technicians.

There were only a half dozen or so press people about; in the press room a pair who said they had been up all night, thinking Oswald might be transferred to County Jail early.

DRINK BAD COFFEE

But the announcement had been made by Police Chief Curry that the transfer would begin at 10 a.m. We waited, drinking bad coffee and trying to wake up. The press room blackboard said Mrs. Connally would hold a conference at 11 a.m.

I talked to Kantor, who is a White House correspondent for Scripps-Howard, and we mulled over Friday. "I'm drained," he said.

Sometime after 9 a.m., a police official came out and announced that Oswald would not be brought to the third floor—that he would be taken directly from his cell on the fifth floor of the Police Building, down the jail elevator, out the basement booking room to the vehicle which would pick him up in the drive-through parking area.

The basement parking area is a vast room, fairly well lit but with a few dark nooks.

ROOM WAS FILLED

Reporters, photographers, television cameramen and policemen all moved down to the bright booking area where police records are kept and where the only people usually coming around on an early Sunday are those bailing out drunks. But Sunday, it was filled with policemen and reporters.

One officer told a patrolman: "Go look in the hospital room and have those elevators secured." He meant those under City Hall proper. Other policemen stood at the drive-through's entrance and exit.

Oswald's route was established: He would emerge from the elevator which is behind the booking desk enclosure, move through a small anteroom, out propped-open doors and onto the drive through ramp which separates the parking area from the booking rooms.

Photographers and reporters milled about the small booking anteroom, hoping to be as near as possible. But 10 a.m. suddenly turned into 10:30 a.m. and no Oswald.

Our photographer, Bob Jackson, had arrived and he said he probably would have to leave soon to photograph Mrs. Connally if Oswald weren't brought down. (Mrs. Nellie Connally, wife of the Texas Governor, had scheduled a press conference at 11 a.m. Sunday, her first since the president was assassinated and the governor was shot Friday.) We decided another photographer should be sent and he should wait. He was, in fact, about to take one of the most dramatic news pictures I have ever seen.

It was 11 a.m. and the officers said we would have to clear out of the booking area, that we could stand between two posts at the far side of the drive-through and that Oswald would come right by. Two cars were moved directly across from the booking room door so that live television cameras could be set up there.

MICROPHONES PLACED

The crews hung microphones over the drive, hoping to pick up some word from Oswald. He had talked before. Two police sedans were pulled onto the drive-through behind the armored truck.

We lined up. I was standing about 25 feet away from the booking room door. To my right was one pillar, surrounded by newsmen, and beyond, the television cameras aimed right at the door.

There were perhaps more than 30 of us watching and waiting.

At 11:20 a.m. there was a shout: "Here he comes."

Oswald, preceded by a few plainclothesmen, was being walke briskly from the door.

Lensman Tells Of Big Moment —Historic Photo

(Editor's Note: Times Herald photographer Bob Jackson was assigned to the police station for the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald, and caught the dramatic photograph of the actual shooting. Here is his story.)

By BOB JACKSON

I was standing by the left rear fender of a police car in the basement of police headquarters waiting for the police to bring Lee Oswald out.

The police finally brought him down from upstairs and brought him out about 10 feet from the entrance into the basement of the police building.

JACKSON

I was busy watching a point I had picked out to focus on for my pictures. Then I noticed the movement of a body to my right. It was Jack Ruby, but I didn't know that then.

I didn't realize what he was doing. I was concentrating on getting a picture of Oswald, a clear face shot, with my Nikon 35-millimeter camera and its wide-angle lens.

BODY KEPT MOVING

As this body to my right kept moving I became worried about missing the picture of Oswald I was attempting to take. The closer he got, the more I knew I would have to shoot the picture sooner than I had expected or lose it altogether.

I took my picture just as Ruby shot, but I can't recall whether it was exactly at that time or a split-second afterward.

I didn't know what kind of picture I had taken. I didn't know I had the picture of the actual shooting until later.

Confusion followed the gunfire. Ruby couldn't have taken more than one step before police jumped him. I took several more pictures which turned out not worth printing. I thought I had taken a good picture of the police wrestling with Ruby.

The officers rushed Ruby out of the ramp area immediately and policemen started pushing and shoving newsmen and cameramen back.

GOT OSWALD ON STRETCHER

I remember taking a picture of Oswald on a stretcher being put in an ambulance. Once the ambulance moved out, detectives shouted above the din that no one was to leave the building.

Police officers joined arms, blocking the ramps leading to the streets and the basement area where steps led to other floors of the police building.

Police finally allowed newsmen and photographers to move and I walked up the ramp to the street and then returned to the third floor of the police station where officers had taken Ruby.

When Chief Curry announced Oswald's death I returned to The Times Herald. The first thing I saw there as an Associated Press photo which showed Ruby pointing a gun at Oswald. It was a great shot and I didn't think I had anything that good.

I told my photo chief, John Mazziotta, that I thought I had taken my photo of Oswald a moment too early.

Not until I processed my film in the darkroom did I realize I had snapped a picture of the actual shooting. Looking at the wet negative I still didn't realize what I had taken.

THE FIRST REALIZATION

I noticed the position of a police officer standing next to Oswald but thought he was reacting to seeing the gun. Then when I looked in the enlarger the realization came that I had taken the photo of the actual shooting.

I had been hungry, my nerves were on edge and my head ached, but I felt good. It made me feel that I had made up for what pictures I had missed when President Kennedy was assassinated.

I was in the motorcade when the shot were fired at Kennedy and saw the rifle being pulled back in the window in the Texas Schoolbook Depository. It happened too fast, then, for me to get a photo of it.

Hate Grows Big, Pastor Observes

Hate, not only in Dallas but throughout the nation, has become big business supported by large contributions and "exceedingly competent leadership."

The minister of the world's largest Methodist church, William H. Dickinson Jr., told the largest throng in the church's history Sunday:

"But we in Dallas, it seems to me, have more than our share of these extremists. It is not a pretty picture into which stepped an assassin."

The wartime chaplain of the combat-renowned 36th Infantry Division, emotionally distressed but in firm voice, told the Highland Park Methodist Church and national television audiences:

"Isn't it ironic that the suspect for the attack on President Kennedy and Gov. Connally is a pro-Communist, an extreme leftist—when only recently our city made headlines with the activities of the extremists from the far right at the time of Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's visit?

"But if that fact is ironic, it is also prophetic.

"Hate knows no political loyalty and is as deadly and as vicious in the heart and mind of liberals and those to the far left as those to the far right alike . . ."

It was the only instance in which the Rev. Mr. Dickinson read from a manuscript, "because I do not trust my emotions," the minister stated in brittle tones.

He told of perfectly executed plans for The President's visit to "make amends for the horrible image created a few weeks ago at the time of Adlai Stevenson's visit."

But then, "at the very moment of apparent triumph, our world crumbled around us."

"If there had been a riot, or if the thousands of people along the parade route had been hysterical or hostile, we could have believed the reports of what happened.

"But there was no riot. There was no hostility. Instead, there was dignified and sincere expression of honor for John F. Kennedy and his wife and for genuine appreciation for the President's visit to the city."

Rev. Dickinson's voice firmed when he spoke of two recent Dallas incidents.

"You will be, as I was, shocked to knew that at a nice, respectable dinner party only two nights before the President's visit to our city, a bright young couple of fine education and members of a church, with a promising professional future, said to their friends that they hated the President of the United States—and that they wouldn't care one bit if somebody did take a pot shot at him.

"You will be chagrined and deeply troubled to know that less than a month ago an honored and respected doctor in Dallas, a member of a church, could not carry on an intelligent telephone conversation with one of his patients without abusive and damaging remarks about the United States Ambassador to the United Nations who was, at that time, a visitor in Dallas.

"Such irresponsible conversation . . . has no place in the life of a Christian.

"Every citizen in Dallas today may well join with the Mayor of our city who said on Friday evening . . . 'We must all search our souls for anything we might have said'."

Oswald's Prints Revealed On Rifle Killing Kennedy

By WARREN BOSWORTH, Staff Writer

District Atty. Henry Wade says Lee Harvey Oswald's fingerprints were found on the rifle the shoot-to-kill sniper used to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Oswald's fingerprints also were found on two cases of books which the assassin used to prop the rifle on when he fired the deadly blast into the motorcade below.

The district attorney's disclosures came during a terse press conference late Sunday night at police headquarters.

Mr. Wade called the press conference after Russia's Tass News Agency and Radio Moscow turned the President's murder into an international incident, declaring Oswald was framed for the assassination.

Mr. Wade denied emphatically that the 24-year-old avowed Marxist was framed for the murder.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Oswald was the man who assassinated President Kennedy," he said.

All evidence compiled by Homicide Capt. Will Fritz and his investigators points directly to Oswald, Mr. Wade said.

The district attorney said there were 10 major points uncovered in the exhaustive around-the-clock investigation that proved beyond a doubt that Oswald was the killer.

THEY WERE:

1. Eyewitnesses saw a man fitting Oswald's description in the window of the Texas Schoolbook Depository building from which the fatal shots were fired.

2. Oswald's fingerprints were found on the book cartons.

3. Oswald had ordered a foreign-made rifle under an assumed name from a Chicago firearms company. The weapon was found near the window minutes after the shooting.

4. Police obtained a photograph of Oswald holding a rifle which appeared to be the same weapon as used in the assassination. The photograph also revealed the man was armed with a pistol, presumably used in the slaying of Officer J. D. Tippit.

5. Oswald was the only employe in the School Book Depository Building unaccounted for at the time of the slaying.

6. Oswald caught a bus only blocks from the shooting scene a few minutes after the President was gunned down, saying to the driver, "The President has been shot." He then broke into laughter, the driver told investigators.

7. Oswald later emerged from the bus, hailed a taxicab and went to the Oak Cliff rooming house where he had rented a room. He changed clothes and then departed. He was seen at the time by his landlady.

8. Oswald was later stopped by Officer Tippit. Tippit was shot to death.

9. A fellow worker told police he brought Oswald from his Irving home Friday morning. Oswald at the time was carrying an oblong package under his arm, which he said was a window shade. The package, officers said, contained the rifle with the telescopic sight.

10. Oswald's Russian-born wife told police she had seen the rifle at the Irving home she and her husband shared Thursday night. Police were unable to find the weapon Friday when they searched the Oswald residence.

"THAT'S ALL the evidence I know about in the case," the district attorney told newsmen after spelling out the lengthy list of information police had compiled against the young man.

See OSWALD'S on Page 33

What bits of information were the best links police had in tying the crime of the century to Oswald?

"If I had to single out any one thing, it would be the fingerprints found on the rifle and the book cartons which he used to prop the weapon on," the district attorney said.

Mr. Wade's disclosure Sunday night matched a statement made earlier in the day by Capt. Will Fritz.

The veteran detective told newsmen at the time there was no question nor doubt in his mind that Oswald was the man who killed President Kennedy.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD
City News
DALLAS TIMES HERALD—Monday, Nov. 25, 1963 ★★★★A—31

Threats Follow Oswald Slaying

A series of anonymous telephone threats added to the complicated situation in Dallas Sunday after the slaying of accused assassin Leo Harvey Oswald.

A long-distance call through the Dallas City Hall switchboard Sunday afternoon predicted an attack on Mayor Earle Cabell's life. His reservation on a 3:15 p.m. flight to Washington for President Kennedy's funeral was canceled and he took a later flight.

A bomb threat Sunday against the Good Shepherd Catholic Church in Garland forced the evacuation of 250 worshipers. Garland police searched the building but found nothing.

Another bomb threat at the Dallas Morning News led the newspaper to set up its own security system. Employes were required to show identification to get into the building.

Attorney C. A. Droby, one of several lawyers who consulted with Jack Ruby, reported to police that his wife had received two "threatening" telephone calls. Each time the caller told his wife that they "would be next" if he defended Ruby.

The anonymous call which caused Mayor Cabell to cancel his reservation on a 3:15 p.m. Sunday flight to Washington was untraceable because it was made by direct dialing.

A caller predicted that an attack would be made on his life Sunday. Dallas Police Chief Jess Curry and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents advised Mayor Cabell to cancel his reservation.

The plane was unloaded and searched for possible sabotage, but no bomb was found.

The mayor, under "a reasonable amount" of protection at his home Sunday afternoon, took a later flight to Washington.

The district attorney's press conference before a score of newsmen and nationwide radio and television came a few hours after Oswald was gunned down in the basement of the Police and Courts Building as he was to begin being transferred to the county jail in an armored car.

The Red propaganda mills had been grinding out angry report after report declaring Oswald was being made a scapegoat for a crime he did not commit.

"Oswald was the man who fired the gun that took the life of our President. History will record it as such," the district attorney said in answer to the Kremlin's propagandists.

11/25

SCREAMED BEFORE HE WAS HIT

By JOE SHERMAN
Staff Writer

Eye witnesses to the shooting of suspect Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas Police Station say that he was wearing an expression variously described as a sneer or a smile just before he was shot.

French newsman Francois Peiou of Paris, one of more than a score of press representatives who saw the shooting as the prisoner was being transferred from the city jail to the county jail, described the expression as a faint smile.

"He was squinting a little because of the bright lights (of the television cameramen) as he came through the door," Mr. Peiou related in his faultless English, "but he came out very calmly and he had this faint smile on his face.

"Then this man in a brown suit and hat . . . he was sort of crouching . . . rushed up to him with a pistol pointed at him. Oswald must have realized right away what was going to happen, because he screamed 'Ouch before he was hit. Then there was a flash. One shot."

Oswald, charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and a Dallas police officer, died from the gunshot wound at 1:07 p.m. Sunday in Parkland Memorial Hospital, where death came to the President.

When asked where he thought Oswald was hit, the French news agency representative gestured toward his stomach.

SEES SNEER

New York City newsman and author Ovid Demaris said the expression Oswald was wearing just before the shooting took place was a sneer.

"Capt. Will Fritz came out of the door ahead of Oswald — several feet ahead of him," Mr. Demaris said. "After Fritz reached the driveway, this man stepped in behind him and shot Oswald. In roughly three seconds, police were all over the man who did the shooting and he was on the ground.

"They had backed an armored car up to the top of the ramp which leads out of the police station's basement and they were in the process of backing two other cars into the basement when Oswald came out. He was handcuffed and each of his arms was held by an officer. They were holding him almost at arm's length."

Mr. Demaris said that within a second after the shot was fired more than a dozen officers in the immediate vicinity of Oswald closed in and blocked off the newsmen's view.

He said there was a momentary panic in the basement of the police station as he and other members of the press corps and several police officers took cover behind pillars.

"I didn't know whether the man who had done the shooting had an accomplice or not. That's why I got behind a pillar. And, of course, the police officers didn't know whether he had an accomplice either, so they began pulling their pistols and ordering us out from behind the pillars.

"But I should praise the Dallas Police for preventing a serious panic from happening."

Police Sgt. R. A. Cox, who said that he once worked for Jack Ruby as a special officer at a night club he once operated in the Oak Lawn area, said that Ruby had a camera with him when he entered the basement of the Dallas Police Station Sunday morning.

Other officers reported seeing Ruby at the station both Friday and Saturday.

The 52-year-old Ruby, a burlesque house operator, was charged with the shooting death of Oswald

"He must have had a press card with him," said Sgt. Cox. "Otherwise, he wouldn't have been allowed in the basement at all. Our instructions were to keep everybody away but pressmen with proper identification."

The sergeant, who was stationed outside the police station at the time the shooting occurred, said that the station was surrounded by police squad cars immediately after the shooting.

Reserve Police Capt. H. M. Kriss, one of several reserve officers called in to assist with the transfer of Oswald Sunday, said that the reason no one was allowed in the basement but newsmen was that several telephone calls threatening Oswald's life had been received at the station.

"They anticipated trouble," he said.

Capt. Kriss agreed with Sgt. Cox that Ruby must have used a press card to gain access to the basement.

"It all happened so fast," Capt. Kriss said as he pulled his officer's cap into the proper position.

FRIDAY CALLS

Writer Recalls Ruby Contacts

(Editor's Note: Don Safran, Times Herald amusements columnist, has had frequent contacts with Jack Ruby.)

●

By DON SAFRAN
Staff Writer

Perhaps there was a tip-off in what Jack Ruby had in mind when I spoke with him Friday, a few hours after the assassination of President Kennedy.

Jack knew no emotional plateaus. In the seven years that I have had dealings with him he had been either blazingly furious or naively blissful. He reduced his emotional upsets into personality conflicts.

Our own relationship had been a rocky one. He felt that I had been unfair to him, that I had favored competing club owners. He saved the clippings of what I had written about the others.

CONFIDED PLANS

A small portion of the time we got along. During these periods Jack was extremely intimate and confided various plans to me, as if we had formed a loyalty that transcended my tipping this information to the other club owners whom he previously felt I had been favoring.

Friday evening was one of our better periods. We spoke three times on the phone. His agitation was building with each conversation. The last time we talked Friday, he said, "I can't stand it any longer. My family (referring to his sister, Eva Grant) is too broken up over this thing."

There was always the aura of persecution about Jack. During our strained periods I was the persecutor; at other times it was the other club owners who had stacked the conspiracy.

AWARE OF BACKGROUND

I never broke Jack's occasional confidence in me for a number of reasons; the obvious one, of course, being the ethical one. I was also aware of Jack's stormy background. There were vague reports about Chicago forcing Jack to move to Dallas. There was also a friend of mine who mentioned that he had witnessed Jack sending large sums of money to Chicago. I knew, personally, of one case of Jack knocking a performer down the staircase for some trivial reason.

I had called Jack Friday to find out whether he would be closing his Carousel Club Friday night in observance of President Kennedy's death. His jaintor answered the phone. He wouldn't give me the number where Jack could be reached, but said he'd call Jack and tell him I wanted to talk to him.

PLANNED TO CLOSE

Jack called a few minutes later. He was upset. "Of course I'm going to be closed," he said. I told him some of the other club owners were still trying to make a decision.

"I don't care what they do," he said. "Who can think of business at a time like this? I bawled like a baby when I first heard the news. I'm sick. I haven't been able to think. I loved that man (President Kennedy)."

He called back a moment later. "I don't know when I'll reopen," he said. "My family is taking this badly. I'm going to take an ad announcing that my clubs will be closed."

The third call was on the heels of the second. "Don," he said, "you are not going to call the other clubs, are you, and tell them I'm closed?" I said no, that I hadn't planned to. He said, "I don't think they ought to be forced into closing just because I am. It's their decision. Let them worry about their own ideals."

I told Jack that I thought he was doing the right thing and he answered, "Don, I made up my mind at 1:30 (p.m.) that I was going to close. I was the first to make that decision. I've got to do something. At 1:30 (p.m.) I decided what I was going to do."

I included in my wrap-up story that Jack Ruby's Vegas and Carousel clubs would also be closed. It never got into print. The man at the copy desk, for some reason, edited them out. At the time he had never heard of Jack Ruby.

Police Chief Not Blamed

City Officials Insist Oswald Protection Good

Dallas' mayor and city manager Monday said Police Chief Jesse Curry had done everything possible to guard against an attack on Lee Harvey Oswald.

But despite security precautions, the man suspected of assassinating President Kennedy was killed in the basement of the Dallas City Hall. Scores of press representatives from throughout the nation watched as Jack Ruby, a local night club operator, fired the .38 caliber snub-nosed pistol into the stomach of Oswald.

It was apparently by ingratiating himself with reporters that Ruby was able to accompany them to the basement of City Hall where Oswald was to be placed in an armored car and transferred to the Dallas County Jail late Sunday morning.

KNOWN TO POLICE

Ruby was also well-known to several members of the Dallas police force. Apparently no one questioned his presence, since he had been in city hall police press facilities often since the President was assassinated Friday.

"We now have good evidence that Ruby got into the basement area by helping to move one of the heavy television cameras. He was apparently making himself useful to the press," City Mgr. Elgin Crull said.

When the city manager was asked if there was any consideration of dismissing Chief Curry, he said: "Absolutely none. As far as I can see, the police department did all it could to protect Oswald except to clear everyone out of the area. I can't see what more could have been done without moving all the reporters and photographers out of there and I don't think that would have been right."

DARTED FROM GROUP

Ruby, according to the best available information, darted out from among the large group of reporters in the basement of City Hall and shot Oswald before he could be stopped. Only the press group was allowed to be present in the City Hall.

Still unanswered was the question whether police had stringently enforced inspection of press credentials of newsmen before they went into the basement. Some reporters said they were asked for credentials. At least one reporter said he had not been questioned.

Mayor Earle Cabell, before leaving to attend the Kennedy funeral in Washington, supported his police chief, too.

"I am proud of Chief Curry and his department. They have performed admirably under the most difficult circumstances. Now is the time for all of us to come to our senses, to resist hysteria, to quit casting around for someone else to blame and to dedicate

See POLICE on Page 35

ACTION DECIDED

Paper Says LBJ, Robert Kennedy Agreed on Oath

HOUSTON (AP)—The Houston Post said in a copyright story in its Monday editions that moments after the death of President Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson conferred with the dead President's brother, Robert F. Kennedy.

The two agreed, the article said, that Mr. Johnson should immediately take the oath of office that made him the 36th President of the United States.

The article, written by William Hobby Jr., executive editor, said the attorney general and Johnson conferred by radio-telephone while Johnson was aboard the presidential plane, "Air Force One," at Love Field in Dallas.

Robert Kennedy and Johnson agreed that the vice president should take the oath before leaving Dallas.

It was then administered by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas.

Hitherto unpublished details of what took place on the presidential plane at Love Field and on the way back to Washington have now become available, the article said.

The Post account continued:

Right after talking to the attorney general, Mr. Johnson placed a call to the late President's mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, in Hyannis Port, Mass.

With Mr. Johnson in the time between his arrival at the plane and its departure from Dallas were Congressmen Albert Thomas of Houston, Jack Brooks of Beaumont and former Congressman Homer Thornberry of Austin.

When Judge Hughes arrived to administer the oath, Johnson went into the forward cabin and asked that everybody who wished to witness the swearing-in come in. He asked Mrs. Kennedy if she would be with him during the oath-taking.

MRS. KENNEDY NEAR

Mrs. Kennedy came in and stood next to Mr Johnson. Someone mentioned to Mr. Johnson that Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, long time secretary to President Kennedy, was present. Mr. Johnson asked her to come and stand by him during the swearing-in and she did so.

He raised his right hand to take the oath. The hand was steady. He completed the oath at 2:40 p.m. (CST). He then leaned over and kissed Mrs. Kennedy on the cheek, and spoke to her again of his deep grief.

He then almost immediately called the aircraft commander and asked him to take off for Washington as soon as possible. The plane was airborne by 2:45 p.m.

The Post story said throughout the flight Johnson was calmly making decisions about the events of the next few hours and days.

The story said that in the first hours of the presidency, he was calm, decisive and forceful.

He asked that the cabinet officers and legislative leaders be called to a meeting at the White House as soon as he arrived there.

Continued From Page 1

ourselves to those principles of service and courage exemplified by the late John F. Kennedy," he said.

INTENSE PRESSURE

The mayor pointed out that everyone in Dallas has gone through intense pressure the past three days.

"I ask only that the world recognize and appreciate the burden Dallas bears," the mayor said.

But while top city officials apparently were satisfied with security measures used by the Dallas police at Oswald's transfer, some members of the press and other persons questioned whether every safeguard had been used. Police had said publicly that Oswald would be transferred before 10 a.m. Sunday.

Forrest Sorrels, U.S. Secret Service agent in charge of the Dallas office, told a Times Herald trying to accommodate the press.

At least several police officers knew that Ruby was present. They also knew that he had been arrested before.

CAMERA REPORTED

One police sergeant, who said he once worked for Ruby as a special officer at a night club Ruby operated in the Oak Lawn area, said that Ruby had a camera with him when he entered the basement of the Dallas police station Sunday morning.

Other officers reported seeing Ruby at the station both Friday and Saturday. He helped out-of-town reporters identify local police officials. He also handed out cards for free drinks at his Carousel Club, reporters said.

There was a report that Ruby had told police he was a correspondent for a Jewish publication

INSTRUCTIONS TOLD

Sgt. R. A. Cox, the one who had worked for Ruby, said that a "Otherwise, he wouldn't have been allowed in the basement at all. Our instructions were to keep everybody away but newsmen with proper identification."

Apparently there were several telephone calls Saturday night and early Sunday threatening the life of Oswald. Reserve Police Capt. H. M. Kriss, one of several such officers called in to help with the transfer of Oswald, said that several telephone calls of a threatening nature had been received at the police station.

"They anticipated trouble," he said.

A New York City newsman, Ovid Demaris, claimed that Oswald was allowed to come too soon onto the driveway in the basement where the armored car awaited him.

NO ONE SEARCHED

He said that no one searched reporters.

"Someone might have brought a grenade into the building and the police wouldn't have known it," he said.

Dallas Homicide Capt. Will Fritz said he didn't think the shooting of Oswald could have been avoided.

"He (Ruby) was over there in the crowd of reporters and photographers. He didn't have to move more than a few feet to shoot the man," Capt. Fritz said.

Chief Curry, known for many years as a conscientious police officer, made a brief statement about 1:30 p.m. Sunday, but it was not to make any excuse for the shooting of Oswald.

Looking very shaken, pale and somber, his jaw jutting out, the chief merely announced that Oswald had died and that Ruby had been arrested for the act, to be charged with murder.

"Why did you advertise the time of the transfer in advance?" a reporter asked.

The chief made no answer, but only turned around and walked out.

Jack Ruby May Have Seen Oswald Before, FBI Says

By CARL BURGEN
Staff Writer

The possibility emerged Sunday that Jack Leon Ruby, accused murderer of the assassin who shot President Kennedy, may have seen the accused assassin before.

FBI agents questioned a performer at Ruby's Carousel Club who said he was "almost sure" that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of the President, was at Ruby's club about a week ago.

No other information was available from the FBI, out earlier, in an interview with CBS's Dan Rather, the performer, 32-year-old Bill DeMar, also mentioned the incident.

DeMar told the CBS correspondent that a man he was almost sure was Oswald was in the club seven or eight days ago, but DeMar said he did not see Oswald talk with Ruby.

He added that Ruby did not even seem to be aware of Oswald's presence.

But the performer, who has a ventriloquist and magic act, said the man he believes was Oswald did participate — as a member of the audience — in his act.

DeMar did not explain in the interview exactly what kind of act he referred to.

He told Rather that as soon as he saw pictures of Oswald in the newspapers and on television, he recognized him as the man who participated in his act.

The nightclub performer reportedly was taken into custody by the FBI for questioning as he left the KRLD studio where he was interviewed by Rather.

The interview was conducted after CBS cameramen found DeMar outside the Carousel Club when they went there to take pictures. After talking with him, the cameramen invited him to the studio for an interview.

DeMar earlier said he had completed about two weeks of a five-week run at the Carousel Club.

NOVEMBER 26, 1963 11/26

Ruby Possibly Avenging Tippit

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—A former business associate of Jack Ruby said last night he believed Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald to avenge the slaying of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippet rather than President John F. Kennedy.

"Patriotic, he wasn't—a police buff, he was," said Herbert C. D. Kelly, chef and part owner of Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas for more than a year starting in 1959. He visited Ruby in Dallas about a month ago, he said.

"I think Ruby just got himself an impulse," Kelly said, "And operated on him (Oswald).

SHUNNED POLITICS

"But if Ruby did kill Oswald for revenge, I believe it would be more over this policeman Tippit than over President Kennedy," he added.

"Ruby wasn't very interested in politics," Kelly said. "I doubt that he even voted." Asked if his former associate wasn't at all patriotic, he replied:

"The only patriotism he had was for the President's picture on the buck."

Kelly described Ruby as "Both extremely generous and very violent. He'd give you the shirt off his back one moment and be fighting you the next . . . but he was a person of extreme loyalty. And he could have been showing loyalty to the policeman Tippit.

LIKED POLICEMEN

"Ever hear of a fire buff? Well Ruby was a police buff," Kelly explained. "He just liked policemen."

Citing news reports that Ruby was known and friendly with the Dallas police, Kelly continued:

"Well, his tremendous friendship with the police was of long years' standing. But it was a sincere friendship — genuine. Ruby was not out to get anything from them. He never asked anything from them. He never asked for and got any breaks from them. He just liked policemen."

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THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

6—B★★★★ DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1963

Editorials

Elements of Blame

THE PRESS and the police must share the blame for the shooting of Lee Oswald. And in saying this, The Times Herald recognizes the fact that its reporters and photographers were present, eager to cover the event of the moving of the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The press has certain privileges because it represents the eyes and ears of everyone. Sometimes it should be allowed where others are shut out. But it must recognize those times when press freedom endangers a greater public responsibility. Such an occasion as the movement of the President's assassin was one of those times when police officials would have been justified in excluding the press or any other non-officially connected person, complaints notwithstanding. It could well have been accomplished, even had the press been present, with secrecy or with a pool arrangement or through some other means which restricted the number of those on the scene.

Here we sympathize with the intentions of Dallas police chief Jesse Curry. Chief Curry is rapidly becoming the national scapegoat for the miscalculation which allowed the killing of Oswald to happen. (Note the New York Times editorial reproduced on this page.)

Chief Curry has been a good chief for the Dallas Police Department, a dedicated, able career man. He is still a good chief. His actions Sunday were almost certainly motivated by the best of intentions. He has shown the greatest consideration for the press in his previous years, he was attempting to accommodate the press in announcing the time of Oswald's transfer. This time his consideration reached a tragic extreme.

Of course there is also the thought that the members of the police force guarding Oswald were themselves at fault in overlooking the possibility of disaster in the person of Jack Ruby. Ruby was well known to most Dallas policemen in the station, he had been a frequenter of the station for years and he was much in evidence from the time Oswald was arrested and taken there to jail. If he was present also at the transfer of Oswald and was allowed, or tolerated, without any official reason except prior recognition and a feeling that "we know him," then the blame is heavy upon those officers.

These are elements of blame which both the press and the police must recognize and, in the future, take into consideration.

The lesson came hard.

Other Losses

IN THE NATIONAL agony over the death of President Kennedy, two other lives departed our midst with little notice: Aldous Huxley and C. S. Lewis.

Mr. Huxley was one of the great social novelists of the age, and his classic, "Brave New World," published in 1932, cast a dismally prophetic picture of the authoritarian landscape our age seems moving toward. No other book has quite captured in such true clarity the horror and irony of civilization dominated completely by a monolithic idea—even a "progressive, scientific" monolith.

C. S. Lewis was also a satirist, but in defense of the true Christian ideal, as opposed to the trappings of religious conformity with its sterile rites of impersonal "belief." Mr. Lewis called for vigor in our recognition of the need of religion in all ourselves. He was blessed with a powerful, facile pen which wrote words entertainingly but convictingly. His "Screwtape Letters" details the religious predicament of modern man so powerfully it cannot be read without the shock of recognition causing the reader to stir himself.

IN EUROPE

Oswald Slaying Sparks Doubts

LONDON (AP)—The Communists aren't the only ones in Europe raising questions about the killing of Lee H. Oswald.

Anti-Communist papers in Western Europe also voiced suspicions about the slaying of the man accused of President Kennedy's assassination. Unlike Communist propagandists, however, they did not attempt to pin the killing on a plot by rightwing extremists.

Criticism of the Dallas police also was widespread.

Vienna's independent Newa Oesterreich said:

"Oswald can no longer talk, even if he wanted to, even if he was forced to. Was this the purpose of his death?

"Who was the brains behind the deed of Jack Ruby, the so-called revenge-taker? It is not very probable that this man did what he did for the sole purpose of saving Mrs. Kennedy from appearing in court to testify against the murderer of her husband."

BLAST AT POLICE

"What if Oswald was innocent?" Vienna's independent Die Presse asked. "What if he was only a victim of that spiral of panic evident among police who, after having become guilty of negligence in protecting Kennedy's life, might have been driven to find a murderer at once and at all costs and pronounced Oswald guilty. Considering the position of the Dallas police Oswald might have been the ideal culprit.

"Is Oswald's shooting political or emotional?" Belgium's Christian Democrat La Cite said. "Was it ordered by a political group or a criminal organization? Did someone want to silence Oswald, who could be nothing else than a hired killer?"

London's conservative Daily Telegraph said the killing of Oswald "opened the door to every sort of rumor and insinuation that evil men can invent to serve their own ends."

Il Giorno of Milan criticized the Dallas police, who it said "showed themselves to the world in a tragic-comic sketch . . . and who topped off the job with their chief quietly stating that the case was closed by the assassination of the assassin."

REDS PRESS ATTACK

Meanwhile, the Soviet bloc's propaganda campaign continued.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist newspaper, said Oswald's killing "has been done by the same people who prepared and carried out the perfidious assassination" of President Kennedy, "the same ultras (right-wing extremists) who now try to put the responsibility for the President's death on the American communists and on members of the 'Fair Play for Cuba' organization."

In Bulgaria, the Communist party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo said "the indisputable evidence police claim to be in possession of as to Oswald's guilt—which by the way is far from being indisputable—was made known only when Oswald is no longer able to defend himself."

Yugoslavia's biggest newspaper, Politika, called for the truth behind the assassinations and asked:

"Are the political murders in Texas the result of broad preparations of the evil powers of reactionary forces?"

ARAB VIEWPOINT

Because Ruby is a Jew, some Arab newspapers in Syria and Lebanon charged or implied that Zionists were to blame for Kennedy's assassination.

Al Siassa of Beirut said international Zionism had opposed Kennedy when he "stood against the halting of U.S. aid to the United Arab Republic and when the United States backed the United Nations resolution supporting the right of Palestine refugees to compensation and repatriation."

FBI To Receive Slaying Evidence

By BOB FENLEY
Staff Writer

The Dallas Police Department Tuesday prepared to turn over all evidence in the assassination case against Lee Harvey Oswald to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Police Chief Jesse Curry announced the move after lengthy conferences with subordinates.

He said originally the evidence was to be given Dist. Atty. Henry Wade. The chief said, however, Mr. Wade had told him to give the information to the FBI.

The move was announced as three major investigations took shape in an effort to bring all information in the case before the public.

First, President Lyndon B. Johnson has ordered the FBI to prepare a detailed report on the assassination of President Kennedy so that the people can be told all the facts. The report is to cover, also, the slaying of Oswald, the White House has announced.

Second, Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr announced in Washington that his top aides, prominent jurists and enforcement organizations will conduct a court of inquiry to examine in detail the assassination of the President and the slaying of his accused killer.

And thirdly, members of the Senate's powerful Judiciary Committee are reported by United Press International to feel that the Texas investigation would not be enough. "Too many people are disturbed about the strange circumstances of the whole tragic affair," said one Republican member of the committee.

In Dallas, another legal link was forged Tuesday morning with the indictment of Oswald's assassin, Jack Ruby, by the Dallas County Grand Jury.

Only hours after President Kennedy's body was laid to rest, the order by President Johnson for the FBI investigation was announced.

Johnson has "directed all federal agencies to cooperate, and the people of the nation may be sure that all the facts will be made public," the White House said.

The announcement, according to Associated Press, came after Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the assistant House Democratic leader, suggested a high-level congressional investigation.

State Atty. Gen. Carr's announcement in Washington set a wave of unanswered questions in motion.

Carr announced the court of inquiry in a press conference which broke up in bedlam when he refused to answer questions.

He was promptly accused of

See PROBES on Page 15

PAPER SAYS DALLAS OKAY

The St. Joseph, Mo., News Press and Gazette said today in an editorial:

"Since the tragic assassination of the President we have heard an occasional slurring remark about the City of Dallas. This is uncalled for. The people of Dallas are distraught and desolate as is the rest of the nation. The wretch Oswald may be found in any of our cities. It is not the time for finger pointing. It is the time for compassion and self soul searching."

HERE, NEW ORLEANS

Ex-Police Agent Recalls Oswald

By WARREN BOSWORTH
Staff Writer

"He was a loner who frequented low class dives catering to all kinds of riff-raff from dopeheads to derelicts . . . "

A former undercover agent for the New Orleans police used those words Monday night to describe Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused slayer of President John Kennedy.

"I saw him a number of times in New Orleans French Quarter and Irish Channel District while working there," the former agent told The Times Herald.

The man who now resides in Dallas was an unpaid agent in his off-hours for the New Orleans police. He has lived here for about 18 months.

SPOTTED DOWNTOWN

Some weeks ago he spotted Oswald's familiar face at a downtown restaurant and later at the YMCA on Ervay Street.

"I saw him several times but I did not know his name," the former agent said. "I recognized him almost immediately."

Monday night the man said he saw films of Sunday's slaying in the basement of the Police and Courts Building and recognized Oswald.

STAYED TO HIMSELF

"He is the same one I used to see in New Orleans. He usually stayed to himself but occasionally talked with longshoremen and others who hung around the bars and joints of the French Quarter. He almost always talked to them in Spanish," the man said.

Oswald, he said, drank moderately during most of his tours of the dives and joints.

"Sometimes he'd get too much under his belt and would get loud and boisterous and then take part in a Spanish dance," the man said.

The man said he never heard Oswald discuss politics.

"Of course, he was usually gabbing in Spanish and I don't understand the language," the former agent said.

"He was always alone and modestly dressed the several times I saw him there," the man said.

The following editorial, broadcast over KLIF at the conclusion of the funeral services for President Kennedy, has provoked considerable attention from a concerned city. Because of a sincere belief in its importance, it is here repeated:

. . . deep sorrow, but no shame.

The day of mourning has passed. It is time to take up the business of the day again.

As we found in visiting Cleveland and Chicago Sunday, Dallas will need to defend itself in many quarters. Let us begin then with a vigorous defense of the Dallas Police Department. To eastern criticism, we say that Dallas has one of the nation's finest police forces. Dallas is one of the nation's cleanest cities. There are no payoffs, no rackets, no bribes—an extremely low incidence of violence. In Dallas, there is little of the corruption that has run like a cancer through the Police Departments of Chicago and Boston and Philadelphia. The unexplainable appearance of Lee Oswald's killer at Police Headquarters has happened many times elsewhere. How did the police of Buffalo let Czolgosz get so close to President McKinley? How did the police of Washington let Guiteau get so close to Garfield? How did the Miami police allow Guiseppe Zangera to kill Mayor Cermak of Chicago and almost kill Franklin Roosevelt? How could Washington police allow that tragic moment at Ford's Theater? How did the police of Milwaukee allow a would-be assassin to shoot President Theodore Roosevelt?

So, to the eastern critics of Dallas police, we say that where there is life, there is always human error. We further say to other cities, many of them hotbeds of police corruption, clean your own house first. Ours is already clean. Let the defense of Dallas begin here. All Texans should rise indignantly and affirmatively to the defense of this state and city.

Stand and be counted. We need have deep sorrow, but no shame.

RADIO STATION KLIF

Other Voices...

Spiral of Hate

Reprinted from The New York Times, Monday, Nov. 25, 1963

THE SHAME all America must bear for the spirit of madness and hate that struck down President Kennedy is multiplied by the monstrous murder of his accused assassin while being transferred from one jail in Dallas to another.

The primary guilt of this ugly new stain on the integrity of our system of order and respect for individual rights is that of the Dallas police force and the rest of its law-enforcement machinery. But none of us can escape a share of the fault for the spiral of unreason and violence that has now found expression in the death by gunfire of our martyred President and the man being held for trial as his killer.

The Dallas authorities, abetted and encouraged by the newspaper, TV and radio press, trampled on every principle of justice in their handling of Lee H. Oswald. It is their sworn duty to protect every prisoner, as well as the community, and to afford each accused person full opportunity for his defense before a properly constituted court. The heinousness of the crime Oswald was alleged to have committed made it doubly important that there be no cloud over the establishment of his guilt.

Yet—before any indictment had been returned or any evidence presented and in the face of continued denials by the prisoner—the chief of police and the district attorney pronounced Oswald guilty. "Basically, the case is closed," the chief declared. The prosecutor informed reporters that he would demand the death penalty and was confident "I'll get it."

Highly-Advertised Transfer

After two days of such pre-findings of guilt, in the electrically emotional atmosphere of a city angered by the President's assassination and not too many decades removed from the vigilante tradition of the old frontier, the jail transfer was made at high noon and with the widest possible advance announcement. Television and newsreel cameras were set in place and many onlookers assembled to witness every step of the transfer—and its tragic miscarriage.

It was an outrageous breach of police responsibility—no matter what the demands of reporters and cameramen may have been—to move Oswald in public under circumstances in which he could so easily have been the victim of attack. The police had even warned hospital officials to stand by against the possibility of an attempt on Oswald's life.

Now there can never be a trial that will determine Oswald's guilt or innocence by the standards of impartial justice that are one of the proudest adornments of our democracy. Whatever judgment is made will fall short of the tests John F. Kennedy himself would have demanded. "Our nation," he declared at the time he dispatched federal troops to the University of Mississippi to guard the legal rights of one Negro student a year ago, "is founded on the principle that observance of the law is the eternal safeguard of liberty and defiance of the law is the surest road to tyranny."

The best monument all Americans can build to his memory is the enshrinement of that principle in our day-to-day conduct. Hate and violence are the enemies of law, and never more so than when any of us decides to become his own dispenser of retribution in defiance of law.

We're All Victims

JOHN KENNEDY was an honest man, not so much as tinged with hypocrisy. He wanted to become President and he went about being elected with determination and enthusiasm. He relished the heavy burdens of the job. As we watched him work at it we often thought that, yes, the character and intelligence of a single man can come to grips with the senseless sprawl of history.

A murderer claims but one victim. An assassin claims us all. President Kennedy, in Dallas, was the target in the sights of his rifle. This nation—all of us—were targets too. An assassin's mindless crime seeks to kill a government—a nation—by killing its chief.

President Kennedy has died. Each of us bears a deep wound. There is no more to say now, for sorrow is by natural personal. Each of us will find his own way to live with it.

—HOUSTON CHRONICLE.

11/27

DALLAS TIMES HERALD

DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

Moody Seeks Probe Into Oswald's Death

No Action Taken on Call At City Council Session

The City Council Wednesday was considering a demand for an investigation of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby in the basement of the City Hall.

Councilman Joe Moody, who called for such an investigation at the council's session Tuesday, joined at least two other council members in a quest for information on the security arrangements for the transfer of President Kennedy's accused assassin.

The council took no formal action on Mr. Moody's demand Tuesday.

In another vein, Mayor Earle Cabell called upon the citizens of Dallas to memorialize the death of the President by exemplifying the fundamental principles of the nation "which we love and which he was serving when he died."

"For it will not be sufficient for us to say that we are sorry," the mayor continued. "It is also required of us that we combine all of the talents of our city to renew the vital spirit of our people."

MOODY QUESTIONS

Councilman Moody, recalling the investigation he demanded of the city's ambulance service under the Ambulance Service Co., called for answers to these questions on the Oswald transfer:

Were officers and detectives given instruction to restrict City Hall to entrance of authorized personell only?

If so, who gave those instructions and what specifically were they?

Were they violated, and if so, who violated them and what disciplinary action is to be taken?

"The whole nation and world is watching us," Mr. Moody said. "They will judge us if we do not judge ourselves."

EARLIER PROBE CALLS

Two other council members, Mrs. Tracy Rutherford and W. H. (Bill) Roberts, earlier this week said the council should receive answers to several questions on the security precautions taken to protect Oswald.

Mayor Cabell's statement, which was carried by network television, came as the mayor was being guarded by two plainclothesmen standing on either side of him and by uniformed officers and other plainclothesmen in the audience and outside the chamber.

"Today I wish to call upon the people of Dallas to combine and unify our resources which, indeed, are many, not simply for the love we have for Dallas but in order that our city may become a useful example of service to all the world," the mayor said.

REDEDICATION URGED

Mayor Cabell then called upon various segments of the community to rededicate themselves to the high principles and ideals upon which the nation was built.

While it is proper to engage in partisan causes, he continued, the people of the city should "enter into controversy without hatred, disagreement without disparagement, and . . . allow ourselves to be intolerant only with intolerance whenever we find it in our midst."

The mayor said the best laid plans are not good enough "without the benefit of a wisdom greater than our own" and called upon the citizens of Dallas to seek spiritual help "in the conscious presence of Almighty God."

World Critical Of Police

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Dallas Police Department is coming in for international criticism for its apparent haste to mark the assassination of President Kennedy as a closed case and for its laxity in safeguarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

President Johnson himself made it clear that federal authorities will not consider the case closed as he ordered the Department of Justice to pursue a thorough investigation.

And the New York Times carried stories out of London and Paris, showing European opinion as incredulous that Dallas police could consider the case at an end.

Most comment in Washington centered on the murder of Oswald, the suspected assassin, which was seen repeatedly on television.

RERUNS SHOWN

Repeated reruns of slow motion films of the slaying left the definite impression that officers who had Oswald in tow were more interested in the television cameras than in a man approaching their prisoner with a gun.

In its story from London, the New York Times correspondent said British reaction to the assassination of Kennedy and the later slaying of Oswald added up to one question: "Was there a plot in which the Dallas police were involved and was lawlessness taking over in the U.S."

The London correspondent said many British sources expressed fear of a plot because of the Dallas Police Department's speed in declaring the case closed after Oswald was silenced by death.

PARIS OPINION

From Paris, the Times quoted a French diplomat as asking:

"What's happening? This isn't the America we look to for leadership. How do we answer our anti-American radicals now?"

The Times said the main question being asked in Paris is how and why Dallas police allowed Jack Ruby to get close to Oswald within the confines of the police department.

The same question was being asked in Washington, including at the Department of Justice which let it be known that the FBI had warned Dallas police three times over the weekend that an attempt ...ld probably be made on Oswald's life.

Repeated showing of the slow motion films of the slaying indicated that the eyes of Oswald's escorts were not on Ruby even after he had taken three or four steps with his pistol in full view.

Friend of Oswald's Wife Says Nobody Liked Him

By BOB FENLEY
Staff Writer
Copyright 1963, The Times Herald

Even the Russians didn't like him.

He beat his wife. He forbade her to wear lipstick or to smoke. He read Das Kapital, argued and pridefully disdained gifts of clothes for his child.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the man nobody liked, "was the same type of sick person that Eichmann was," says a Russian-born Dallas woman in whom Oswald's wife Marina had confided some of the most intimate secrets of their stormy marriage.

Oswald, accused of the assassination of President Kennedy and slain in a violent scene Sunday at City Hall, struck people wrong long before that bloody weekend in Dallas.

It was his wife Marina, thin, naive and speaking only Russian because Oswald refused to converse with her except in that language, who drew the sympathy of the community of Russian-born and descended persons in this area.

"Frankly, you look and you like a person or not. And I didn't like him," says the Dallas woman who wishes to remain anonymous.

He and Marina had appeared at a party in September of 1962 and she had bruises on her face.

"She apologized, saying it was dumb of her to run into a door," the woman said.

"But about a week after that she called a friend and she said she wanted to leave him for good, that he was mistreating her."

"He would beat her. She smoked—something she had learned in Russia—but when she picked up a cigarette, he would hit her."

It was in October of 1962 that Marina and their child did leave Oswald, staying with one Russian woman three or four days and the following week moving in with the woman who recounts this story.

Her hostess was Russian-born, having fled that country at 17 at the end of the war and married an American soldier. The two women conversed easily in their native tongue.

"I was asking why she would marry such a guy. She was so young she still talked about boy friends she had had.

"She said, 'I felt sorry for him because everybody hated him—even in Russia'."

He had worked at a sheet metal factory and they had attended dances at a "youth cultural center," but he made no friends.

During the time Oswald's wife and child stayed in Dallas with the second Russian-born woman, whose own husband was traveling, Oswald kept calling.

"He was working in a print shop in Oak Cliff, and he said he liked his job and

See EVEN RUSSIANS on Page 3

'Even Russians Didn't Like Him'

Continued From Page 1

wanted her back. But she said she was really decided."

After this week another Russian woman agreed to take Marina in for the dual purpose of receiving help in the house and of polishing up on the Russian language.

GOT HER BACK

But when she moved, Oswald was able to convince her to return.

"He told her he'd never touch her again."

"She returned and we found out from some people who had visited them that there was a Karl Marx book on the table. We knew then he was still going on (with this line of thought) and was sympathetic to communism. We didn't want to have anything to do with him.

"I didn't see them after at all (with one exception). We made up our mind about him: That he was dangerous.

"She was telling me (during the stay) he hated his brother and his mother. He was full of hate for everyone."

NEW YEAR'S PARTY

On New Year's Eve, the narrator and her husband had a party for their Russian friends. They didn't invite the Oswalds. "But a woman called and asked if she could bring them. They had no place to go on New Year's Eve. I said, 'Oh, why not?'

"She looked worse than I had ever seen her. She had no bruises this time but I think she had lost even more weight.

"The people gathered around the piano and sang Russian songs and Marina joined in happily. Not Oswald.

"He was talking all evening to a Japanese girl." It was not an attempt at flirtation, however, but politics.

Some months earlier, an elderly man had befriended the Oswalds. The man was an independent businessman and "Oswald kept asking him why the men who worked for his company should have less money than the boss. The man told him he had to have more because he had invested money in the business and had to pay its bills." Oswald wasn't convinced.

"After the New Year's party, I believe he lost his job. (It had been obtained for him through friendship people held for his wife.) I heard they went to live in Irving and that she was pregnant and they were planning to move to New Orleans."

She never saw the Oswalds after that.

"HE WAS A NUT"

But during the earlier period, the Dallas woman learned a great deal about this unlikeable person:

"He spoke quite good Russian but he didn't want to speak English with his wife.

"He was a real negative type of person—the kind you couldn't discuss anything with. One of my friends talked to him about that—that it was criminal not to teach her English." But this had no effect.

When the first child had gotten sick, it was a friend who had to take the baby to a doctor.

All in all, "he was a nut, a type of Castro nut," concluded the Dallas woman.

This woman has seen enough of fanaticism. She lived two years in a slave labor camp.

After Oswald's capture, she and her husband immediately volunteered their information to the FBI.

Investigators Sift Piles of Evidence

Federal, state and local authorities pressed investigations Wednesday, sifting through mountains of evidence, death threats and rumors, to discover what only Lee Harvey Oswald knew when the life was blasted from him in the City Hall basement.

There were these developments:

● The Justice Department announced it would make a full report on facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy in a matter of days.

● Federal authorities said they would cooperate in a public court of inquiry expected to be conducted in Dallas before Christmas.

● Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen predicted that public hearings on the assassination will be begun by the Senate Judiciary Committee before Congress recesses for Easter—adding that some closed meetings might be held before Congress' Christmas holiday begins Dec. 20.

● Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell—his life threatened in the wake of the President's assassination and the murder of Oswald—was under constant police guard.

● Assistant Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander said the indictment returned Tuesday naming "Jack Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby" as the slayer of Oswald was valid, although in 1947 Rubenstein's name was officially changed to Ruby in a Dallas court.

● Ruby, hidden in the Dallas County jail, faced continued questioning about the brazen murder of the prime suspect in the death of the President.

A task force of approximately 50 FBI agents, working on 14-hour shifts, continued to sift and probe through leads—discounting some, following others.

Jack Miller, chief of the Justice Department's criminal division, was still in Dallas Tuesday with U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders and staying in continual contact with his office in Washington and with the FBI.

Mr. Miller was making no statements, however, on the progress of the investigation.

PRIME QUESTIONS

Of prime concern to the federal investigators are answers to two questions—was there any connection between Oswald and Ruby and did Oswald plan and execute the assassination by himself?

In Austin, Herbert Miller, head of the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice, joined with the state attorney general in a press conference Tuesday night. Sanders was present.

Miller said the FBI has not completed its investigation and "obviously is going to run down every lead" before making its report.

"This report will be released so that the American public and countries abroad will know the facts," he stated.

"I came down here tonight to assure Atty. Gen. Carr that his aims and the aims of the (U.S.) attorney general are identical—to obtain all facts so that there will be no doubt about what occurred and so that speculation and rumor that is abounding will be laid to rest—and to offer him the cooperation of the federal government," Miller added.

Carr said his two-hour discussions with the federal attorneys concerned the most efficient manner in which both agencies should operate so as to avoid competition

See PROBERS on Page 3

Red Tinge Barred Oswald From Job

Lee Harvey Oswald, once fired from a Dallas firm for "Communist tendencies," was refused employment at a printing firm located on a possible alternate route for President Kennedy's fatal motorcade, The Times Herald learned Wednesday.

It was learned that the location of the printing firm on North Industrial Boulevard was marked with an "X" on a city map found in Oswald's Oak Cliff room.

The Times Herald learned that Oswald had been discharged by a downtown typographical firm "for Communist tendencies."

The dismissal from the firm for subversive reasons led to the refusal of the North Industrial printing firm to employ Oswald.

Only few days later, it was believed, Oswald went to work for Texas Book Depository at Elm and Houston — the place President Kennedy was killed.

The Elm-Houston location, the North Industrial location, and several other sites in Dallas were reportedly marked on the map found in Oswald's room.

DOKTORS Nasal Spray is QUICK relief for Colds and Allergies. All Druggists.—(Adv.)

Don't Place Blame On Dallas, Nation Told by Morton

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Kentucky Sen. Thruston Morton urged the nation to exonerate Dallas of blame in the assassination of President Kennedy and urged the city not to let a sense of sorrow become a sense of guilt.

The Kentucky Republican took to the Senate floor Tuesday to say that Dallas, its citizens or the American system or character should not be blamed.

"John Kennedy was struck down by a man whose mind had been warped by an alien violence, not by a native condition," the senator said

"Dallas, in good heart and a deeply troubled conscience, of course regrets that it had been recently the scene of a thoroughly reprehensible reproach to another political leader (Adlai Stevenson). But that was bad manners," Morton said.

The Senate's GOP campaign manager said the affront (to Stevenson) was not of the same order as the "violent felony that one who was only an occasional resident of that city and a stranger to the American heritage committed last week."

Sen. Morton urged the nation not to let "wrongly placed recriminations" overcome good sense.

The senator's comments constituted the first public reaction to a wave of criticism that has swept over Dallas in the wake of the Kennedy assassination that had been preceded by the less violent attack on Stevenson and a similar episode involving President Lyndon Johnson in 1960.

Johnson, then a senator and a candidate for vice president, ran into a howling mob when he arrived for a campaign speech in the Adolphus Hotel.

Martin Dies Says Russia May Have Directed Killing

LUFKIN, Tex. (UPI) — A former congressman who won fame as an investigator charged Tuesday that Moscow may have directed the assassination of President Kennedy.

Ex - Rep. Martin Dies Sr., D-Tex., charged that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Communist and "that the crimes of Communists are ordered or instigated by the Communist Party of the U.S. on orders from Moscow."

Dies headed the Dies Committee which was a forerunner of the House Un - American Activities Committee. He said determined enforcement of the Communist Control Act of 1954, "could have prevented this assassin from running at large undetected, unwatched and unrestrained."

PROBERS SIFT OSWALD DATA

Continued From Page 1

and accomplish their duties in the quickest possible manner.

He said he has also been in touch with Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade who pledged his complete cooperation.

The court of inquiry will be held in Dallas unless there is some outstanding reason why it should not be, Carr stated. He said the Dallas district attorney will be consulted on the site of the hearing and on selection of a justice of the peace to preside over the court.

Reports by investigating officers are "in the nature of conclusions" of those officers, Carr observed. The court of inquiry, he emphasized, is the only judicial proceeding in which witnesses can be subpoenased, be put under oath and be subject to penalties of perjury if they give false testimony.

"We think it is important from the Texas standpoint that these things be brought out. No one says that all the evidence has been disclosed at this point . . . we think there will be a tremendous value in this in the future," Carr stated

NOT A TRIAL

Asked if the court of inquiry will be in the nature of a posthumous trial, Carr said, "We are not trying anybody. All we are trying to do is make all of the evidence available in a public hearing."

In Washington, the Associated Press quoted Sen. Dirksen as saying, "No time will be lost," in starting the congressional hearings.

He told the Senate Tuesday night that leaders of both parties had approved the full-scale investigation by the Judiciary Committee.

The inquiry will cover both President Kennedys' assassination and the subsequent murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

TO TOUCH ALL PHASES

Sen. Dirksen said the committee's probe will include all phases of the case, including motives for both slayings and whether "any organizations from within or without" were involved.

The Justice Department was ordered by President Johnson to investigate the case.

One senator, John Stennis, D-Miss., said committee witnesses should testify under oath and without distraction of television and news cameras.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., a member of the committee, said the public demands and is entitled to a responsible investigation.

"Rumors are rife that this was part of a conspiracy or plot of some kind," said Sen. Keating.

referred with White House congressional liaison officer Lawrence O'Brien, Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman and a host of other White House aides.

The return to work was obviously agreeing with the President. The ashen pallor that marked his face during Monday's funeral for his slain predecessor was replaced by the normal healthy, ruddy glow that usually adorns Johnson's face.

He emerged from his office briefly to accompany Chancellor Erhard to waiting reporters, greeted some old friends among the press corps with smiles and retreated once again into his sealed-off office to have lunch at his desk.

MEETS LATINS

A series of internal conferences during the afternoon was followed by a meeting in the East Room of the White House with South American representatives to discuss the Alliance for Progress.

Then more conferences and paperwork at his desk on into the night.

Once more, the nation was watching Lyndon B. Johnson in a familiar posture—speeding along at full tilt with all the zest of a young colt.

It was far different Lyndon Johnson than the one on display to the world during the harrowing and sorrowful hours following the Kennedy assination in Dallas last Friday and during the solemn funeral proceedings Monday.

Wednesday was going along much like the busy day of Tuesday and there was little indication that things would be any different Thursday, Friday or any other day.

Washington's can-do man is back in harness—and in action.

11/28

TRAGEDY DESCRIBED

'Assassin Was After Us Both,' Connally Feels

By KEITH SHELTON
Political Writer

Gov. John Connally prepared for a big family Thanksgiving dinner Thursday after describing from his hospital bed some of the most dramatic and historic seconds of this century.

"Oh, my God, they have killed my husband—Jack, Jack!" Mrs. John F. Kennedy cried the moment the President was shot last Friday, the governor related with a tear in his eye.

"My God, they are going to kill us all!" Gov. Connally said when he was hit himself seconds later.

Gov. Connally described the great world tragedy in an interview with Martin Agronsky representing all the press and made an appeal for tolerance over hate as the only dividend the world can expect from President Kennedy's martrydom, a word the governor used to describe the President's death.

BOTH THE TARGET?

The governor said he believes the assassin intended to shoot both himself and the President.

He said the assassination could have occurred in any other city in America.

First, the governor was asked to describe the fateful moment when he and President Kennedy were shot.

"The reception had been magnificent. The President remarked on it and so did Mrs. Kennedy. As a matter of fact, no more than 30 seconds before the tragedy occurred, Nellie turned to the President and said, 'Mr. President, they can't make you believe now that there are not some in Dallas who love you and appreciate you.' And he said, 'No, they can't.'

HEARD FIRST SHOT

"We had just turned the corner. We heard a shot. I turned to my left and the President had slumped. He said nothing. As I turned, I was hit and I knew I had been hit bad. I knew the President had been hit and I said, 'My God, they are going to kill us all!'

"Then there was a third shot and the President was hit again, we thought then very seriously. When he was hit, Mrs. Kennedy said, 'Oh, my God, they have killed my husband—Jack, Jack!'

Gov. Connally said he personally felt when he was shot that he too had been killed.

He continued:

"There has been some speculation that it was I that he was after and not him. Of course, I had been campaigning all over Texas, last year for 11 months and this

See BEDFAST on Page 10

Oswald Gun Sight Mounted in Irving

An Irving gunsmith Thursday told The Times Herald he mounted and adjusted a telescopic sight for a customer investigators believe was Lee Harvey Oswald.

The disclosure came as officers—probing two of the most shocking murders in modern history—continued their intensive investigation.

Gunsmith Dial D. Ryder of 2028 Harvard in Irving said he attached the telescope and "bore sighted" a foreign made rifle for a customer named Oswald about a month ago.

Mr. Ryder said he did the work at his Irving Sports Shop on Irving Boulevard. He had the gun, he said, only about three days. The work cost Oswald $4.50 for drilling and $1.50 for bore sighting, according to Mr. Ryder's records.

The gunsmith, however, remembered nothing of Oswald himself.

"Many people have this kind of work done," he said. Oswald was just another customer.

Mr. Ryder could not remember the make of gun he worked on for Oswald. He said he thought it was foreign made — but he could not identify it.

The gunsmith said that insofar as he could remember the customer Oswald bought no ammunition from him.

He said Oswald could have been in his shop on other occasions but Oswald has a "common face for this part of the country" and he couldn't say for sure he had seen the man.

The work done on the rifle consisted of drilling three holes — at $1.50 each — to mount the telescopic sight and the bore sighting. Bore sighting consists of locking the rifle in a vise and sighting to a mark through the barrel and adjusting the sight to agree with that sight.

No actual firing of the rifle is required for bore sighting. The price for that service was $1.50.

Meanwhile, reports that a second man may have been in the window from which the assassin murdered the President could not be confirmed.

Some investigators felt that more than one man must have been involved because of the rapidity of the shots fired into the presidential automobile.

Investigators Wednesday afternoon partially recreated the assassination.

An open car, with a man and woman in the back seat and two men in the front seat, drove the route along Houston to Elm and down Elm toward the triple underpass.

From the window where the assassin stood, KRLD-TV newsman Jim Underwood took motion pictures for the Secret Service.

On the street, police placed

See GUN on Page 8

CALLS CLUB

'Friends Mad?' Ruby Inquires

"Are my friends mad at me?"

This is what Jack Ruby, slayer of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, wanted to know when Sheriff Bill Decker let him make two telephone calls this week.

Ruby called Cecil Hamlin, a friend, and Andrew Armstrong, bartender at Ruby's Carousel Club. Mr. Hamlin has since gone out of town on business and is unavailable for comment, but the bartender gives this account of the conversation:

"Hi, Jack. All of the girls told me to tell you they love you. None of us think you had anything to do with the President's assassination."

"Is that right, really? I feel very glad inside, like I want to cry."

Ruby also quizzed the employe on the state of business at his burlesque house.

Mr. Armstrong related that things had been slow. "A band member from another club said we had more business than any of the others, but we only had about 40 customers, about half of a usual night."

The club reopened for business Monday night, one day after Ruby had gunned down Oswald in the city jail.

Armstrong said he did not know if police had searched the club. "When I came down I didn't see any indication of a police investigation," he said. "They could have been here earlier, I guess."

Asked if he recalled seeing Oswald in the club prior to the assassination of the President, Armstrong said, "No, I'm sure didn't see him. I doubt if he was. None of the girls remember him."

Dave Demar, an entertainer at the club, had told newsmen Sunday that he remembered Oswald being in the club about a week ago. He said he remembered because Oswald had taken part from the audience in Demar's memory act.

Armstrong said he was shocked when he heard Ruby had shot Oswald. "There was no indication that he might do it. He was very disturbed over the President's death. He made some 'phone calls Friday and was crying over the 'phone."

Fidel Says JFK Shot by Rightists

HAVANA (AP)—Fidel Castro charged Wednesday night that U.S. reactionaries plotted President John F. Kennedy's assassination to implicate Cuba.

Adopting the line previously taken by Soviet and European Communist propagandists, the Cuban prime minister said in a radio speech: "In the eyes of the world it is clear that the reactionaries of the United States wanted to make our country the victim of their criminal designs, even at the price of assassinating the President of the United States."

VISA APPLICATION

He recalled that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of being the assassin, had applied in Mexico last September for permission to visit Cuba en route to Russia.

"How strange!" Castro shouted. "Why go to Mexico to request a visa to Russia by way of Cuba? Ideal to make the American people believe the assassin had been an agent of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

"Why did he become annoyed when the Cuban consulate denied him the visa? No friend of Cuba does that."

Castro said Oswald seemed to be leaving a trail of clues deliberately.

Castro also said the slaying of Oswald while in police custody was part of the same plot.

"Those guilty of Kennedy's death wanted at all costs to eliminate the accused to keep him from talking," he said.

SELF-STYLED EXPERT

Castro, describing himself as an expert on the gun allegedly used in the assassination, cast doubt on whether it was the murder weapon.

He said a telescopic sight is used only to shoot 300 yards or more.

"It is strange that someone who was going to make an attack from 80 yards from a window would acquire a gun with a telescopic sight," he said.

"It shows that it is not a case of a fanatic. A fanatic using a telescopic sight would be the first in history. Fanatics have used revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, etc."

★ GUN

Continued From Page 1

markers at points they believed the President and Gov. John Connally were struck by bullets.

A spokesman for investigative sources said—contrary to reports—there "is no concrete evidence" that suspected assassin Oswald ever knew Jack Ruby, the man who executed him in a brazen, almost unbelievable attack in the basement of the Dallas Police Department.

Ruby, facing the possibility of death in the electric chair for the killing of Oswald, was under guard in an undisclosed cell in the Dallas County jail.

Defense attorney Tom Howard indicated Thursday that he will request a sanity hearing for Ruby.

"This is customary when a man's sanity is in question," he said.

At the same time he blasted newspaper reports of a link between Ruby and Oswald and "unfair tactics" by the district attorney.

"If the prosecutor and the FBI keep up such tactics, I'll have no alternative but to ask for a change of venue," he said.

He said the report that Oswald and Ruby formerly were neighbors is "not true."

"Even if it were true it still would mean nothing, because Ruby never had seen Oswald until after the President was shot," he said.

"The prosecution is continuing its antagonistic Jewish campaign against the defendant and is appealing to racial prejudice," he said.

"As I said before, the district attorney has known Jack Ruby on a first name basis for many years and he knew when the indictment was drawn up that his correct legal name was Ruby, not Rubenstein."

Mr. Howard said the district attorney is continuing to "try this case in the newspapers in a cheap effort to prejudice people's minds against Jack before he ever walks into the courtroom."

Mr. Howard said in the years he has known Ruby he has known him to be mentally unstable. "I've always thought Jack was a little off his rocker," he said.

"Since looking into Ruby's background, I've found many things to confirm this opinion," he said.

The attorney said he talked to Ruby Wednesday in the county jail and said his spirits were improving.

In San Francisco, noted criminal lawyer Jake Ehrlich said he would not participate in the defense of Oswald's murderer.

Mrs. Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister, had asked Ehrlich to defend her brother.

Ehrlich said, in a statement telephoned to United Press International, it is "appropriate at this time to terminate my interest in the Jack Ruby case."

Bedfast Connally Details Shooting

Continued From Page 1

year . . . I could have been easy prey for anyone with no security whatsoever."

"I think the man did what he intended to do, he shot both of us."

MAY SHOCK NATION

The governor said any memorials erected by the American people to the President should not be to absolve themselves of hate.

"The President of the United States, as a result of this great tragedy, has been asked to do something in death that he could not do in life. That is, to so shock and so stun the nation and the world of what is happening to us, of the cancerous growth that is being permitted to expand and enlarge itself upon the community and the society in which we live that breeds hatred and intolerance and is an outward manifestation of what occurred here in Dallas, and open manifestation of an extremism on both sides. It could have occurred in any other city in America," he said.

Such hate, he said, "is the genesis of our self destruction if we are going to be destroyed."

This is the only answer, the governor said, as to why "he's gone and I'm here."

Gov. Connally said when he was told the next day the President was dead it was not news. "I was almost sure he would be after the two shots he'd taken."

If a monument is erected, the governor said, "It should be to patience, to tolerance, to knowledge, to human understanding, to human dignity . . ."

"We have permitted a circumstance to occur where fanaticism and extremism have become a fashionable fad. This is going to have to be destroyed."

Gov. Connally also described his long period of friendship with President Lyndon Johnson.

"He is a person of many complexities. Viewed by some, he may seem to be somewhat unlettered. In some ways, he is unlettered. In other ways, he is as literate a person as you would ever meet in your life," the governor said.

"He has human instincts that surpass any person you ever met."

Gov. Connally said President Johnson "understands the heartbeat of this nation probably better than any man who has ever been president."

He declared: "I know of no man I'd rather be dealing my hand than him."

Gov. and Mrs. Connally and their three children were to have Thanksgiving dinner together in his hospital suite Thursday.

WILL HE STAY IN CABINET?

Bob Kennedy Undecided on Future

WASHINGTON (AP)—The political future of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy is the farthest thing from his mind just now, close associates of the brother of the assassinated president reported today.

"He just hasn't had time to sort things out in his mind and plan a future," said one aide who asked not to be quoted by name.

But as the capital rebounds from the shock of John F. Kennedy's death, one of the top political questions is: What will become of Robert Kennedy now?

Until the death of the president, Robert Kennedy probably was the second most influential man in the executive branch. He was his brother's most intimate adviser.

JUST ONE OF 9

Today, like nine other men, he is a member of President Johnson's Cabinet.

It is generally felt that Kennedy — at least for the foreseeable future — will remain attorney general. He would like to see the civil rights legislation pushed by him and his late brother get through Congress. He most likely will want to be around to see what happens to Teamsters President James R. Hoffa when Hoffa's jury-tampering trial begins next January.

With public sentiment for the Kennedys at a peak, it might be politically risky for Johnson to drop the attorney general from the Cabinet, even if he should wish to. There has been no indication that such is the case.

Friends of the attorney general report that he has developed high regard for Johnson because of the hard work and loyalty the Texan gave Kennedy while vice president. Loyalty to his older brother was Robert Kennedy's trademark, and he demanded and responded warmly to that devotion in others.

Should Johnson seek re-election and win, it is a pretty safe bet that Kennedy will not stay in the Cabinet beyond the present presidential term. If he is shooting for some distant political glory of his own, he may see as a prerequisite election to some office.

Some speculation has centered on the governorship of Massachusetts as one possibility. But the incumbent, Endicott Peabody, is a close friend of the Kennedys. A Massachusetts Senate election comes up next year, but the present Democratic occupant of that seat is Robert's brother, Edward.

In the wave of emotion which swelled after the assassination, there was some talk that Kennedy might seek the vice presidential spot on a Johnson ticket next year. But that seemed more on sentiment than on cold political thinking.

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Refugee Sheltered Family of Oswald

A refugee who came to Dallas in 1952 from Germany said Wednesday his wife was among "character references" listed by Lee Harvey Oswald in an employment application.

Theofil Meller, a Polish Jew with a concentration camp tattoo on his wrist, and his Russian wife took in Oswald's Russian-born wife after the suspected assassin beat her more than a year ago.

Mr. Meller said the woman spent several days at his home before returning to Oswald.

After Mrs. Oswald went back to her husband, said Mr. Meller, "I didn't want to have anything to do with such a wicked man."

Mr. Meller said he watched the assassination on television but did not realize a principal in the event had spent several days at his home until he saw Mrs. Oswald on television. He did not recognize Oswald or his name in earlier broadcasts, he said.

Mr. Meller said he left Hamburg, Germany, for the United States in 1952. He said he came to the United States under sponsorship of several agencies whose names he did not remember.

The Dallas resident said he was questioned "eight minutes" by the FBI following the assassination.

Fort Worth Press Editorial Defends Dallas

FORT WORTH (UPI)—The following editorial, by Walter R. Humphrey, editor of the Fort Worth Press, appeared on the front page Wednesday.

"JUDGE NOT . . ."

If there are any two hard hitting rivals in this country they are Fort Worth and Dallas.

We have often been bitter competitors. Our fight over airports and industry has, at times, ranged us militantly against each other.

But today we have forgotten this difference. We now come to the defense of our neighbor, for it is a vibrant, strong, patriotic American city. And the good people who live there are being crucified.

Dallas has its crackpots, its dissidents, its evil people. So have all our cities.

It is the shame which the people of Dallas feel deeply, that the President of the United States should have been murdered there. But that, too, could have happened in any city in America, in any parade.

And we in other cities well could have said when it happened, "There, but for the grace of God, is our city."

We do not defend the handling of Lee Harvey Oswald by Dallas police. That was careless and stupid.

But a Tuesday night television network program that the children in Dallas schools cheered on the news of the assassination is false, slanderous, and mean. So has been some of the other television and foreign newspaper reporting about Dallas.

Dallas has been hurt irreparably by it all and we have only compassion for our neighbor.

A blanket indictment of all the good people of Dallas, a calculated smearing of a city for the crime of one man, or two, is not in the spirit of this nation.

There are many vuestions unanswered, many reasons to be supplied for the terrible events through which we have passed. But it is folly for our people to forsake their reason and to take out all their anger and hate on a city, rather than on the criminals themselves.

Have we not had enough hate in this country without crucifying a city with it, too? Is it not time for compassion and understanding in the spirit of our Fallen President? And in the Christian spirit which has motivated the founding and building of our country?

Doesn't all our nation bear this scar and this shame? Doesn't it belong to us as much as to the nearly one million people who live in Dallas, and its environs and now hurt so deeply and personally?

At this Thanksgiving time, how can we afford to encourage this smear and to embark on a new campaign of hate which will serve no good for America and will not assuage its grief or return our leader to us?

CHILDREN HER INTEREST

Marina Oswald's Grief Related by Irving Woman

By HUNTER SCHMIDT
County Editor

IRVING — The woman who shared her Irving home with the wife of the accused assassin of the President described Mrs. Marina Oswald as "completely uninterested in politics."

Mrs. Michael R. Paine, 2515 W. Fifth St., said Marina Oswald was "like most young mothers, far more interested in her children" than in politics.

The Irving "landlady" indicated that as a Democrat, who voted for President Kennedy and was "extremely pleased" at the outcome of the presidential election, she was far more interested in politics than Marina Oswald. "Why, we had an election party here the night of the election," she added.

Marina Oswald hesitated at carrying out plans to return with her husband to the Soviet Union after he had difficulty finding work. "He probably asked her to go back during an altercation," said Mrs. Paine, a tall attractive brunett.

WROTE EMBASSY

She got as far as writing the Soviet embassy, added Mrs. Paine But, when they wrote and asked why she wanted to return, "she didn't carry it any further."

The suggestion that Marina return to Russia was one of the reasons Mrs. Paine, herself the mother of a 4-year-old daughter, Lynn, and a son, Chris, 2, gave for sharing her home with Marina. She said she met the Oswalds through mutual friends last February, while Oswald was working in Dallas.

"I wanted to provide her a way out of returning, but it was strictly a matter of finances and necessity with them," she said.

A letter from Marina told Mrs. Paine of Oswald being out of a job in New Orleans. Mrs. Paine was on vacation in the east at the time and decided to drive back through New Orleans. Besides Oswald's need of a job, his wife speaks little English.

"I've been trying to learn Russian, so I could teach it. It's kind of a hobby of mine now," Mrs. Paine explained. Mrs. Paine, who is separated from her husband, also saw some pleasant company as well as education in her Russian friend.

Mrs. Paine said Marina was expecting the Oswald's second child, the daughter born Oct. 20 in Parkland Hospital. She pointed out the value of Oswald being free to search for work and Marina having someone with her who could speak Russian "when her time came."

TRAINED PHARMACIST

Marina was trained as a pharmacist in Russia and could communicate with the medical staff at Parkland better in Latin, "the international language of medicine," than in English. Mrs. Paine said Marina wanted to get a job with a drugstore or in a hospital after she acquired a better command of English.

The two women left New Orleans with their children on Sept. 23. Oswald was to follow and continue looking for work in the Dallas area.

Marina didn't hear from Oswald again until Oct. 4. "I remember exactly, because that was the day I gave blood for her at Parkland," Mrs. Paine said.

Oswald got his room in Dallas and made weekend visits to his wife at the Paine home in Irving. He missed only one weekend between Oct. 4 and that black Friday, but made up for it by visiting the day before the shooting.

"He apparently planned for us not to know," said Mrs. Paine.

Shortly after the radio blared the news Friday of the shooting in the Dallas motorcade, the young Russian mother expressed "great sorrow for Mrs. Kennedy's having to rear two children alone."

"And I'm sure she could not imagine at the time of the tragedy that such a thing was going to surround her," said Mrs. Paine.

The Irving woman said she hasn't seen Marina Oswald since she left with Oswald's mother Saturday morning, "but she's welcome to come here any time."

—Staff Photo

Officers re-enact circumstances of President's assassination.

Bullet Trajectory Studied at Scene

Dallas police and the U.S. Secret Service partly re-enacted the slaying of President John F. Kennedy to determine the trajectory of the bullets which crashed into the presidential car.

Traffic was blocked from Houston and Main to Houston and Elm and down Elm to the triple underpass Wednesday as a convertible similar to the presidential car made the same route as President Kennedy on the day of the assassination.

The convertible drove the presidential route twice.

On the first trip, Jim Underwood of KRLD-TV took television pictures from the window where Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to have fired the fatal shots.

After the convertible passed, Lt. Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department placed traffic markers at the spots where three bullets are believed to have struck.

Lt. Day told The Times Herald that placement of the markers was determined by home movies taken by an amateur photographer on the day of the assassination.

On the second trip, the convertible paused to take pictures of the window where Oswald is believed to have stood to fire the fatal shots.

A number of people witnessed the re-enactment and one amateur cameraman sold polaroid snapshots at the scene.

AT ASSASSINATION SCENE

Thirty-Ton Boulder: A 'Secret' Memorial?

By DICK HITT
Staff Writer

More hundreds of Dallasites went to the Kennedy assassination site Wednesday night to look and to add to the banks of flowers. But among them were some young men who tried to hoist a 30-ton boulder onto the grassy knoll as their own private memorial.

Police at the Elm and Houston street intersection stopped the truck before it lumbered the few yards from the intersection down the Elm Street incline.

"We just thought it would be a nice thing to do," said one of the men.

Officer W. K. King said a crane truck drove to the intersection at 7:15 p.m. "The guys with the rock will be along in a minute," the crane operator told officer King.

"What rock?" said the police man.

"The big one they're going to put down there where the President got shot," the crane man said. "Didn't you know they were going to do it?"

"This is the first we've heard about it," the officer answered. The officer quoted the crane operator then as saying, "Then I'm getting out of here."

At about 7:45, a 4½-ton flatbed truck rumbled up through a light mist to the intersection. It bore a giant, jagged, grey boulder from which sprigs of weeds still protruded.

"This is a memorial for President Kennedy," one of the men in the truck told officer King.

"You can't take that thing in there," he answered.

The young man who identified himself as in charge of the project appeared to be in his late 20s.

He wore a large round pin on his coat which read, "I'm a Jaycee. Are You?" Asked if the boulder-planting were a Jaycee project, he said it was not. Then he removed the pin.

"It was just a group of us who thought we ought to do something."

The young man said there were several other men in the delegation. The only other participant Times Herald newsmen saw was a young man dressed in cowboy clothes.

"You see," the man said. "We thought this had all been okayed." He said he wasn't "at liberty" to say who had suggested the project and by whom it was supposed to have been authorized. He said the rock was granite and that it weighed about 30 tons.

City of Dallas officials have discussed the building of a monument to President Kennedy, but it would be done only after intensive and tasteful planning.

When the truck was denied access to the Elm Street site., the man walked to Joe Banks' cafe on Main Street and placed a telephone call, apparently in an attempt to get permission for the boulder placement.

"Are you guys going to put that rock there as a monument?" Mr. Banks asked him.

"It's a secret," the man replied.

Then he returned to the truck, which police had ordered backed up along a railroad siding on Houston Street, next to the Texas School Book Depository, the building from where the President was shot.

The two men left hurriedly—almost on the run—when The Times Herald photographer began snapping pictures. They left the truck and boulder — under which was nestled a brown bag containing two hamburgers — parked by the siding.

Registration of the truck showed it to be a rented vehicle, from a Fort Worth agency. Officer King said the crane oprator told him the rock had been loaded at a point west of Mineral Wells.

"I'll tell you this," Officer King said to the newsmen, "I didn't want any of my chiefs coming down here tomorrow morning and finding a 30-ton rock at the corner I was supposed to be watching."

—Staff Photo

Officer King . . . and someone's rock.

Oswald's ACLU Application Told

NEW YORK (AP) — The American Civil Liberties Union says that 18 days before President John F. Kennedy was slain Lee Harvey Oswald, his accused assassin, applied for ACLU membership.

The organization said a clerk came across Oswald's application among 351 others. None had been entered on membership lists, the ACLU said.

After Oswald was shot to death, the organization said it found no records of Oswald's name on its enrollment lists. Oswald had said he was a member.

Gov. Brown Wants More Oswald Facts

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Gov. Edmund G. Brown says he thinks there's more to President Kennedy's assassination than has so far been revealed.

Speaking at a news conference after returning from the President's funeral, Brown said the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, "could have been a crackpot," but said two facets of the assassination haven't been explored to his satisfaction.

One, he said, was Oswald's trip to Mexico last year in what was apparently an effort to go to the Soviet Union via Cuba. The second was the suspect's use of aliases in the mail order purchase of the rifle allegedly used in the assassination.

Brown said, however, that "I don't think it's a right-wing plot."

THREAT DISMISSED

The governor dismissed a threat to his own life as "just another crackpot with a peculiar sense of humor." He added, though, that such incidents as the President's assassination "have a way of triggering others to do this."

Brown, discussing the recent funeral of the chief executive, said "I think Mrs. John F. Kennedy gave great dignity to what is really an awful period in our history. I can't think of any other period when all of us have suffered such a personal loss. Her action elevated this period of horror."

Asked if he favors renewed efforts to control the sale of firearms, Brown answered "Yes, I do, but any effort to pass legislation regulating firearms meets opposition from the gun lobby, which is the most powerful lobby."

REGULATION SOUGHT

He added, however, that there is "no reason why there shouldn't be regulation of concealed weapons."

He suggested that:

Persons buying firearms be made to wait long enough for police to check records; no firearms be sold to ex-convicts; patients and former patients of mental institutions be restrained from handling firearms.

Brown said he would not discuss politics until the end of a self-imposed 30-day moratorium on campaigning, but when asked if President Lyndon B. Johnson will be a presidential candidate next year, he said "I don't think there's any question about it."

(The following is a reproduction of a signed editorial that appeared on the front page of the Tuesday issue of The Longview Daily News and the Wednesday edition of the Longview Morning Journal.)

THE IMAGE OF DALLAS

(An Editorial)

WHILE THE SPIRIT of Dallas is bowed in the sackcloth of deep grief over the irresponsible acts of two wild-eyed fanatics, we are witnessing the sorry and un-American spectacle of a widespread campaign of slander and vilification designed to discredit and destroy her recognized influence and strength as a center of faith and patriotism, culture and progress.

Two gun-slingers on a shooting spree do not represent nor reflect the true spirit and life of Dallas. Dallas leaders and citizenship alike have firmly condemned the violence. But while the great heart of Dallas has been too deeply moved to speak adequately in its own right, we hear the airwaves literally sizzling and see the pages of the ultraliberal press spread with the outcries of a howling horde of left-wingers, opportunistic political aspirants, unhappy social climbers, sensationalist tv announcers, and not a few highly placed officials who are doing their ugly best to project a horribly discolored and false image of Dallas.

East Texans, and especially we here in Longview, will not sit idle and mum while the red-paint bucket brigade puts the big smear on our metropolitan neighbor. When outsiders jump on Dallas and seek to condemn her before the nation and the world as a sinkhole of crime and outlawry, we East Texans can and do proudly declare: It isn't so!

Because two zealots of questionable background have wantonly spattered blood on the proud image of Dallas, is it fair or reasonable that uninformed outsiders should join their dastardly cause and make the smear national and international in scope? This is justice gone berserk!

Who are these self-righteous and howling critics who would drown Dallas in the blood spilled by two fanatical acts of violence? They appear to be led by Communist Russia with the "me-too" approval of Cuban Dictator Castro, and apparently are joined by left-wingers, social climbers, and the misinformed who so easily are deceived. What blind fools some mortals be!

★

WE EAST TEXANS flatly refuse to keep quiet and see Dallas crucified by an unholy aggregation of character assassins, disgruntled misfits and social malcontents who display the strong suspicion if not the self-professed admiration of godless foreign isms of questionable color and name.

What has happened in Dallas could have happened almost anywhere. Is a great city to be judged by the action of a mail-order foreign-made rifle said to have been fired by a self-confessed Marxist and admirer of Communism? Can decent-minded people fairly judge a city by the blast of a pawn-shop type revolver stealthily wielded by a Chicago-born night club and dance hall operator with a strange penchant for strip-tease shows, and a passion for social climbing? God forbid!

East Texas people know the heart and spirit of Dallas. We want to tell the nation and the world that we regard it as manifestly unfair and cruelly vindictive for persons standing on the idiotic fringe to try to recast the image of Dallas in a mold of common outlawry because of the foul deeds of two discontented misfits who set themselves as prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner of their fellowman.

★

DALLAS IS A great city. Dallas is big, dynamic, forceful, cosmopolitan. Dallas also is civic-minded, cultural, patriotic, religious. Dallas has the marks of character and courage, enterprise and leadership, achievement and stability, vision and a steadfast dedication to high purpose.

The great traditions of the free press—established by the late G. B. Dealey of The Dallas Morning News and the late Edwin Kiest and Tom Gooch of The Dallas Times Herald, and so ably and commendably perpetuated today by Ted Dealey and Joe Dealey of The News and by John W. Runyon and James F. Chambers, Jr. of The Times Herald—provide a rich heritage which both Dallas and East Texas admire and cherish.

Dallas is a major stronghold of private enterprise in Texas and the Southwest—the cherished free system which from the earliest days of the Republic has underwritten and continues to sustain the material strength of our nation. This system of free enterprise and individual opportunity, so faithfully nurtured and vigorously promoted by Dallas, not only affords the people the highest standard of living the world has ever known but has given multiplied billions of dollars worth of aid and succor to downtrodden peoples and weaker nations the world around.

★

IN A MEASURE almost beyond description, Dallas has contributed to the progress and strengthened the image of Texas as a leader among the states of the Union. The State Fair of Texas, although not exclusively a Dallas institution, has been developed and operated by Dallas for Texas as a whole. It has become the greatest exposition of its kind in the nation. The Cotton Bowl, built and largely financed by Dallas, is nationally recognized as a symbol of Texas and its leadership in outdoor sports and entertainment spectacles.

East Texas, indeed all Texas and her neighboring states, as well, look to Dallas as the financial center of the Southwest. The enterprising leadership and progressive standards of banking set by such giants as the late Fred Florence and by Nathan Adams, R. L. Thornton Sr. and others, and so admirably and effectively maintained and extended today by James W. Aston, Robert H. Stewart III and Ben H. Wooten, R. L. Thornton Jr. and others, have given Dallas a pre-eminence that challenges and inspires others all across Texas and the Southwest.

Dallas paces Texas and the great Central Southwest region in the field of insurance, with such stalwarts as Dan Williams and Ben Carpenter among many others symbolizing the leadership which has built a large number of strong companies which now make Dallas a major headquarters of this important institutional service.

Symbolizing the pioneering role of industrial development of Dallas and much of Texas was the leadership of the late John W. Carpenter, and the present-day leadership of young Ben Carpenter and associates in the ambitious dream and worth-while canalization of the Trinity River and development of its tremendous potential.

All of us here in East Texas are keenly aware of and impressed by the magnificent role in industrial progress which W. W. Lynch continues to play in Dallas and throughout Central Texas. The eyes of Texas have long been on the valuable leadership of E. B. Germany, chairman of the Texas Industrial Commission. The hopes and confidence of East Texas and a great section of the Southwest ride with the current leadership of George A. Wilson and associates such as L. D. Webster and others of Dallas-based Lone Star Steel Company.

Dallas has an able, dedicated and widely recognized mayor in Earle Cabell—a man whom East Texas has long admired and loved. Dallas is noted for its energetic and responsible city government.

★

EAST TEXAS LOOKS to Dallas for its religious, educational and cultural inspiration and leadership. For three generations and more, we have often attended and regularly followed the leadership of its fine churches and religious institutions, its colleges and universities, its art centers and libraries, its theaters and symphonies, operas and concerts.

Exemplary courts and honorable and hard-working judges are the hallmark of Dallas.

A major medical center has been in development in Dallas over the years. Today its many modern hospitals, study and research centers, excellent doctors and trained technical staffs have national and world recognition.

Dallas' leadership is a major asset to Texas and the nation. It is characterized by ability, courage, energy, friendliness, and understanding. We have named only a few but Dallas has thousands of big men who have served with devotion and faithfulness over the years—including such indefatigable workers as B. Hick Majors, Bob Cullum, Earle Wyatt, Julius Schepps, Henry English, Rae Skillern, Erik Jonsson, Stanley Marcus, Willis Tate, and many others.

★

WE HERE IN East Texas are homefolk with the people of Dallas. We have much in common. Call the roll of Dallas leaders and we find prominent among them many who came from our sand hills and piney woods.

Here in Longview especially do we recognize Dallas as our friend and neighbor. We can never forget that it has been Dallas to which we have turned when we needed help, financial and otherwise, in our pursuit of new industrial payrolls to bolster the economy of East Texas. Across the years—in the cotton era, later in the oil era, and in the latter years of our spreading development as an inland industrial center—we have had the assurance that Dallas was at our side.

Dallas has been the friend of East Texas across the years. Our material, cultural and religious interests are rooted in Dallas. As for many of us East Texans, our friends and kinsfolk are there, and some are buried there. Our hearts are there.

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IN THIS HOUR of crisis and distress when the bright image of Dallas is under outside fire, we in East Texas will not turn our backs and run. In the face of a rising chorus of left-wing attacks and condemnation, we will not sit cowed in silence. While some may run for cover before the onslaught of the red smear brigade, we will stand up with Dallas and be counted at her side.

For, you see, we know the great heart and the true spirit of Dallas and have the firm imprint of her proud portrait in our hearts. Whoever would wantonly distort and smear her fair image must learn that when outsiders jump on Dallas they also jump on Texas.

Fair warning is enough. While all honorable Texans condemn and decry deliberate acts of violence, we here and now serve public notice to character assassins of whatever ilk and color that the outraged spirit and righteous indignation of a united Texas must be reckoned with, both now and hereafter.

Earl L. Estes

(This space purchased at established rates by The Longview Daily News and the Longview Morning Journal.)

JUSTICE
by Assassination

by

SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE

★ ★ ★

DEFIANT LEE HARVEY OSWALD . . .
. . . Manacled Suspect Held In Dallas

Note Lee Oswald's upraised, clenched fist, the Communist symbol of the triumph of Marxism by revolutionary violence.

"Justice by Assassination" was written in 1947 and it illustrates that Communist "Justice" is served by world-wide assassinations which will result in anarchy, chaos, disorder suspicion, hatred and internal confusion.

There has been an incredible attempt (both in this country and in Russia) to transfer responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy from Lee Oswald to the forces of Communist resistance in this country!!!

The Dallas Morning News

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1963

FOR OSWALD

Evidence Points To Red Activity

A prosecutor has said that evidence found in the Oak Cliff room of Lee Harvey Oswald proves he was "an active worker in the Communist cause."

Assistant Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander said the evidence included letters in which a Communist leader thanked Oswald "for past services."

Alexander said part of the letters were written on "Communist Party of America" stationery while others carried a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" letterhead.

"All of them were written in recent weeks and were signed by the same man," the assistant district attorney said. "He is a New Yorker who is an active Communist."

The Wanderer October 31, 1963

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DANGER?

Editor, THE WANDERER:

I was deeply interested in Sheldon Emrey's account ["Wanderer Forum," October 17th] of Air Force men, soldiers with rifles at the ready, Highway Patrol officers, helicopters, guards, etc., being out in full force day and night when President Kennedy visited Duluth. This account is most extraordinary — but even more alarming, and not for the reasons Mr. Emry gives: "Mr. Kennedy is now showing a visible power in the soldiers that he had not displayed openly before."

Personally, and for many other reasons, I do not think Mr. Kennedy "is now showing a visible power. . . ." Only a few months ago Mr. Kennedy mingled affably with crowds, shaking hands, moving among them, shrugging off Secret Service men and leaving them behind. Why, then, this sudden change?

In the first place, the world is becoming more and more turbulent daily, even hourly. This fact appears only in small items in the newspapers; apparently the press is being cautious about the terrible situation, and this is alarming in itself. Despite that test-ban treaty it is most obvious that Mr. Kennedy is quite aware that peace is not at hand and that, on the contrary, the international situation with respect to Communism is growing increasingly ominous. I receive hundreds of letters a year from all over the world, even from behind the Iron Curtain, from fans of mine. Lately the letters are full of disquiet, a sense of disaster near at hand. Letters from my relatives in England and Ireland express great uneasiness. It is as if free men everywhere now "feel" a monster threat, even though a few months ago they were somewhat amused, as they wrote me, at America's "attitude towards Russia." Human beings have instincts as well as the lower animals, and it is obvious, to me at least, that human instinct is stirring in fear everywhere. We all know that there is not a spot on earth which is not now in a state of suppressed chaos or open danger or marching with soldiers or war or intense uneasiness.

The enemies of freedom and God are everywhere in every country of the West. It is possible that Mr. Kennedy is in personal jeopardy from them, a matter which is not being mentioned in the newspapers. Indeed, it is very probable. Presidents have been murdered before in our history, and in less dreadful times. Among our enemies there are many madmen. I receive quite a number of pro-Communist and "liberal" periodicals, and some are quite inflammatory against Mr. Kennedy. The tone of the "liberal" periodicals — some of our big monthly magazines, for instance — are wrathful against our President. It seems that they had expected him to overthrow the Constitution and set up a sort of crypto-Communist dictatorship. (They call it "progress.") He has disappointed them, and there is no canard too mean for them to print and no sneer too ugly for some of their pages. His parents, his wife, his children, his brothers and sisters, are held up to ridicule in a lot of the "liberal" and pro-Communist press. This may come as a surprise to many of my Conservative brothers and sisters. As that part of our national press is influenced from Moscow it is easy to see the temper of many of them. And that temper can easily inflame madmen. The very fact that Mr. Kennedy is apparently now being so closely guarded should alarm all of us very deeply, whether or not we agree with the President on political matters. The mere thought of Mr. Kennedy being assassinated should make all of us shudder, for the repercussions in America would be most terrible and disorder would result at the very least.

Then there are the "*agents provocateur*" who would just love such an "incident." I know. I read some of their literature. It would delight them — and serve their evil purpose — if harm came to Mr. Kennedy. I have already sent a sample to the Department of Justice; it actually suggested that our President be lynched!

Rather than being alarmed, perhaps, we should feel relief that our President is being guarded as Mr. Emry relates, whether we are Democrats or Republicans. I, for one, am relieved.

TAYLOR CALDWELL,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Taylor Caldwell is the world's most popular novelist and a keen student of the Communist conspiracy. This article appeared three weeks prior to President Kennedy's brutal assassination in the Wanderer of St. Paul, Minnesota.

For an excellent article on the nature of "The Communist Mind" write to Allen-Bradley Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and ask for a free copy of Dr. Fred Schwarz' testimony on International Communism given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 29, 1957. We believe this will help explain the motives of the Communists regarding the foul murder of our President, John F. Kennedy.

11/29

Carr May Open Kennedy Death Quiz in Austin

Start Indicated For Next Week

A court of inquiry into the shootings of President Kennedy, Gov. John Connally and Lee Harvey Oswald may be held in Austin rather than in Dallas, The Times Herald learned Friday.

Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr is laying plans for the investigation and indications are that it will begin in Austin, the seat of state government, early next week.

The attorney general's office and staff are in Austin as well as the state's investigative personnel.

Meanwhile, Tom Howard, attorney for the slayer of the President's accused assassin, said Friday that he is trying to arrange for psychiatrists to examine his client, Jack Ruby.

The attorney said Ruby seemed depressed when he visited him in the county jail Thanksgiving Day. He said he does not know yet for sure whether he will ask for a continuance when Ruby's trial comes up Dec. 9.

"It just depends on whether or not we're ready," he said.

INSANITY PLEA

Mr. Howard indicated he would advise his client to plead temporary insanity.

Atty. Gen. Carr announced plans to call a court of inquiry while he was in Washington Monday to attend the President's funeral.

He said the purpose of the inquiry would be to bring out all the facts surrounding the shooting of the President, Gov. Connally and Oswald, the accused assassin.

If the inquiry were held in Dallas, it would be presided over by a justice of the peace, probably in the precinct in which the crimes occurred.

This would put it in Judge Charlie Davis' court or that of Judge Pierce McBride. Judge Davis said Monday he is willing to call a court of inquiry if anyone with a legitimate interest, such as the attorney general, should request it but that he has not been officially asked to do so.

He said he understands that

See INQUIRY on Page 12

★ INQUIRY

Continued From Page 1

Judge McBride has not been contacted either.

Since the shooting of Oswald Sunday, attention has turned to the man accused of slaying him, Jack Ruby. His attorney, Mr. Howard, said from talks he has had with his client he is convinced no one else knew about Ruby's plan to shoot Oswald because there was no plan.

He repeated his belief that the shooting was done on the spur of the moment.

The attorney said he is handicapped by a lack of funds in securing a psychiatrist or psychiatrists to examine Ruby. He said he personally is guaranteeing the funds.

He said he is contacting what he considered to be the best psychiatrists in this part of the country but that he is not at liberty to say who they are.

"I'm sure they will want to study the case thoroughly," he said. "It may take one visit or it may take 10."

People are under the mistaken impression that Ruby has money, his attorney said. "This is not true. He is a man of very modest means. His income has practically reached a standstill but the expenses go on."

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD
City News
Friday, Nov. 29, 1963 ★★★A—19

Co-Worker Calls Oswald Bright, Obnoxious Misfit

By DARWIN PAYNE
Staff Writer

"He was very intelligent, I'd say. He was smart enough to do anything he wanted if he wanted to bad enough."

The words belong to a man who worked alongside Lee Harvey Oswald for seven months in a downtown printing firm. As intelligent as Oswald appeared to be, he was fired from his job for incompetency.

"On the day the President was shot I was riding in a car with a friend. We heard the description of the man they were holding and I turned to my friend and said it sounded just like a guy named Lee Oswald. 'He's a real kookie guy,' I said. Then we heard that it was Lee Oswald."

The man said Oswald had trouble with some of the employes at the firm, where he worked from October 1962 until May 1963.

"It was with people from another department, though. He never had trouble with us like that," said the man, who requested that his name not be used.

BARGED THROUGH

"There was a narrow path between two developing sinks and the wall with barely enough room for one person. But Lee would crowd through anyway even though there were many other ways he could have passed.

"He'd just barge through, never apologizing. Finally, somebody said something to him about it. They had words. Next time, though, Oswald barged through again. It never did any good to argue because he always did it again. There must have been three or four persons he had run-ins with."

(Another employe said his impression was that nearly three-fourths of the other workers had threatened to "knock his block off.")

"I seldom ever saw him smile or laugh or talk with the others. He was just a misfit more or less. He was just about like the papers have described him. He was definitely a loner.

"His shoes were awfully, awfully worn. He was pretty badly dressed. I don't think I ever remember seeing him in a pair of pants that looked freshly ironed. And he never showed any money."

NEVER JOINED IN

The man said he never remembered Oswald joining the others for lunch.

"Usually he had a book that he would read while he ate his sack lunch. Several times he brought some Russian magazines to work and once I saw him with a copy of The Daily Worker."

The firm handles some classified work for the government, but Oswald didn't work in that department. He was never in the plant without supervision.

FBI CHECKING

Did Oswald Test-Fire His Rifle?

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

The FBI was checking out several leads Friday to determine if —and where—Lee Harvey Oswald practice-fired his high powered rifle before shots were fired into the presidential motorcade last Friday.

The Times Herald learned that investigators are checking several locations in the county where bullet-riddled tin cans and silhouette targets were found.

Scientific examinations are being conducted of physical evidence to determine if Oswald did, in fact, engage in some target practice before President Kennedy was killed and Gov. John Connally wounded.

The FBI, as has been its policy since the tragedy, would not comment on any aspect of the investigation.

There have been several theories advanced on how the killer was able to fire the telescope sight-equipped rifle with such deadly accuracy.

One is that he must have practiced-fired the weapon, possibly even at the angle he fired when he shot the President.

This, investigators point out, could have been simulated by shooting from a tree or some other high place.

Another theory, however, discounts the need for practice.

Oswald, as an ex-Marine, would have been familiar with weapons.

The FBI, The Times Herald learned, has no opinion on it one way or other right now.

Approximately 50 FBI agents are now working full-time on the Oswald-Ruby case, methodically gathering all information they can on Oswald and the man who killed him, Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby.

Library Cites Oswald Taste In Reading

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald borrowed books from the public library here on Huey Long's assassination, communism, a word portrait of the late President Kennedy and spy thrillers.

Librarian Jerome Cushman said yesterday that Oswald, the accused assassin of Kennedy, returned all the books.

"None were overdue," added Cushman.

Oswald, slain late Sunday while being transferred from Dallas police headquarters to the county jail, took the books out of the public library while living in New Orleans last summer.

Cushman said Oswald borrowed "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann Deutsch, a New Orleans newspaper columnist.

Long, a U.S. senator and former governor, was fatally shot in 1935 in a corridor of the 34-story skyscraper capitol he built at Baton Rouge.

W. J. Manchester's "Portrait of a President," which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination, was also borrowed by Oswald.

He took out spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

The words on communism included:

"What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth; and "Portrait of a Revolutionary," P. S. R. Payne's book about Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung.

Oswald called himself a Marxist and supporter of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. While in New Orleans, Oswald promoted a "Fair Play for Cuba" group.

Among the fiction borrowed by Oswald were the late Aldous Huxley's "Ape and Essence" and "Brave New World."

11/30

FUNDS WIRED TO OSWALD

Western Union Recalls Sending Message Prior to Assassination

Lee Harvey Oswald received small amounts of money via Western Union for several months prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

He sent a telegram himself—printed in a curious, crowded script—only a few days before the tragic afternoon.

Oswald was remembered at Western Union because he invariably argued with those persons who assisted him.

The sender of the sums of money —ranging up to $10 or possibly $20 at a time—was not known. Neither was the recipient of Oswald's message. Presumably, the FBI is investigating all messages involving both Oswald and his slayer, Jack Ruby, prior to the tragic weekend.

MESSAGES RECALLED

Oswald's messages at Western Union were recalled after he was shown on television.

This latest aspect of the case was revealed to The Times Herald at a time when hordes of federal agents were searching out all available clues and President Lyndon B. Johnson was appointing a potent presidential commission to investigate both the assassination and the slaying of the assassin.

The FBI already had been instructed to collect all available evidence and report it. In Washington, the Justice Department said Saturday it could not say anything at this time.

PROBE CONTINUING

"The investigation is continuing and all questions will be answered in the final report, but they will not be answered piecemeal.

"The report specifically will say what the FBI knew about Oswald, who might have said what to the Dallas police, or who said what to whom and when."

President Johnson has appointed a top-level bipartisan commission headed by Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren.

The commission also includes Sen. Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia; Sen. John Sherman, Republican of Kentucky; Rep. Hale Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana; Rep. Gerald Ford, Republican of Michigan; former Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles and former disarmament adviser John J. McCloy.

It is not known at the moment how this will affect plans for a court of inquiry as announced by Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr. The presidential commission, however, seems to have obviated the need for one or more congressional investigating committees.

MOVEMENTS RE-ENACTED

In preparation for its report to the Justice Department, the FBI Friday re-enacted movements of the fatal motorcade past the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Agents had done this Wednesday. The question Friday seemed to be the exact trajectory of the high-powered bullets believed fired by Oswald from a window of the building.

The prior activities of Jack Ruby, the nightclub operator who rushed up last Sunday in the basement of City Hall and sent a fatal bullet into Oswald, also are being sifted.

Saturday, it appeared as if both prosecution and defense were agreeable for a postponement of the Dec. 9 trial date into February.

MUCH TO BE DONE

Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, said there is "much work to be done" in the case, both from defense and prosecution standpoints. He said an agreement on postponement because of work in reached on Dec. 9. The district attorney's office previously has indicated it may ask for postponement ecause of work in preparation of the case and the prospect of attempting to empanel a jury before Christmas.

Attorney Howard recalled earlier this week that his client informed him he had been in the Western Union office — only a short distance from the City Hall basement — minutes prior to the slaying of Oswald.

Ruby told his lawyer that a blonde known as "Little Lynn" had called him earlier Sunday and asked for $25 to pay room rent.

Ruby related to Howard that he drove past the assassination site, parked on a lot at Main and Expressway and wired the $25 to "Little Lynn." He said he walked the short distance to the Main Street entrance of the City Hall basement. Time of transmission on the money was 11:16 a.m. and the shooting of Oswald was timed at 11:21 a.m. Sunday.

12/1

FBI To Check Documents Volunteered by Red Envoy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin voluntarily turned over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Saturday a Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, a State Department spokesman said Saturday night.

The State Department immediately gave the documents, which were in Russian, to the FBI for use in its investigation.

There was no indication in advance of the FBI check of the documents as to whether they contained information that is new or significant for the exhaustive U.S. investigation under way into the Nov. 22 assassination of Kennedy.

Oswald himself was shot to death two days later.

Oswald lived in Russia for nearly three years. He went to Moscow in October, 1959 and announced his intention to give up his American citizenship. He returned to the United States in mid-1962 after a change of heart.

U. S. officials subsequently indicated the file Dobrynin turned over to Rusk constituted the records of the Soviet Embassy here dealing with Oswald's application to go to the Soviet Union.

They said the file consisted of a small sheaf of papers, perhaps 10 or 12 papers in all. The papers appeared to be copies rather than originals. What data they contained was not disclosed.

FRIENDLY GESTURE

The State Department spokesman, press officer Richard I. Phillips, said the United States had not asked the Soviet Union to supply its consular file on Oswald.

Dobrynin's action in bringing it to Rusk at the State Department at 2:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon was presumably a friendly gesture to help U.S. authorities in their inquiry. Soviet Premier Khrushchev has condemned the assassination, which the Moscow press has hinted was instigated by right-wingers.

U.S. PRACTICE

In U.S. State Department practice, a consular file on a person includes information on a person's application for entry into the United States, which is used in granting him a visa, or entry permit, and similar items.

Thus it is possible that the information supplied by the Soviets could include Oswald's application for a visa to go to the Soviet Union, and perhaps some data concerning his stay and his application to leave.

Meanwhile, in New York, a family court judge said Oswald had a psychiatric and truancy record in the Bronx.

Oswald and his mother came to the Bronx from Fort Worth, and the boy attended two Bronx junior high schools there. Teachers said he spent only 15 days in one school during an entire term, and he was "below par" in his work at the other.

It was because of the truancy that he was brought before the court.

INCLUDE BULKY NOTES

Oswald's Papers May Tell Much

By GEORGE CARTER
Staff Writer
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What could be a fortune of information for investigators studying subversion aspects of President Kennedy's assassination was seized following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

Voluminous notes written in longhand describe Oswald's activities in a pro-Castro group and contain names of persons in various locations in the United States —including Dallas — who might have been contacts in pro-Marxist work.

Oswald, it was learned, was an excellent photographer. Found during raids after his arrest was a photographic negative of a draft registration card blank which conceivably could have been reproduced with copies being run off for false identification.

WRONG DRAFT CARD

Oswald himself carried a draft registration card bearing a name other than his own, it was reported.

His bulky notes on his activities included a detailed account of his work in New Orleans for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

It was understood that a $10 jail receipt given him on his arrest at a demonstration in New Orleans was found on his person.

So many documents were seized that it would take an investigative agency months to trace out every lead, a source told The Times Herald.

Federal agencies photographed each document for study.

One source told the newspaper that the names contained in Oswald's files might be those of potential cell members or "they might not mean anything."

Oswald had worked for at least one printing company in Dallas and may have had enough knowledge to print blank draft registration cards.

THANKS FROM REDS

One piece of correspondence found at one of Oswald's residences came from Communist headquarters in New York and, according to the source, thanked Oswald for the work he had done. Numerous other pieces of correspondence from New York were found, the source said.

Oswald apparently had another route of communication.

The suspected assassin received varying small amounts of money via Western Union and a few days before President Kennedy was killed had sent a telegram himself.

He was remembered at the office because of his argumentative nature. He printed his telegram in a curious hand in which portions of letters were brought upwards.

It was not known who sent Oswald the money or to whom his telegrams were addressed.

Oswald did not, it was recalled, receive amounts of money exceeding $10 or possibly $20.

VARIOUS PROBES PUSHED

Meanwhile, the FBI was continuing its corollary investigations of Oswald and of his slayer, night club operator Jack Ruby.

President Johnson's special commission, headed by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, was planning for its work.

In relation to these two probes, the status of a possible court of inquiry announced by state Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr still lacked specification of a time and place.

It was understood that Mr. Carr would urge Robert G. Storey, former dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School in Dallas, to participate.

As to the presidential commission, Justice Warren was said to be in conference throughout Saturday. Other members of the bipartisan seven-member panel were out of Washington for the holiday weekend and no meeting was in sight until at least next week.

CHARGED WITH TRUTH

President Johnson has instructed the commission to find the truth, "as far as it can be discovered," about the assassination of President Kennedy and the later slaying of Oswald.

The presidential order also directed the commission to "report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people and to the world."

With Justice Warren on the commission are Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., Rep. Jerry Ford, R-Mich., John J. McCloy, a presidential advisor; and the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen W. Dulles.

Although it had previously been announced that the FBI's fullscale investigation would be quickly made public when it was complete, it appears that this report will be turned over to the commission for study and presentation to the public.

Oswald No Blot On U.S.--Tower

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., rejected Saturday any claim that President Kennedy's accused assassin was a product of United States society.

Instead, Tower said, Lee Harvey Oswald was "a man who rejected our society and our way of life."

In a radio program recorded for broadcast over Texas stations, Tower called upon "all Americans to rally at this time of national crisis and to place both the events of the past weeks and our position in this world in proper perspective."

"We must come to the realization," he continued, "that the man who assassinated our president, and thereby struck a blow at each and every citizen of the United States, was not a product of our society. He was a man who rejected our society and our way of life.

"He was a man who had changed from a normal American into an advocate of the diabolical concepts of Marxism. . .

"There are those in our society who were quick to blame all Texans, to blame the people of Dallas, in fact, to blame everyone in the nation including themselves, for the murder of our president.

"So much has been simply an exercise in self recrimination."

The senator summarized:

"Let us remember that, in talking about extremists, in talking about the purveyors of hate, the real purveyors of hate in this world, the real fomenters of class war and bigotry between and among people are the Communists."

OSWALD'S P.O. BOX LISTED CUBA GROUP

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald rented a post office box at the Terminal Annex on Nov. 1, three weeks before President Kennedy was shot, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

The box application and rental contract, written in Oswald's handwriting, were taken out in his own name, sources confirmed.

But on the contract after the notation, "Firm or Organization," Oswald wrote two names—Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Oswald, according to the records, paid the box rent through the end of the quarter, which ends Dec. 31.

Postal Inspector H. D. Holmes, in confirming The Times Herald's information, said Oswald definitely received mail in the box prior to a week ago Friday—the day President Kennedy was assassinated—but the nature of it is not known.

The fact that Oswald even had the box, he said, was not discovered until after the assassination when a clerk at the Terminal Annex recognized Oswald's name when he heard it mentioned on radio and television.

Both Police Chief Jesse Curry and Dist. Atty. Henry Wade mentioned the Terminal Annex box during the tragic confusion of last weekend, but neither knew specific details at the time.

The Terminal Annex is located in the 200 block of Houston, a little over two blocks from where the President was shot near Houston and Elm.

Mr. Holmes said Oswald has received approximately 50 letters and his wife another 75 or so since the tragedy, but none has come addressed to the rented box. Mrs. Oswald, he said, is still receiving mail.

Most of the mail to the Oswalds has come addressed to them in care of the county or city jails, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department.

Postmarks on the letters addressed to Oswald himself indicate that most of it was written and sent during the interims between Oswald's arrest on Friday and his own shooting by Jack Ruby on Sunday morning.

Oswald's mail, the inspector said, is being turned over to the accused assassins widow through the Secret Service, which has had her in protective custody since shortly after Oswald's arrest.

Some of the letters for Mrs. Oswald, he said, appear to contain money and come from all over the United States.

Mr. Holmes pointed out that the Terminal Annex box is a different box than the one through which Oswald is believed to have received a mail-order rifle.

The rifle was sent in March by a Chicago mail order house and was addressed to a post office box rented by Oswald at the main post office at Bryan and Ervay. The rifle came addressed to "A. Hidell."

This box, Mr. Holmes said, was closed several months ago and a forwarding address to another box in New Orleans was left by Oswald with the Dallas Post Office.

"The forwarding slip directed that mail for his wife be sent to her address on Fifth Street in Irving and his mail go to New Orleans," he said.

On the American Civil Liberties Union connection, Greg Olds, president of the local ACLU unit, said Oswald had never contacted the Dallas group even though he made an application for membership in the national organization.

He said a check with the national ACLU office shows that Oswald's application and a minimum $2 membership fee was received in New York on Nov. 4.

Mr. Olds said the post office box rented by Oswald at the Terminal Annex was definitely not the official ACLU box and that as far as he knew none of the local membership had ever heard of Oswald.

Here Are 7 Men Named To Probe Kennedy Slaying

WASHINGTON (AP) — Seven men from the Supreme Court, the Congress and the public comprise the commission appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Heading the commission is the chief justice of the United States, Earl Warren. The other members are Sens. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., and John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky; Reps. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.; John J. McCloy and Allen W. Dulles.

WARREN — At 72 he is the oldest and probably most widely known of the seven. He was the only three-term governor in California history before his appointment to the Supreme Court by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953. He wrote the court's 1954 unanimous decision outlawing racial segregation in education. Because of the court's decisions on this and such other controversial matters as legislative apportionment and separation of church and state, Warren has come under fire from some strongly conservative groups.

RUSSELL — Best known for his leadership of Southern forces in opposing civil rights legislation, this bachelor of 66, is one of the most powerful men in the Senate. His power stems from his positions chairman of the Armed Service Committee and second-ranking Democrat on the Appropriations and Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committees; his seniority — second highest in the Senate at 36 years, 10 months; and his exhaustive knowledge of parliamentary procedure — he had committed the Senate rules to memory when he took his seat at the age of 35.

COOPER — He formerly was ambassador to India and a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. After several years as a county and circuit judge in Kentucky, he twice won elections to fill unexpired Senate terms, in each case only to lose them two years later. In 1956 he won a four-year unexpired term and in 1960 finally won election to a full six-year term. He is counted in the liberal bloc among Senate Republicans.

BOGGS—A protege of the late Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Boggs is the assistant Democratic leader, the No. 3 rung on the ladder. Now 49, he won his first term in 1940 at 26, then lost a bid for re-election two years later. After military service in World War II he won election in 1946 and has moved steadily upward in the House ever since. One of the few Southern Democratic Congress members who campaigned long and hard for Kennedy in 1960, Boggs was an early and vocal proponent of a presidential commission to investigate his slaying.

FORD—An attorney, Ford is sometimes mentioned as a possible Republican vice presidential nominee. He made headlines early this year when House Republicans, most of them younger members, unexpectedly chose him chairman of the GOP caucus, the third highest position in the minority hierarchy. An outstanding football player at the University of Michigan in the early 1930s, Ford, 50, has been in the House since 1948.

McCLOY—Johnson will be the fifth straight president served by this lawyer-banker-diplomat of 68. It began with wartime service as assistant secretary of War. He was president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—known as the World Bank—and later high commissioner for Germany. He is perhaps best known as an adviser and negotiator on disarmament for both Eisenhower and Kennedy.

DULLES — The brother of the late John Foster Dulles was director of a huge Allied spy network in Europe during World War II. In 1953 he became director of the Central Intelligence Agency, retiring late in 1961 to write and to practice law in Washington.

FBI Given Oswald's Psychiatric Record

NEW YORK (UPI) — Accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had a psychiatric record in Children's Court in the Bronx, a New York City judge revealed Saturday.

Florence H. Kelley, administrative judge in the citywide family court, confirmed that there was a 1953 psychiatric report on the slain suspect.

Judge Kelley said she had turned over the reports to the FBI "this week" but declined to say why Oswald had been before the court or what the report contained.

Oswald was enrolled for a short time in two Bronx junior high schools.

"The law says it can't be released," Judge Kelley said in reference to the court case information. However, she said "I have the discretion to release it for good cause to an authorized agency.

"I did make an exception in the national interest. I thought it might give some insight into Oswald."

An FBI spokesman confirmed that the information had been received from Judge Kelley.

NAACP CHIEF GUARDED AFTER KENNEDY SHOT

NEW YORK (UPI)—New York City police provided round-the-clock protection for Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for five days following the assassination of President Kennedy, the NAACP reported Saturday.

Police insisted on the protective measures, the NAACP said, after telephone threats began coming into the organization's national office here within a half hour of the President's death.

The first threat against Wilkins was "you're next," the NAACP reported. Other calls threatened bombings of the New York office.

Wilkins was accompanied during the day by detectives and a uniformed officer was stationed in front of his home in Queens, the NAACP said.

The civil rights organization said the precautions were withdrawn at the insistence of Wilkins five days after they were begun.

Other Voices...

British Press Views Tragedy

After the funeral orations were over and the heads of state had paid their final homage to President Kennedy, many British papers turned once more to the circumstances in which he was assassinated.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH (Conservative) says there was only one way in which the Dallas security forces could add anything to the immeasurable calamity of President Kennedy's murder; that was by permitting the alleged assassin to be murdered in his turn. The paper remarks that the laxity which allowed this to happen was almost unbelievable; so was the Dallas police chief's statement that the case of President Kennedy's murder was "now closed."

"The plain account of the murders appears to be true and should be accepted in the absence of any further evidence to the contrary. But it is all too obvious how rumors and sinister interpretations can be canvassed by all those who wish.

THE DAILY MAIL (Conservative) expresses the hope that the murder was the isolated act of one half-crazed man against whom vengeance has already been exacted by another. The paper notes that Oswald had a record of unstable political affiliations, but it says the frank, sympathetic way in which the dreadful deed has been handled in Russia must help to banish the idea that is was Communist-inspired.

THE GUARDIAN (liberal) remarks that as there are usually more than a thousand murders a year in Texas, offenders, it contends, are often not prosecuted with the full rigor of the law. Guns are easily to be had. It cannot be wondered that in such an atmosphere potential assassins are tempted to make their madness come true. If it values a place in the modern world, The Guardian says, Texas must urgently attend to these matters. Meanwhile, Dallas should cooperate fully with the Department of Justice. But the only lasting hope is that Texans can be moved from their demeanor of violence—whether it is verbal and directed against the Communists, the Federal Government, or other favorite red rags, or physical as at this week end.

THE YORKSHIRE POST (Conservative) is critical of the way in which Oswald, a man who had not yet stood trial, was placed before television cameras and presented to the press for questioning. The paper says Oswald's strange life history, his political record, and the evidence against him had been given out for all to read and hear by the Dallas police. In these circumstanees, The Yorkshire Post asks, what chance would the man have had of a fair trial? In any case, were the Dallas police really so stupid as to imagine in the sort of atmosphere that prevailed after the President's murder that no one would think of murdering the assassin?

The DAILY EXPRESS (independent Conservative) sees things differently. It admits the law in America is sometimes treated with contempt. The spirit of the frontier, it remarks, is never far off. But it would be unjust to regard this as the last word on the American temperament, just as it would be wrong to think of Dallas solely in terms of its police and its hysteria.

Injustice to Texas

FINGERS OF OPPROBRIUM pointed at Texas —tongues lashing it with aspersions and accusations practically of criminal negligence in the tragedy of Nov. 22 at Dallas and its aftermath—have done an injustice to a great state. Hysteria of the moment is no excuse for slander.

To stigmatize thus the people, or the officialdom, of a notable commonwealth and a proud city—both of them of historic luster and profound Americanism—is to overlook salient facts of the case.

It was not the people of Texas, or of Dallas, who committed the infamous act of assassinating President John F. Kennedy. The man to whom every scintilla of evidence points as the instrument of that depravity was a self-styled pro-Castro Communist. And his choice of residence was as alien to Texas as was his ideology; for he had sought, almost to the moment of his role as executioner, a visa allowing him to take up abode in Russia!

To blame Texas for Lee Harvey Oswald ascribes culpability where it does not belong.

Then there was Jack Ruby, whose self-appointed act of assassinating the assassin brought a second spasm of fury on the Lone Star State in general, and Dallas in particular. Jack Ruby was not a native Texan, except to the extent that a few years ago he took up residence there to run a striptease joint. He was a Chicago character with previous questionable connections.

No state and no city is without its dregs; not all of them, it is true, drawn from without, or transients. But in evaluating a community, much less assigning guilt for heinous handiwork, reason would suggest consultation of facts before heaving any rocks.

—NASHVILLE BANNER

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DECEMBER 2, 1963

Notes, Letters of Oswald Busy Investigating Units

Like archeologists investigating ancient ruins, teams of federal and local authorities Monday carefully continued their digging into the events of that tragic weekend in Dallas.

While Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused killer of President Kennedy, was angrily blaming authorities for the killing of her son, investigators were trying to establish just how night club operator Jack Ruby got into the basement of City Hall on Nov. 24.

Both the Police Department, upon which blame has been heaped from many quarters, and federal authorities are seeking the answer to this question.

Whatever his motives, Jack Ruby sealed Lee Harvey Oswald's lips forever. The enforcement agencies are, at this moment, poring through the slender Marxist's bulky file of notes and letters, seeking to establish whom he knew and what he did before, during and after the flight of those two bullets which killed the President of the United States.

A revelation Saturday by The Times Herald that Oswald received small amounts of money at various times in form of money orders through Western Union and that he sent telegrams himself sparked inquiry by federal agents into the possible existence of records reflecting those transactions.

Oswald's mother, alternately in tears and expressing anger, blamed authorities both for the killing of her son and for responsibility in the Nov. 22 assassination of the President.

She said protective precautions were being taken before Kennedy arrived in Dallas. Since her son was known to have defected to Russia at one time, Mrs. Oswald asked why he was not under surveillance.

"I would like an answer to that question," she said to a Fort Worth Star Telegram reporter who interviewed her in the small Fort Worth duplex apartment where local and federal authorities are standing guard.

Mrs. Oswald, 56, said she would accept the findings of a state court of inquiry announced by Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr.

"If they are proven facts, I will accept them," she said, "but I would like an opportunity to verify that they are proven facts . . .

"I want another question answered: Why would Jack Ruby be allowed within a few feet of a prisoner—of any prisoner—when I could not see my own son?"

The Dallas Police Department itself has launched an investigation as to how Ruby got into City Hall.

Ruby was well known to a number of policemen—and to a number of reporters—in Dallas.

Meanwhile, Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, was predicting that the findings of federal investigators will bolster his client's case.

It remained quite probable that the trial will be delayed from its Dec. 6 date.

U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders reiterated his pledge that the evidence gathered by the FBI in the Oswald-Ruby case will be made available for Atty. Gen. Carr's court of inquiry.

Mr. Sanders and Jack Miller, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, conferred with Atty. Gen. Carr in Austin last week and made a similar promise.

The appointment of a presidential commission to the investigation does not change anything, Mr. Sanders said. The federal government will still cooperate fully with Mr. Carr.

No date has yet been set for the Texas inquiry which will be held either in Dallas or Austin.

Oswald's Mother Blames Police, FBI for Death

FORT WORTH (UPI) — The mother of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald came out of seclusion last night and blamed police and federal authorities for the death of both her son and President Kennedy.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 56, told the Fort Worth Star Telegram that the Federal Bureau of Investigation should have been watching her son since they knew he once defected to Russia.

She said she would accept the findings of a state court of inquiry proposed by Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr. "But I would like an opportunity to verify that they are proven facts," she said.

"I want another question answered," the paper quoted her as saying. "Why would (Jack Ruby) be allowed within a few feet of a prisoner—of any prisoner—when I could not see my own son?"

Her son was shot to detah in the basement of the Dallas Police Station a week ago Sunday by Ruby, who is now awaiting trial for murder.

She emphasized she is a person seeking the facts, not a mother protecting her son.

She told the newspaper an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation came to her home Nov. 23, the day after President Kennedy was assassinated, and showed her a picture of a man she later identified as Ruby.

The FBI has denied they showed her a picture of Ruby and said the photograph was of someone else.

Mrs. Oswald also denied a story which appeared saying she had asked her son to be tried posthumously.

She was still being guarded by police and federal authorities

Walker Talk In New York Is Canceled

GARDEN CITY, N.Y. (UPI)—The hotel here where Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker was to have spoken Dec. 9 has canceled the reservation for his address for "security" reasons.

L. W. Osterstock, manager of the Garden City Hotel, said that since President Kennedy's assassination the hotel had received several threatening telephone calls about Walker's scheduled appearance.

Osterstock said the matter had become "too controversial" and that the hotel could not guarantee the "proper security" for its permanent guests or Walker himself.

His remarks were contained in a telegram Saturday to Edward Werner, chairman of a group called the Long Island Friends of General Walker, which had sponsored the address.

Werner, who said about 1,200 persons had been expected for the talk, was not certain what arrangements would be made for other facilities

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

14—B★★★★ DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1963

Editorials

A Report to the World

THE APPOINTMENT by President Johnson of a top-level commission of Congress and government officials to investigate the events surrounding President Kennedy's assassination should fulfill the need to make known every scrap of information to a questioning, unsure world.

At first glance, the launching of still another investigatior might seem to overlap the other inquiries being conducted by the FBI and state, county and city agencies. But on closer examination, the action is well founded; its high-level nature is in keeping with the scope of the tragic circumstances that it will investigate.

The best explanation of the need for this inquiry can be found in the President's directive that the commission report its findings to him, "to the country and to the world."

In many foreign lands there remains confusion and bewilderment over President Kennedy's brutal murder. Peoples of emerging nations and our allies, who looked to his leadership as head of the Free World's wealthiest and most civilized land, find it hard to believe that this could happen in America—not only the assassination of the revered U. S. President but the murder of his assassin as well. Their faith in America's moral qualities for world leadership are undeniably shaken.

The panel of distinguished American leaders named by President Johnson is eminently qualified to make a factual "report to the world" that, hopefully, could dispell some of the rumor, misinformation and doubts raised by the sickening events of the past week. There is a crying need both at home and abroad for the truth.

Realistically, there is another important reason for the naming of the presidential commission. President Johnson seems determined that the investigation of the late President's death not veer off its course and into partisan controversy. His appointment of key members of both houses of Congress from both parties should insure a nonpolitical approach and forestall possible conflicting probes by various rival Congressional committees.

Getting the facts of the assassination is a matter of such massive national and international concern that it obscures all other considerations including partisanship.

Solon Is Critical Of Dallas Police

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., says the Dallas police showed "utter incompetence and negligence" in allowing Jack Ruby to get close enough to shoot and kill Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

"I'm pointing my finger of shame at the Dallas police," Celler said yesterday on the WNBC-TV program "Searchlight."

Dallas police, he added, should not have exposed Oswald to danger just "to accommodate TV cameras and newsmen."

He blamed the police for setting up a news coverage situation which he said they couldn't control.

Yarborough Blames 'Merchants of Hate'

HOUSTON (AP) — Sen. Ralph Yarborough has called on all Americans to fight the "merchants of hate" who he said, were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy.

Addressing the annual Bonds for Israel banquet, the senior senator from Texas said:

"It's our heavy duty to answer, to blunt, to turn back and to defeat the campaigns of hate in our and."

Yarborough called the Kennedy slaying "psychologically an act deeper than the act of just one distorted mind."

"The merchants of hate are spreading their poison," he said.

"They are sowing hatred, discord and division. They have dreams of destruction and are furiously at work to divide a great people.

"The nation has transgressed and it has transgressed through its hatred."

When Yarborough arrived at Houston's International Airport, he depicted President Johnson "as deeply dedicated a man as President Kennedy."

He predicted greater changes in domestic policy under Johnson than in international policy.

"President Johnson will be a man of action, a man who plans ahead, a man of great energy," Yarborough said at a news conference later.

He said President Kennedy's death has badly hurt the image of America abroad. "It will take a lot of long, hard work to make up for his terrible and despicable murder."

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Ruby Murder Trial Postponed

Wade, Howard Report Cases Are Not Ready

District Court Judge Joe B. Brown Tuesday postponed the murder trial of Jack L. Ruby, slayer of the President's accused assassin, from next Monday to Feb. 3, 1964.

District Atty. Henry Wade and Ruby's defense lawyer, Tom Howard, agreed to a continuance in the trial until the first Monday in February and Judge Brown authorized the postponement.

Mr. Wade said he had no objection to the February trial date because the state's case is still being prepared. Mr. Howard earlier had said his defense would not be ready for several weeks.

Ruby is charged with murdering Lee Harvey Oswald as the accused assassin of President Kennedy was being transferred from the city jail.

Judge Brown said both the state and the defense had presented verbal motions to the court and may present written motions when the trial is called on the docket Monday.

However, the judge pointed out, Ruby will not make an appearance in the courtroom as scheduled because both sides are in agreement on the continuance.

Meanwhile, Washington sources said the extensive FBI report now being completed will depict Oswald as a lone and unaided assassin.

The report also will point out that there was no connection or association of Oswald with night club operator the sources indicated.

The report probably go to President Johnson this week, and he will forward it to the seven-member presidential investigating commission appointed last week and headed by Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren.

Meanwhile, Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr named Dallas Dist. Atty. Wade and prominent Houston lawyer Leon Jaworski to be his associates in the court of inquiry he has said will be conducted in Dallas or Austin to examine all aspects of the assassination and subsequent slaying of the accused assassin.

Atty. Gen. Carr indicated the court of inquiry would be the second phase of the broad examination and would use data accumulated by the FBI. The third phase

See PROBE on Page 7

OFFICER RECALLS

Oswald in N.Y.: A Bitter Truant

NEW YORK (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald, ridiculed by other children, shunned them and stayed away from school while living in New York as a young boy, a probation officer has told the New York Post.

Officials then urged psychiatric treatment for Oswald, accused of assassinating President Kennedy, the probation officer, John Carro, said.

In a copyrighted interview in the Post, Carro told of efforts to help Oswald.

Carro said he was assigned as probation officer to the case from April, 1953, to January, 1954.

He said that judges, a psychiatrist and social workers agreed that Oswald, then a 13-year-old truant, was emotionally disturbed and needed treatment.

REPRESSED VIOLENCE

"The psychiatrist warned that Oswald had some awful violent feelings inside him—that he couldn't control them if they came to the surface," Carro related. "So he held them all in—and just watched TV.

"The only way he could control the explosions was to retreat completely.'

Oswald, shot down in a Dallas police station after he was charged with slaying Kennedy, was a seventh grader when he lived here, and his absences from school brought him under scrutiny of Bronx Children's Court.

"A BRIGHT BOY"

Carro was quoted by the Post as saying:

"He was a small boy, a bright boy and a likeable one. I felt sorry for him. I asked him why he didn't go to school.

"'Oh,' he said, 'school's just a waste of time. I'm not learning anything there. I got other things to do. Besides,' he said, 'The kids make fun of me. I wear jeans—and they laugh at me. I talk with a Southern drawl—and they laugh at me. They don't like me, and I don't like them.'

"Oswald said he had had hobbies of molding clay and collecting stamps—but he didn't do that any more. He said he also liked horseback riding.

"'But most of all,' he said, 'I like to be by myself—and do things by myself.'

WATCHED TV

"And that's what he did—a good part of those 18 months in New York. "He'd get up at 9 a.m., watch television until three or four in the afternoon. There was no one else at home. His mother was out working.

"I got the feeling what the boy needed most was someone who cared, especially someone who could represent a father to him. He never had a father; he was just a small, lonely withdrawn kid who looked to me like he was heading for trouble."

Carro said he and a succession of four judges recommended that young Oswald be put in a youth home, but that at the time of referral, there were no openings.

"Sometime in January 1954 I wrote to (the mother) to please come in and bring her boy. The letter came back: 'Moved. Left no forwarding address.' And that was the last I heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. Until last week."

Probe Hints Say Oswald Unaided

Continued From Page 1

would be the presidential commission's study and conclusions.

And yet another examination of facts was shaping up Tuesday.

Howard, chiefe defense attorney for Ruby, said he will request a sanity hearing for his client before he goes to trial on charges of the murder of Oswald in the City Hall basement.

Conceivably, Ruby could be found insane at the moment of the slaying and sane at present, in which case he would go free. Neither this hearing nor the regular trial is contemplated before February.

PANEL AWAITS CALL

In Washington, members of the Warren commission are awaiting a call from the chief justice to hold their first meeting and organize the machinery for the inquiry which is believed to have no precedent in American history.

It has not decided whether the FBI report will be made public before the commission begins its study, but at least one commission member is reportedly ready to propose that arrangements be made for reports to the press.

That FBI report, according to government sources quoted by the Associated Press, is believed to contain the following conclusions:

1. Oswald, acting alone, fired three shots at President Kennedy from his niche at the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

2. The first and third shots struck the President. Either could have killed him.

3. The second shot missed Kennedy but struck and seriously wounded Gov. John Connally.

4. About 5½ seconds elapsed between the first shot and the last. Despite questions raised by some rifle experts, federal agents believe that Oswald's bolt-action rifle could have been fired that rapidly.

5. All three shots came from the same direction, behind and slightly to the right of the President's car.

6. Ballistics studies apparently substantiate that the same gun fired all three shots.

7. There is no evidence of personal acquaintance between Oswald and Ruby.

REPORT NOT READY

FBI agents are still working on the report but they are reportedly tying up loose ends to the basic documents. The report apparently has taken narative form, describing events in minute detail and omitting rumor or theory which has been found unsubstantiated.

The Secret Service as well as the Defense Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Central Intelligence Agency, State Department and, presumably, the Russian government now are contributors to the report. Russian files on Oswald were turned over recently to the United States.

Mr. Carr's court of inquiry will wait on the presentation of the FBI report. However, it is possible that it could be called into session before Christmas.

NUREMBURG LAWYER

The appointment of Houston attorney Jaworski brings to the court of inquiry a man who was trial judge advocate in the Nuremburg war crimes trials following World War II. He personally prosecuted the first major war crimes trials.

It was believed that Atty. Gen. Carr and Dist. Atty. Wade will act as co-counsel and in their respective elective capacities while Mr. Jaworski and one other person as yet to be named will also act as co-counsel to the court of inquiry.

A court of inquiry is an unusual facet of Texas law and is not found in most states, Mr. Carr has said.

The court would have the power of subpoena, invocation of penalty for perjury and the mechanism of cross-examination.

Mr. Carr said that the basic purpose of the court of inquiry is to "develop facts regardless of what they are for all the world to hear."

He declared the affair would be open and public, including accommodations for the press, radio and television.

The court would investigate all aspects of the tragic weekend, including the slaying of Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

It possibly would be more convenient to witnesses if the court were held in Dallas, Mr. Carr admitted, but he intimated there may be some reasons for holding it in Austin.

Gov. Connally, with whom the attorney general talked at Parkland Hospital Monday, has promised a portion of his emergency funds to pay expenses of subpoenas to Austin if the inquiry is held there.

And, finally, another person is preparing her own personal report. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused assassin, says she intends to write a book about herself and her son which would present "true facts" to the world.

Solon Hits At Actions By Agents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Stephen Young declared today that if Secret Service agents were drinking in the early morning hours of the day President Kennedy was assassinated they were in neglect of duty and should be fired.

"No one claims they were intoxicated," said the Ohio Democrat. But, he added, "they knew the President was going into Dallas. They knew the cycle of occurrences in Dallas . . . they should have got in at a reasonable hour so they could react in a split second."

Young had disclosed in an interview yesterday that he had been reliably informed that some members of the Secret Service detail assigned to guard Kennedy "were in a Fort Worth nitery drinking until 2:30 a.m." on the morning Kennedy was killed.

Neither the Secret Service nor the White House had any comment on Young's remarks or other published reports of the alleged incident.

Young also criticized today what he called "a lack of thoroughness" in precautions along the route of the presidential motorcade.

"I feel very incensed over this situation," said Young. "Guarding the President is a 24-hour job. These men knew they had an assignment that required them to be alert mentally and capable physically."

Various reports had the agents visiting the Fort Worth Press Club, and Young indicated that was what he had been told, too.

Cal Sutton, a Fort Worth newspaperman and president of the club, said in a statement yesterday that 10 or 12 men who may have been Secret Service agents visited the club in the early morning hours of Nov. 22. All were quiet, he said, and "completely sober."

12/4

DECEMBER 4, 1963

City Leaders Urge Unity, Dedication

By WARREN BOSWORTH
Staff Writer

Fires of the Dallas spirit were being rekindled Wednesday in the wake of ringing calls by three of the city's dynamic leaders for unity and rededication.

The familiar voices of Dr. Willis Tate, Dawson Sterling and Charles Meyer rang out Tuesday night at the annual Dallas Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

The annual banquet—one usually of frivolity and good spirits—came this year in the aftermath of the most shocking tragedy ever to beset this city, the assassination of President Kennedy.

PROGRAM SCRAPPED

Chamber President Robert B. Cullum and leaders shelved their pre-planned show for what they called an "old fashioned community meeting" to search for a strong voice and a sturdy shoulder

See Photo on Page 8-A.

in the city's hour of tragedy and crisis.

"We must renew confidence in ourselves and we must return to reason and reality," Mr. Sterling told the crowd of 1,500 in the Statler Hilton's Grand Ballroom.

The business executive is president of the Dallas Assembly, an elite organization of Dallas' younger leaders.

He said Dallas needs now — as never before — a strong, fierce belief in itself.

Citizens must be informed, he said, adding that only educated, enlightened people can remain free.

Mr. Meyer, leader of this year's successful United Fund drive, said Dallas never has failed in what it set out to do.

He urged a sense of balance for the city and its people in all walks of life. He also called for individualism.

"We must not lose the precious quality of individualism," he said. "We must respect Texas history, but unthinking regionalism is just as bad as unthinking individualism."

He also warned we must guard at all costs our intellectual freedom.

"Christmas is coming, and these are what I would ask Santa: Quality to balance our quantity, restraint to balance our excesses and humility to balance our pride," he concluded.

Southern Methodist University President Tate was the last of the three men to step to the podium.

"We must not panic," Dr. Tate said, speaking of the shocking events which have smeared the name of Dallas across the globe. The future of Dallas, he said, rests on those heavy of heart

since President Kennedy was assassinated here.

The SMU president said Dallas must have an "informed, committed citizenry striking for unity" if the city is to move onward again.

"Our richness," he said, "will come from individuality. Our strength will come from open examination, discussion and debate."

He said Dallasites must have faith in truth and wisdom. The people, he said, must not seek refuge in silence.

Dallas, he said, has "all the ingredients and tools" to solve its problems.

Mayor Earle Cabell, a guest at the banquet, drew a cheering, standing ovation when he was introduced.

President Cullum said the city of Dallas in due time will regain its blithe spirit because her people have an unfathomable faith in their hometown.

PRESIDENT'S PROBE PANEL TO ASSEMBLE

The special presidential investigating commission will meet Thursday in Washington to set up its probe of that weekend of assassination and murder in Dallas.

Chief Justice Earl Warren issued a call to the other six members of the high-level panel named by President Lyndon Johnson, asking them to assemble in the conference room of the National Archives Building in Washington.

The commission apparently will determine the mechanism of its investigation—it probably won't have the still-growing FBI report by this week. There is no indication whether the White House, upon receiving the FBI report from the Justice Department, will immediately make it public, or forward it to the commission.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., introduced legislation in Washington to arm the commission with broad subpoena powers, Associated Press reported.

Keating said the bill is modeled after the statute which granted similar powers to the special commission appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to investigate the disastrous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"It is essential to its task that it (the Warren commission) be authorized to compel the production of live testimony and documentary evidence," Keating said.

He expressed hope for action in both the Senate and the House this week to speed the commission's work.

DALLAS DEVELOPMENTS

There were other developments in Dallas: Dist. Judge Joe B. Brown has postponed the murder trial of Jack Ruby until Feb. 3. Ruby, the 52-year-old night club operator who shot down accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, still is being held in the County Jail.

Both prosecution and defense agreed they needed additional time in which to prepare their cases.

This case is unique: It is the first time the American public ever saw a slaying on live television and almost every available fact surrounding Jack Ruby's action in the basement of City Hall is likely to be available to the public before the case ever comes to trial.

Ruby's chief attorney, Tom Howard, has said he will ask for a

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★ PROBES

Continued From Page 1

sanity hearing in advance of the trial. Conceivably, Ruby could go free if the hearing found he was insane at the time of the slaying and currently sane.

BAR INVESTIGATING

Meanwhile, the State Bar Grievance Committee is reportedly investigating complaints that lawyers on both sides in the case may have violated the State Bar's Code of Ethics by discussing the case with newsmen.

A hearing reportedly has been scheduled for Thursday in which the grievance committee will take up the matter, although attorneys involved have refused to confirm such an investigation.

One usually reliable source said that both Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and Mr. Howard had been notified by letter Monday that the grievance committee was looking into their actions.

Attorney Howard said Wednesday, "I refuse to comment on this matter."

CARE MOVES SLOWLY

The second major investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, the slaying of accused assassin Oswald and the killing of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, was moving slowly.

Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr has announced a court of inquiry would be held on the matter but Wednesday his staff was checking the law to determine whether an Austin justice of the peace could call such a court on a matter which happened in Dallas.

Mr. Carr indicated he was moving cautiously in the matter so as not to conflict with other probes. "We wouldn't want to speed things up to damage the investigation," he said.

He said the probe would be delayed until the FBI had submitted its report. The court of inquiry would submit its findings to the presidential commission.

NEW OSWALD DATA

Meanwhile, more light was thrown on Oswald's past.

In Washington, a former Marine Corps lieutenant in whose unit Oswald served for a time said Oswald's military discharge and departure for the Soviet Union in 1959 caused a stir.

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes," said John E. Donovan, now a physics teacher in a private school.

"He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend thousands of man hours changing everything."

The Russians judged Oswald more of a crackpot than a Communist during his three-year stay in the Soviet Union.

That is the conclusion U.S. officials draw from Soviet consular files on Oswald turned over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk last Saturday by Russian Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

However, it was not believed the Russian files would add much of significance to the case. They are said to consist principally of official documents relating to Oswald's movements inside Russia and his marriage to a Russian girl.

Oswald went to the Soviet Union in 1959 after obtaining a "hardship discharge" from the Marine Corps. He stayed in Russia for 33 months, returning in June of 1962 with his wife and baby.

As additional facts came to light Wednesday on the principals in that bloody weekend, it was learned in Dallas that the Internal Revenue Service is trying to collect $20,880 from Ruby. Four liens filed with the county clerk seek payment in a government claim he failed to pay all the taxes he owed and the liens cloud title to any property he holds until they are paid. Ruby operated the Carousel and Vegas clubs in Dallas.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD
54—A★★★★ DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1963

Editorials

Truths and Half-Truths

JUST AS MOST people had concluded about the presidential assassination, it was the work of one man, "lone and unaided," according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Although the FBI has gained the high respect of all of us, this will not stop the chain of intriguing guesses, suspicions and plain old fabrication that will accompany the shooting of President Kennedy down through history, just as the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is still grist for history's speculative mills—a new book came out on the subject only this fall.

What is disturbing is the attitude of several individuals and semiorganized groups to foster the myth that the investigation of the shooting was done "on orders of the State Department" to cover up the truth and assure that no break occurred "in the close relations between that department and the Kremlin and Castro's Cuba."

These quotations were made as if true by a Southern radio station recently and although no really sane individual can stomach much of that particular outlet's spewings, an uncomfortable number of listeners will be betrayed into thinking these to be unqualified truths.

This insinuation, like so many "statements" was made by half-question, half-declaration. One kernel of assumption is coated and recoated with speculation, untruth and frenzied prediction—until you have presented a large ball that is called "fact."

The investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy will undoubtedly be the most through job of research in modern history. The men, at both Texas and national levels, sifting through the mountains of facts are the best minds the nation can offer. If a nation cannot believe the findings of this investigation, then there is little it can believe.

On a broader basis, rumor has tried to tie the two principals, Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby, into some kind of sinister network. From across the nation have come furtive missives hinting that the writer knows of gambling connections, of political and racial conjunctures between them. Here again the FBI has found nothing to connect the two men except for the inflamed emotions both shared which led to death.

News media do a disservice both to their audience and to the responsibility implied in the First Amendment when they slip into their columns or onto the air the needling, questioning half-truths and wide-eyed imaginings of which vicious rumor is compounded. The truth, at any given moment, is hard enough to live with.

Longer Death Probe Asked

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Walter Rogers, D-Tex., today called for a continuing investigation "until every splinter of truth is revealed" in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a weekly letter to his constituents Rogers said, "I cannot accept the theory that one single man, one solitary twisted extremist, one lone monster with a mail-order rifle could contrive by himself to bring death to President Kennedy and rattle the foundations of the government."

Calling for an investigation "of unparalleled scope" Rogers demanded to know "why security precautions failed so shockingly."

The Pampa Democrat said there was a dark stain on the reputation of Dallas for being the scene of the fatal shooting of the President. But, Rogers said, "The larger cloud is over America, and only the sunshine of truth can remove it."

Secret Service Needn't Talk?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secret Service men would not be required by law to reveal in a Texas inquiry information about the assassination of President Kennedy, a Treasury source said today.

"There is no doubt that the Secret Service men could be subpoenaed by a Texas court of inquiry," an informant said, "but whether they would reveal information about the investigation—that's another matter. The agents would not be required to reveal facts about the internal workings of the Secret Service."

Secret Service Men Seen In Club Reported Off Duty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Secret Service men who were seen in a Fort Worth club early on the morning of Nov. 22 were all off duty, a Treasury official said today.

Sen. Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio, said yesterday he had reliable information that some agents were seen in the club as late as 2:30 a.m., but he had no information whether they had been drinking.

The Treasury official said that the agents who were seen in the club had been working late and were off duty at the time they were in the club. Some of them did not reach the club until 1 a.m.

"We are satisfied that these men acted entirely properly and correctly," the official said.

There also were indications that some persons who reported that the agents were in the club assumed that all the men in a party of 10 or more were Secret Service agents. White House aides and newsmen also were in the group.

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—Thursday, Dec. 5, 1963

Walker Says He May Run For Governor

SHREVEPORT, La. (UPI) — Former Major Gen. Edwin A. Dalker of Dallas said last night he is seriously considering another try for the governorship of Texas.

Speaking on radio station KWKH's "Party Line," the controversial Texan said he had been "approached continuously" on the subject, and was giving it much thought. Walker ran as a Democrat in the last election.

"Ladies and gentlemen," Walker said, "I am considering it seriously, and I may run for anything in this cause because it is the cause for Christ and the world."

Walker also said he believed that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, his assassin, knew each other.

The former general said that newspictures showed him "that Oswald looked directly at Rubenstein with a look of recognition before he fired a bullet into his body."

Walker talked for about 15 minutes on the program, then answered telephone questions for another 45 minutes.

Oswald: Crybaby With Delusions

By JAMES MARLOW, Associated Press News Analyst

THE PICTURE of Lee Harvey Oswald which emerges so far is that of a crybaby; self-centered, undisciplined, half-educated, a mind too poor to understand what he read, and with delusions about himself.

When the facts are all in, he may look different. But this ex-Marine, 24, assassinated after being charged with killing President John F. Kennedy, was a nobody who clearly wanted to be somebody.

It may turn out he was part of a conspiracy. But the information revealed up to this time indicates the exact opposite. He called himself a Marxist without seeming to understand a Marxist revolution is a job for an organization. Oswald was too undisciplined to be a good organization man.

He boasted about the books he had read, but he never learned to spell well. He was dissatisfied with the American society but never learned how to do a job well enough to keep it so he could support himself in this society.

And while he kept talking of a more perfect society, in this one he skipped out on his rent. He called himself pro-Castro and anti-Castro. He glorified the Soviet Union and wanted to write a book condemning it.

Complaints, But No Support

He complained about the hardships his mother had suffered during the depression, before he was born, but the evidence indicates that after he was able to go to work, he contributed little or nothing to her support.

He complained to a family friend he was out of work and his wife was expecting their second baby. The friend drove to New Orleans for the wife and first child, returned to her home in Dallas with them, and took care of them for weeks. Oswald apparently never contributed a nickel to this woman friend of the family for the support of his wife and child and second baby but, instead, went to Mexico to arrange a trip for himself to Europe.

His problem started early. In the very short time he and his mother lived in New York he became such a delinquent in school he was given a psychiatric examination. He was found to be "wild." Perhaps the delusions showed up then.

At 17 he quit school to go into the Marines. He didn't do well under the discipline. He was court-martialed twice and was in constant conflict with other Marines. He was given a special, hardship discharge so he could go home and help his mother, who had been badly injured at her job.

Instead of staying with his mother to help, he got a job on a freighter and, unknown to his mother but with $1,000 saved up from his Marine days, went to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow he called a news conference to announce he was defecting and wanted to become a Soviet citizen. He called himself a Marxist, said he was the youngest in the United States. This demonstrated, at least, that he had some delusions about his importance. The Russians seemed unimpressed, withheld citizenship, and gave him a job in a factory at Minsk.

Disillusioned With Russia

Two things happened: He got married and became disillusioned with the Soviet Union. The idea of working at the same job perhaps became too much for his undisciplined spirit. Perhaps he felt frustrated by being treated as just another worker.

The fact that he had to go to the Soviet Union to understand how it operated—that there was absolute discipline under the Communists and discipline meant work because the Communists dislike bums—is as good an insight as any into the poor quality of his mind and his stability.

He was allowed to return to this country by the American government after three years in the Soviet Union. Here he bounced around from job to job, never really competent in anything except the most menial jobs.

In the meantime he tried to call attention to himself as pro-Castro and anti-Castro. He got into a television discussion on communism and Marxism and made a mess of himself. Last September he went to the Cuban consulate in Mexico City to get a visa to Cuba and the Soviet Union. When he was told it would take time he stormed out, slamming the door.

It's possible Oswald then felt rejected by both Moscow and Cuba. This is also possible, if he is the man who killed Kennedy, that he decided he would single-handedly show the Soviet and Cuban Communists how a revolutionist should act by killing the President.

He never seemed to understand that the really effective revolutionists—like Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev—did not act singly but as part of an organization. They looked upon the individual trying some crime on his own not as a revolutionary but as a romantic. For a Communist there is nothing so deserving of contempt as a romantic.

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THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

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INVESTIGATORS MUM

Oswald Reported Walker Sniper

FBI Report on JFK Killing Stays Secret

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI's completed report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will not be made public for at least a week, and quite possibly not until still later, government sources said today.

Justice Department officials now have the report. It will be delivered to President Johnson, even though dozens of FBI agents still are pursuing the investigation, and then will be forwarded to the high-level investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The President has promised that the FBI findings will be made public, but officials said orderly procedure requires that the Warren commission have opportunity to study the bulky report before it is released.

BELIEVED LONER

The FBI is understood to have concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, ex-Marine and Marxist, planned and executed alone the Nov. 22 slaying in Dallas.

Warren has assured that the bipartisan body will reach beyond the official findings if necessary to clear up any questions that the FBI and six cooperating agencies have not answered to the commission's satisfaction.

Warren announced Thursday, after a 2¾-hour commission meeting that Congress will be asked to arm the group with subpoena power. Congress is sure to respond quickly; legislation already is being drafted.

Machinery was in motion also to equip the commission with staff aides, offices and operating procedures.

The Warren group has full authority, under Johnson's executive order of last Friday which created it, to go beyond a mere evaluation of the FBI and other findings. The order empowers it to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."

Whether hearings will be held was not decided. Warren told reporters that none of the procedural questions had been settled finally.

Still to be resolved also was the question whether the White House will make public the FBI report before or after the commission studies and evaluates it.

Johnson promised that the findings would be made public in full, but did not say when, and White House press officers have been vague on the question.

MEETING PLACE

The commission's meeting place, until its own quarters are provided, is a main-floor conference room in the National Archives building, where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are open to public view.

Warren told newsmen after Thursday's meeting that the commission still was working somewhat in the dark in approaching what he called its "very sad and very solemn duty" because it had not received the FBI or any other government report.

"The information we have now," he said, "is little more than what we have learned through the news media."

4 SPONSORS

He said the four members of Congress on the commission would be sponsors of the legislation seeking subpoena powers. They are Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.

The other members are John J. McCloy, former high commissioner of Germany, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency. These were joined in the closed-door session by Nicholas Katzenback, deputy attorney general.

12/7

Wife Told FBI Mate Boasted, 'Sources' Say

Lee Harvey Oswald is reported to have boasted to his wife that he was the sniper who took a shot at former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last April 10.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington said Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had told investigators that her husband came home the night of the attack on Walker and told her he had tried to kill Walker.

Oswald's Russian-born wife reportedly told investigators Oswald was very excited as he told her of his escapade.

OFFICIALS MUM

Both the Justice Department and the FBI declined to comment on the report. The wire service quoted "government sources" in its story.

The Times Herald learned Friday that the Dallas Police Department's investigation report on the sniper attack on Walker is in the hands of the FBI—apparently as a part of the probe into President Kennedy's assassination.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, asked about remark attributed to Mrs. Oswald, said, "I don't know anything about it. I couldn't shed any light on it. I have not heard from any source that such a statement was made."

He said the incident could have happened without his knowing it, since he did not talk to Oswald or his wife.

'NO COMMENT'

M. W. Stevenson, chief of detectives for Dallas police, was asked whether Mrs. Oswald had made such a statement.

"Not to my knowledge," he said.

Then he added, "No comment."

A reporter asked to see the Dallas police report on the investigation of the Walker incident and was told the FBI had picked it up "three or four days ago."

It was the first solid indication that the FBI, and Dallas police, were checking out the similarity between the sniper death of the President and the attack on the former Army general.

Mr. Walker, an outspoken conservative, was working on his income tax return at his Turtle Creek home the night of April 10 when a sniper rested a high powered rifle on a fence and triggered a shot that barely missed him.

The bullet slammed through a window casement and narrowly missed Walker as he leaned forward to study papers before him. The slug drilled through the wall behind Walker's head and was found by police in the adjacent room.

At the time, police said the bullet apparently came from a

See OSWALD on Page 19

30-30 rifle. That slug, as part of the evidence in the Walker attack, was also presumably turned over to the FBI.

The former general was showered with splintered glass from the smashed window, but otherwise unharmed.

Contacted Friday, Mr. Walker said he had no information to offer on the attack. He said police did take the bullet found in the adjacent room.

Meanwhile, one local investigator disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald may have sharpened his shooting eye in the deserted Trinity River bottoms several weeks before three high-powered rifle slugs slammed into the automobile carrying President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally.

The investigator — referring questions as to the details of Oswald's grim target practice to federal officials—said his office had heard the Secret Service had discovered the site of the target practice.

But the Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation remained silent regarding evidence surrounding the assassination of the President.

The investigator said he understood the target practice took place near Grand Prairie.

It had been assumed that Oswald, the accused assassin, had practiced thoroughly with his 6.5 Italian carbine before the President was killed and the governor wounded.

No mention was made of finding unfired ammunition in Oswald's Oak Cliff room or his Irving home after his arrest.

Yet the mail order house which sold Oswald the rifle also sold boxes of 108 rounds of 6.5 ammunition for about $7. It also sold four-power telescopic sights that could be fitted to the rifle. However, in disclosing Oswald bought the rifle from the firm, investigators omitted reference to the scope and ammunition.

While closely guarding their facts, federal investigators have adopted a get-tough policy on persons who give them false information during their investigation into the President's death.

In New York, a man accused of giving the FBI a phony lead in the investigation was in Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric examination.

United Press International said the man, Stephen Harris Landesberg, 23, was committed to the hospital and held on a charge of making false statements to the FBI.

The FBI said Landesberg had told them of a "Stephen Yves L'Andres" who allegedly knew Oswald. A check, however, revealed that Landesberg and "L'Andres" were the same person, the FBI said.

Landesberg could receive a five-year prison sentence and a possible fine of $10,000 if convicted on the charge.

In Dallas, the American Civil Liberties Union—an organization in which Oswald claimed membership — charged that had Oswald lived his civil liberties would have been violated.

"It is our opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald, had he lived, would have been deprived of all opportunity to receive a fair trial by the conduct of police and prosecuting officials in Dallas, under pressure from the public and the news media," the ACLU statement said.

A Dallas Police Department spokesman said Oswald's rights were a matter of concern to police from the moment of his arrest.

"We were definitely aware of Oswald's civil liberties and we protected them," said Capt. Glen King, administrative assistant to Chief Jesse Curry. "The president of the Dallas County Bar Association, Louis Nichols, talked to him and his offer of help was turned down. He was advised of his rights not only by Capt. Will Fritz, who interrogated him, but also by a magistrate."

Boy's Story Clouds Probe Of JFK-Walker Attack Tie

The federal probe into a possible link between a sniper attack on former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is clouded by three shadowy figures seen by a teen-age boy.

Possibility of the link was established Friday when a government source said Lee Harvey Oswald's widow had told investigators her husband admitted shooting at the former general.

Meanwhile, the woman with whom the Oswalds lived in Irving revealed that the FBI knew the 24-year-old ex-Marine who defected to Russia worked in the building from which shots were fired that killed the President and wounded Gov. John Connally.

The woman, Mrs. Ruth Paine, said the federal agents visited her home in October on what they called a "courtesy call."

During her conversation with them, she said, she told them Oswald worked at the Texas School Book Depository and kept a rented room in Oak Cliff.

Dallas Police Department records on the attempts on Mr. Walker's life were taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, presumably as a part of its investigation into the President's assassination.

Those records probably include the testimony of a 14-year-old boy who lived in the neighborhood of Mr. Walker's Turtle Creek Boulevard home the night of the April 10 sniper attack.

Reported in the April 11 issue of The Times Herald, the boy told of hearing the shot and running outside to investigate.

He told of seeing two men scramble into an automobile and speed away. A third man, the boy said, climbed into a second car, placed something in the floorboards and followed the first car.

Efforts to locate the boy Saturday failed.

The night the sniper fired a high-powered slug at Mr. Walker, one of the former general's aides, Bob Surrey, told of seeing a suspicious car outside the general's home on one occasion.

Mr. Surrey said he got in his car and followed the suspicious car until he lost it in downtown traffic.

Included in the evidence taken by the FBI was the battered slug that drilled through a window casement, narrowly missed Mr. Walker, then crashed through a wall behind the general.

Condition of the slug was such that an accurate calculation of its caliber was impossible. The shots that killed President Kennedy were fired from a foreign 6.5 caliber rifle—a rifle like that purchased March 20 by Lee Harvey Oswald a few weeks before the attack on Mr. Walker.

Regarding the visit by the FBI to her Irving home, Mrs. Paine said they were visiting Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina Oswald.

"I understand they visit all immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain and invite them to tell of any attempts at blackmail or other threats against relatives left behind in Europe," Mrs. Paine said.

Mrs. Paine said the agents "did not seem particularly interested" in Oswald, although she at first assumed he was the purpose of their visit.

Mrs. Paine said the agents visited Mrs. Oswald sometime after Oct. 6 and again sometime after Oct. 16. She said Oct. 6 was the date the Oswalds moved into her home.

Mother Still Says Oswald Not Guilty

By JOE SHERMAN
Staff Writer

FORT WORTH — Lee Harvey Oswald's mother still believes her son to be innocent of President Kennedy's assassination and she claims there were a number of "extenuating circumstances" about his defection to Russia.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 56, a Fort Worth practical nurse, calmly talked to a score of newsmen for an hour and a half Friday afternoon at the Fort Worth Press Club, at times exhibiting cheerful smiles and at other times tears.

She theorized at length about what might have happened on the day President Kennedy was assassinated to explain her son's actions.

"He was a character . . . a defector," she admitted at one point in the press conference.

Then she proceeded to "reconstruct" what might have happened on Nov. 22. This is the way she did it:

"When he heard the shots that day he may have gotten panicky, . . . because he was a known defector and realized he was in a spot. So he goes to his room to get his gun . . . It was a logical thing to do to protect himself."

"I'm not saying this is a true story, boys," she added. "It's a logical one, though."

EVADES QUESTIONS

She shrugged off newsmen's questions about the shooting of Dallas patrolman J. D. Tippit by saying that she hadn't time to read newspaper accounts of the policeman's murder or to listen to accounts of it on radio or television.

Her time, she said, had been occupied in helping her Russian-born daughter-in-law take care of two children (whom she said had been ill) and in answering questions from newsmen.

"I didn't fail him as a mother," she said in response to one newsman's question. "Human society failed him by not helping a mother with three children. I had to work to support them and I was only making $25 or $30 a week."

Mrs. Oswald listed the following as "extenuating circumstances" in her son's defection to Russia in 1958:

- He told her that if he stayed in this country, he probably would have to take a job that paid him only $35 or so a week.
- He applied for admission to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.
- He was confined to a home for boys in Brooklyn, N.Y., for "four or five weeks" as a 13-year-old for being truant three times from school.

BODY TO STAY

Her son's body, which was buried in a hastily dug grave at Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery, will remain where it is, she said, "even if it takes all the policemen in the state of Texas."

In discussing her son's experiences as a youngster, Mrs. Oswald gave this account:

"I'm a practical nurse and I do a lot of living-in on my jobs. I'm not the type of mother children come home to. I never have been. I don't have a home with an extra room in it that they can come and stay in when they visit me.

"Women with children are foolish to work when they don't have to. It's important that a mother be home when her children get there."

DECEMBER 7, 1963

Carr Calls Off Texas Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The probers of President John F. Kennedy's assassination are asking Congress for extraordinary powers to force testimony from any reluctant witnesses and to grant immunity from prosecution.

The sweeping resolution was introduced in the Senate late Friday by Sens. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., and John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., members of the presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

It came almost simultaneously with the announcement that Texas had called off its state court of inquiry at Warren's suggestion to avoid interference with the high-level investigation ordered by President Johnson.

Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr said he had been invited to participate in the bipartisan presidential inquiry and will do so.

TEXAS FILES TO FBI

Files and evidence amassed by Texas state and city authorities already are in the hands of the *FBI*, he said, and the Texas court will be convened if it can be useful to the Warren commission in questioning witnesses there.

It also may be convened after the Warren group ends its work if this would serve any good purpose, Carr said. But he declared his belief that federal investigative powers are "being used to the fullest extent."

"It is our considered judgment that the Texas court of inquiry, if held at this time or in the immediate future, might bring about an interruption in the continuity of the nationwide investigation," Carr said.

WARREN ASKS DELAY

The Texan made public a letter from Warren asking if he would consider postponing the Texas court and suggesting that at this time it might be "more harmful than helpful" to the work of the presidential commission. Hearings had not yet been scheduled by Carr.

So broad are the immunity clauses in the Senate resolution offered by Russell and Cooper that some Capitol observers predicted it would undergo close scrutiny and possibly some modification. A less drastic bill, providing full subpoena powers without the immunity provisions already had been introduced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y.

However, Warren said that his seven - member commission had scanned and approved the Russell-Cooper draft Friday. Identical legislation will be offered in the House Monday by two other commission members, Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich. Approval by both houses is required.

The measure provides that no one subpoenaed shall be excused from testifying or producing evidence on Fifth Amendment grounds because to do so might tend to incriminate him.

It provides that no person shall be prosecuted or penalized —except by demotion or removal from office—because of testimony he is compelled to give or evidence he is forced to produce after he claims protection of the Fifth Amendment.

An exception to this immunity would permit the prosecution and punishment for perjury of anyone testifying in the commission's investigation.

The commission's subpoenas would be enforceable by federal court orders and failure to comply would be punishable as contempt.

AWAITS FBI REPORT

Warren said Friday that the commission still had not received the FBI's exhaustive investigation report. It has been completed and reportedly indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting on his own, killed Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22 and that Oswald was slain by night club owner Jack Ruby, who, the FBI believes, also acted on his own.

The commission therefore still has "no idea of the magnitude of our work," Warren said, and still is not ready to say whether the hearings for which the subpoena power is sought actually will be called.

OSWALD JOB KNOWN

In Irving, Tex., Ruth Paine, in whose home Mrs. Marina Oswald lived until the day of the assassination, said that the FBI had known some time after Oct. 16 that Oswald was working in the Texas School Book Depository building from which Kennedy later was assassinated.

Mrs. Paine said that she had interpreted for Mrs. Oswald on two occasions when FBI agents had come to warn her about possible blackmail attempts on her relatives behind the Iron Curtain.

During the course of the conversation, Mrs. Paine said, she told the agents that Oswald had rented a room in Dallas and worked in the book depository.

"They did not seem particularly interested in Lee," she said. "They seemed to want to help Marina if any of her family was threatened after she came to this country."

See PROBE on Page 4

Abuse Stuns Goldwater, Report Says

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Tribune said today that friends of Barry Goldwater have described the Arizona Republican senator as "stunned and shocked" by the number of abusive telegrams and letters he has received since the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Tribune in a story from Washington said that the "outpouring of invective is a factor in the major reassessment which Goldwater is now making of his political future."

Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., one of Goldwater's principal backers for a possible bid for the GOP presidential nomination, also has been a target of threatening letters and wires, The Tribune said.

The Tribune said that neither senator could be reached for comment but that associates of the two men described them as "deeply disturbed" by attacks upon them as "rightwing" leaders who in some manner are responsible for Kennedy's death.

Some of the letters are from cranks, The Tribune said, but others are from individuals who reflect the view that rightwing extremism created a climate of hate that made the assassination possible.

The letters reportedly quote prominent persons who have expressed this view in recent days, The Tribune said.

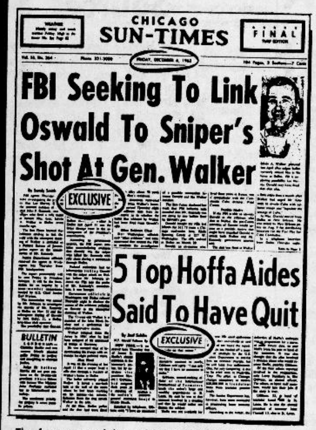
The Tribune quoted a close friend of Goldwater as saying:

"He can't adjust to the idea that so many people should hate him so. He has no personal fear but he is shaken by these demonstrations of hostility. There is no question but that these attacks upon him have made him wonder if his (presidential) candidacy should be pursued."

12/7

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

Reveal Oswald Wrote About His Shot At Walker


CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

FINAL

FBI Seeking To Link Oswald To Sniper's Shot At Gen. Walker

EXCLUSIVE

5 Top Hoffa Aides Said To Have Quit

EXCLUSIVE

BULLETIN

The front page of late editions of the Friday Sun-Times carried two major exclusive stories.

gnations, they came at the climax of a bitter power fight within the huge union.

Hoffa's center of power has always been in the Central States Conference. Both East and West Coast teamsters have been cool toward him. With his drive to negotiate a national trucking contract, he has attracted the opposition of other local teamster leaders.

Steinberg has extensive control of teamster power in Ohio, as Gibbons has in St. Louis and

Turn to Page 2

By Sandy Smith

In a document found by FBI agents, Lee Harvey Oswald wrote of his attempt to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, The Sun-Times learned Friday.

Government sources said in Washington that the document was discovered in the effects of Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22.

It was found by the Federal Bureau of Investigation a few days after Oswald was slain in Dallas Police Headquarters Nov. 24 by a self-appointed avenger, Jack Ruby, 52, the sources said.

Won't Tell What He Wrote

Federal officials refused to disclose what Oswald had written about his attempt to shoot Walker, a champion of ultra-conservative fringe causes, or where agents had come upon the document.

It was revealed, meanwhile, that Oswald's Russian-born widow, Marina, 22, had told federal investigators how Oswald bragged about his attempt to murder Walker last April 10 in Dallas.

Mrs. Oswald said her husband came home the night of April 10 and told her excitedly that he had tried to slay Walker, federal officials said.

Confirms Exclusive Story

The disclosures that Oswald wrote of the Walker attack and boasted about it to his wife confirmed an exclusive story in late Friday editions of The Sun-Times.

In this account, The Sun-Times revealed that evidence linking Oswald with the shot fired at Walker was included in the FBI's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Both the murder of the President and the attempt to slay Walker were by a sniper.

Mass Of Papers Seized

Presumably, Oswald's writings about the Walker shooting were found in searches of the Irving (Tex.) residence where his family lived or of the Dallas lodging-house room he occupied alone for days before the slaying of President Kennedy.

In both places, FBI agents and Secret Service men seized a mass of papers penned by Oswald, 24, a self-proclaimed Marxist.

The investigation revealed Oswald to be a prolific writer who corresponded with the Communist Party and with agents of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Oswald also kept his own notes on his activities for the Fair Play Committee, which backs the Cuban Communist dictator, Fidel Castro, investigators said.

Government sources declined to speculate on Oswald's motives either in the attempted killing of Walker or in the slaying of the President.

It was pointed out, however, that the shot was fired at Walker only a month after Walker urged President Kennedy to invade Cuba with airborne troops.

Sprayed By Glass

An unseen sniper fired a shot through the window of Walker's home in Dallas on the night of April 10. Walker was seated at a desk, working on his income tax returns.

The slug whined by Walker's head. He was sprayed with slivers of glass from the window shattered by the bullet.

The sniper's bullet was recovered by Dallas police from a wall in Walker's home.

Authorities in Dallas said the slug had been sent to the FBI laboratories in Washington to determine if it had been fired from the mail-order Italian carbine used by Oswald in the assassination of the President.

Clincher Against Oswald

The clincher in the overwhelming evidence that Oswald was Mr. Kennedy's assassin was the finding by FBI ballistics examiners that the bullets

Turn to Page 4

Oswald Wrote Of Walker

Continued from Page 1

that cut down the President were shot from Oswald's carbine.

Government sources expressed belief Friday that the shot that whizzed by Walker also came from Oswald's carbine.

But this was not established conclusively by the FBI ballistics tests, the sources said, because the slug in the Walker shooting was deformed when it crashed through the window and imbedded in the wall.

The search for ballistics evidence showing that Oswald was the Walker sniper turned Friday to target ranges along Texas' Trinity River.

Perfects Marksmanship

On these ranges, Dallas police disclosed, Oswald perfected his markmanship less than a week before the murder of President Kennedy.

Federal agents and police scoured the ranges in the hope of finding a bullet fired by Oswald.

If such a bullet could be found, authorities said, it could be compared by the FBI with the bullet fired at Walker.

And if both bullets bore the same markings which ballistics examiners call "lands and grooves," it would establish that Oswald was the Walker sniper, investigators said.

Find Casings, Target

On the banks of the Trinity River, officers found scores of casings and a target about the size of a man's her

Secret Service agents were disclosed to have found witnesses who saw Oswald at the river rifle range between Nov. 10 and 16.

The witnesses reportedly were in awe of Oswald's marksmanship, which he learned in the Marines. In one burst of shots, the witnesses said, Oswald put all but one in a five-inch bull's-eye.

Cite Red Charges

One Washington official told The Sun-Times that the FBI investigation of Oswald had "given the lie" to charges by Russian publications and the Cuban foreign ministry that "far-right" agents in this country engineered the murder of President Kennedy.

"Oswald apparently shot at Walker, too, and it would be hard to be farther 'right' than Walker," the official said.

Walker is a member of the arch-conservative John Birch Society. He resigned from the Army in 1961 after he was relieved of a command in Germany on charges that he indoctrinated troops with Birch Society beliefs.

No Prior Link

Oswald had not been linked with the Walker shooting until the FBI began its probe of Mr. Kennedy's assassination, it was disclosed.

FBI agents questioned Oswald in New Orleans on Aug. 10 but at that time had no information connecting him with Walker.

Oswald was interrogated then about literature he was distributing in New Orleans for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The FBI has completed its initial report on the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent murder of Oswald by Ruby, a Dallas strip-tease club operator and former small-time racketeer in Chicago.

Did It Alone

The report is said to show that Oswald alone planned and carried out the assassination.

Moreover, it was learned, the FBI report shows no link between Oswald and Ruby, who silenced Oswald forever with a pistol shot in the abdomen.

The report, now being studied by Justice Department officials, will be delivered to President Johnson, even though squads of FBI agents still are pursuing the investigation.

Report Goes To Probers

President Johnson will forward the report to the blue-ribbon, seven-member commission he named to investigate the assassination.

The commission held its second meeting Friday in Washington.

Government officials said the FBI report might not be made public until it has been studied by the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

In an exclusive telephone interview with The Sun-Times from Dallas Thursday night, Walker said he had received "threats from Communists" at the time of the April shooting.

Didn't Know Oswald

Walker added, however, that he had been unable to connect Oswald with the threats.

"I didn't know anything about Oswald until he was arrested for killing the President," Walker said.

Ruby also was unknown to him, said Walker, a bitter critic of the murdered President's administration.

The Walker incident was investigated by a Dallas detective squad led by Det. D. E. McElroy. At the time, McElroy said:

"Whoever shot at Walker was playing for keeps. The sniper wasn't trying to scare him."

Art And Warmth 35c

LONDON (AP)—For 35 cents, chilled Londoners can get hothouse temperatures in which to warm up and view great art as well. England's Goya exhibition, worth $19,000,000, is on view at Burlington House at special temperatures to protect the paintings.

UPI A46

URGENT

CHICAGO, DEC. 6 (UPI)--THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD FIRED A RIFLE BULLET AT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER IN DALLAS SEVEN MONTHS AGO, THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES SAID TODAY.

DALLAS POLICE SAID THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION THAT THEY

The Sun-Times exclusive is relayed to world by wire services.

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12/8

DECEMBER 8, 1963

OFFICER SAYS HE SAW RUBY

A Dallas police officer said Saturday that he saw self-appointed executioner Jack Ruby come through the Main Street entrance of the City Hall basement minutes before he fired a fatal, point-blank shot into the body of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The officer, stationed near the armored car at the Commerce Street exit from the basement, told The Times Herald:

"Jack Ruby, Oswald's assassin, came from the north (Main Street) entrance down the ramp. There were many police officers and press representatives in the area.

"Ruby jumped out of the crowd as Oswald passed and fired one shot point-blank at Oswald."

How Ruby entered the City Hall basement has been subject of an extensive investigation within the police department. No official explanation has been made, and police officials have declined comment on reports that several officers have been asked to take lie-detector tests in connection with the probe.

STORIES MATCH

The officer's story matches that of Ruby as told through his attorney Tom Howard. There has been speculation that Ruby had waited in the basement, mingling with members of the press until Oswald stepped into the basement parking area.

An officer on duty at the Main Street exit said he had not seen Ruby enter the basement.

The officer said he had been on guard at the Main Street exit for two and one half hours prior to the shooting and had admitted no one but police officers and press representatives. Everyone he said, was required to show identification.

In another development, the owner of a public gun range said Saturday the FBI had taken pounds of empty shells in an attempt to confirm that Oswald had practiced shooting there as recently as five days before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Floyd Davis, owner of the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie, said neither he nor his wife, Virginia, had ever seen Oswald at the range.

"But there were three different people here at three different times who told us about seeing Oswald," Davis said.

Meanwhile, an 18-year-old self-styled Nazi from Arlington, Va., was marched into the Dallas police department, accompanied by a detective carrying a near-lifesized "dummy" of Cuban strongman Fidel Castro.

The youth wore a brown shirt and a Swastika arm band. He said he was "just trying to inform the American people."

CASTRO BLAMED

A sign affixed to the Castro effigy blamed the Cuban dictator for President John F. Kennedy's assassination and urged an invasion of the Communist-controlled Island.

The Secret Service arrived minutes later and clamped a security lid on the Dallas Police Department's special services bureau.

It was also learned Saturday that an early suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy was still in jail—but no longer as a suspect in the killing.

The man, a 31-year-old man who gave a Knight Street address, was arrested minutes after the assassination when officers swarmed railroad yards near the assassination scene.

A man was reported seen in that area carrying a rifle.

STILL IN JAIL

The suspect was unarmed when arrested but booked, along with others arrested in the hectic hours following the assassination, on charges of "investigation of conspiracy to commit murder."

The investigative charges were dropped Monday morning but the man was held in jail on "city charges."

And in another phase of the investigation, authorities still declined to comment on a possible link between the President's assassination and a sniper's shot at former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last spring.

Oswald's widow is reported to have told authorities her husband boasted of firing a shot at Mr. Walker last April 10, and there were reports that the ex-general's name and telephone number were found in a book recovered among Oswald's possessions.

The shot barely missed the general as he sat in the study of his home on Turtle Creek Boulevard.

Weissman Says Conservatives Paid for Ad Rapping JFK

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y. (AP)—A man who played a major role in placing an ad critical of President Kennedy in a Dallas newspaper which appeared hours before Kennedy was assassinated there said Saturday night the cost was paid through donations from "people of conservative persuasion."

Bernard Weissman, whose name appeared on the $1,464 full-page ad, said the money was collected by a small group he headed known as the American Fact-Finding Committee.

The ad appeared in the Dallas Morning News and asked President Kennedy such questions as, "Why have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the attorney general, to go soft on Communists . . .?"

Weissman said in a telephone interview from the home of his father here that he was in Dallas at the time the president was assassinated, but was attending a sales meeting and failed to see the presidential motorcade.

PHONED FBI

He said he telephoned the FBI the same day and volunteered to appear for questioning "because of the attention that had been focused on my group due to its announced aims along conservative lines."

"They knew more about me than I knew about myself," he said of the FBI. "I left a few days later because I couldn't earn a living with the threats and pressures being brought to bear against me there by local liberal groups."

He said he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of the President, or Jack Ruby, the strip club operator who killed Oswald two days after the President's death.

"As far as Oswald is concerned, I think he was a despicable Communist nut," Weissman said. "One of exactly the type people the conservative movement is fighting."

RETORT TO LIBERALS

He said he felt it was regrettable that the ad had appeared in light of what befell the president, but justified its being placed as a retort to "the attacks made by local liberal groups there against conservatives."

Weissman said he adopted a conservative political philosophy while serving as a military policeman in the Army in Germany.

"A bunch of us got together and found out that we thought alike," he recalled. "We all thought the United States was acting like a weak sister and we decided to do something about it when we got out of the army."

Weissman, who said he was separated from his wife, expects to begin work Monday with a new firm which he declined to identify.

Asked if he had written a letter to the Kennedy family, or if his group had contemplated submitting an apologetic ad in the newspaper after the president's death, Weissman said, "No, we never did consider that."

"I was truly shocked at the president's daeth," he said. "It was a terrible thing."

"But I was even more shocked by the fact that many people kept blaming the conservatives even when it had been established that a Communist was the assassin," he added.

Oswald described himself as a Marxist.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

46—A★★★★ DALLAS, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1963

Editorials

U.N. and Human Rights

IT IS HELPFUL, now and then, to be sure we have things in their proper perspective. One such item is how people feel about U.S. membership in the United Nations.

On the eve of the United Nations' Human Rights Week (Dec. 10-17) we find a national poll reported that the United Nations is widely respected by citizens of this country. Of those questioned, 79 per cent said they believed it was good to have the United States in the United Nations. Only 8 per cent believed otherwise and only 13 per cent expressed no convictions one way or the other.

The poll also reported that U.S. public support for the United Nations has been consistent during the 18 years that organization has been in existence. The margin of disapproval is smaller now than it was in 1951, for instance.

The idea of human rights, which is a strong tenet in the United Nations' statement of beliefs, is primarily an American political idea. We gave to the world an alternative to "divine right" and the rigid rights expressed only in concession form such as became part of the legal processes of England. In other words, from America came the practical declaration that some things are above the granting of kings or governments, that they are inherent with our human birth.

Our own government has proclaimed Dec. 15 as Bill of Rights Day, within the framework of Human Rights Week. We pause annually to renew our acquaintance with this remarkable, short document which can be read in 10 minutes but explored for generations. Every sentence of our Bill of Rights has formed the basis for a series of documents and books seeking to exhaust its particular meaning and application.

The United Nations was formed in an attempt to bring to the whole world some of the benefits of the ideas of which the United States has been principal practitioner. To say that the United Nations has succeeded fully is naive, but to say the United Nations has failed or is failing or must always fail is not only shortsighted but untrue.

The idea of human rights faces a constant battle around the world. Sometimes the battle is in Africa, sometimes in Asia—and sometimes in Dallas. Because we are human we fall heir to those weaknesses of the spirit to which humanity is so susceptible. Given power, we are prone to use it on the less powerful or to use it for our own ends, hurt whom it may.

Therefore, human rights is more than a political need; human rights is something we need to take personal recognition of. Sometimes we need to take such cognizance every day, certainly one week, or one day, a [illegible] won't overtax our capacity to learn about such rights.

Other Voices...

Ignorance About Communism

NUMEROUS AMERICAN institutions, including secondary schools and colleges, have regarded communism as a monstrous evil, but have, nevertheless, seemingly taken the position that if it is ignored, it will, in time, simply go away.

Therefore, in many educational institutions instruction on communism is sometimes limited to condemning it as an evil thing.

Some school authorities apparently take the position that a study of communism's origin, methods, goals and mode of operation should be avoided lest it attract some immature minds.

In the past year or so, however, there seems to have been some change in this attitude, and it is a wise one.

Americans need to know and understand as much as possible about this complex force which looms so large in the world power struggle.

SIDNEY HOOK, a New York University professor who is a genuine expert on this subject, makes another sturdy argument. He says you are not teaching the study of communism when you merely denounce it, speak generally of its evils, indicate that only fools could embrace it.

Writing in the New York Times magazine, Hook asserts that our study will have to be much tougher than that if it is to be of any use to us.

It is very comforting, though hardly very enlightening, for us to declare communism a failure because it cannot solve its agricultural problems, keeps hundreds of millions at depression level, suppresses the liberties of those same peoples.

But that is not exactly the entire story. And we need to know the whole of it if we are to gauge—and counter—the most powerful adversary of freedom that has ever gained foothold on this earth.

Whatever its glaring, awesome failures, communism is in fact the ruling system for well over a billion people in the world. Most may not have consciously chosen it, but that does not alter the fact that they have it.

The question for us is: "How did it happen?"

WHAT IS THE real history of how communism became established in the Soviet Union, in China, in satellite eastern Europe, in Cuba?

Unless we can grasp the circumstances, the techniques of politics and subversion which worked in these places, we will really not know how to combat communism here and in other free places.

We have also to understand that communism's failure is not total. By one of the great, wrenching shifts of modern times, the Soviet Union in four decades converted itself from a peasant agricultural land to a mighty industrial country competing for leadership in the space and nuclear fields.

We do not help ourselves when we ignore this. How can you combat an enemy when you do not face up to what he is?

We further cannot blink the truth that communism, for all its failures, for all the ideological stresses between Moscow and Peking, still exerts an enormous appeal for millions of underdeveloped peoples around the globe.

OUR STUDIES must show us why this is so, how the appeal is made to register, what we can do to combat it by exposing it for the fraud it is.

This last, Hook suggests, can be managed only by attacking communism in its specifics, by revealing its history. Calling it evil has become a boring generality even to many who hate it.

Studying communism, then, is a major education enterprise that deserves the best of our scholarship and the fullest participation and support of the whole American citizenry—adult and student alike.

ANDERSON, S.C., DAILY MAIL

12/9

Man Placing Ad Explains Views

Bernard Weissman — the man who placed the ad critical of President Kennedy the day of the assassination — told The Times Herald Monday he plans to return to Dallas after he works awhile in New York and saves some money.

Contacted at his father's home in Mount Vernon, N.Y., the 26-year-old salesman would not say who paid for the $1,464 ad except to say they were "acquaintances of conservative persuasion."

Other sources in Dallas said the money came from Dallas conservatives.

Mr. Weissman said the American Fact-Finding Committee was given a name for the occasion of the President's visit, substantially for use on the ad which appeared in the Dallas Morning News.

He said the response to the ad was favorable prior to the assassination, but was "derogatory and abusive" afterward. The purpose of the ad, he said, was to bring out the issues locally after conservatives had been "smeared" because of the affair involving Adlai Stevenson.

Mr. Weissman said he approved of the demonstration against Ambassador Stevenson, but would never favor violence. He called the spitting and striking of the ambassador "unfortunate."

"This was the worst thing that could have happened. It was not what had been intended. But The Times Herald and very liberal papers lambasted the conservatives. I knew the people involved. They were moderate people, conservatives and patriots," Mr. Weissman said.

The young salesman said he left Dallas after the assassination because he found it impossible to work in Dallas because of the "pressure" he was under.

"I was receiving no financial support from any quarter. I had a sales job. I had to leave in order to make some money."

Mr. Weissman said he would be glad to come back to Dallas and tell the mayor and City Council his views. "Considering the mood of the mayor and council in Dallas I thought some sort of a witch hunt was going to be made," he said.

The New Yorker said he wanted to live in Dallas and had looked for a home. When he returns to Dallas, he said, he intends to be active politically.

LIVE SHELL REPORTED FOUND ON OSWALD

A live round of 6.5 ammunition—the type used to kill President John F. Kennedy—was found on the person of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest, a source told The Times Herald Monday.

The disclosure by an investigator was another link of circumstantial evidence linking Oswald to the President's assassination.

Mention of finding the bullet was omitted from early public reports of the investigation.

That information is in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with all other evidence collected by Dallas police in their investigation of the assassination.

The FBI has declined comment on all phases of the material it took from the police department—and the police likewise have kept quiet about what information they turned over to the FBI.

The FBI, meanwhile, continued its probe into the murder of Oswald in the police department basement three days after his arrest.

The trial of Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald with a nationwide television audience watching, was officially set Monday for Feb. 3.

The trial was originally set for Monday but later informally postponed to the February date on agreement of both state and defense attorneys.

Judge Joe B. Brown of Criminal District Court made the Feb. 3 date official Monday by entering it on his docket.

In another phase of the investigation into Oswald's past it was reported that the head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had turned over to the FBI letters from Oswald telling of passing out pro-Castro literature in Dallas last April.

At least one man—wearing a light raincoat and a "Viva Fidel" placard — was chased from a downtown street corner by Dallas police about that time, The Times Heald learned.

Vincent Theodore Lee, 36, of New York, chairman of the pro-Castro committee, was quoted in an Associated Press dispatch as saying a letter from Oswald told of his activities in Dallas.

That letter said Oswald reported passing out pamphlets while wearing a homemade placard reading, "Hands Off Cuba, Viva Fidel." Mr. Lee said the letter requested more pamphlets, but did not indicate where he had gotten the original pamphlets.

The letter was one of six that, according to the AP story, Mr. Lee turned over to the FBI from his files.

It was last spring that a newsman told a Dallas Police Department intelligence officer that a man was standing on a Main Street corner, wearing a placard including the phrase, "Viva Fidel," passing out literature.

The officer sent a motorcycle officer to the corner, but when the policeman arrived the man with the placard fled.

The intelligence officer at that time said he knew of no Fair Play for Cuba Committee members active in Dallas.

Just before police arrived at the street corner, witnesses said, the man wearing the pro-Castro placard was debating with a neatly dressed man who had produced a pocketful of anti-Castro material and was passing it out to a gathering crowd.

Meanwhile, Police Chief Jesse Curry said that the investigation into how Jack Ruby infiltrated police guarding the City Hall basement to kill Oswald was nearing completion.

The chief indicated more than 50 officers had made written reports on their activities that morning and had been interviewed by supervisory officers. That material, the chief indicated, would be turned over to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, probably this week.

RUSSIAN VISIT

Oswald's Letters To Mother Printed

NEW YORK (AP) — Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to his mother, sent from the Soviet Union after he defected four years ago, portray him as disaffected and eager to return to the United States.

The New York Times carried the text of some of the letters today. Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, was shot to death two days later.

Oswald, an avowed Marxist who defected to Russia 1959 and lived there 2½ years, wrote 18 letters to his mother in Texas. The FBI, after examining them, kept two, the Times said.

The newspaper quoted his mother, Marguerite Oswald, as saying that her son wrote in one letter: "Don't worry, mother, I will never become a Soviet citizen."

That was one of the letters the Times said was kept by the FBI. In the other, she told the Times, he mentioned that he had written to John B. Connally, then secretary of the Navy, to protest that his Marine discharge had been changed from "honorable" to "undesirable" because of his defection.

She said, "There was no bitterness in the letter."

Connally, now governor of Texas, was wounded during the assassination of Kennedy. Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby, a night club owner, in the Dallas city jail.

12/10

Attorneys Confer On Ruby Defense

Out-of-State Lawyers May Participate in Case

Two prominent California trial attorneys visited accused killer Jack Ruby in the Dallas County jail Tuesday and admitted they were thinking about entering the case of the night-club operator.

Melvin Belli of San Francisco, considered one of the nation's top trial lawyers in the personal injury field, and Sam S. Brody, a Los Angeles attorney, said they expected to make an announcement about the case later Tuesday.

Mr. Belli told reporters after seeing Ruby that the attorneys were inclined to think they would join in Ruby's defense to the charge of murdering accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The California attorneys were joined in their jail visit by a well known Texas attorney, J. H. Tonahill of Jasper.

Mr. Tonahill is chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Jasper and was a director of the State Bar of Texas.

The prominent lawyers were brought to the jail by Tom Howard and Jim Martin, defense attorneys for Ruby.

Mr. Howard introduced the lawyers to Dist. Judge Joe B. Brown, in whose court Ruby is due to go on trial Feb. 3.

The attorneys declined any lengthy comments to newsmen when they left the jail after visiting Ruby.

Mr. Brody said, "We are thinking about entering the Ruby case."

Mr. Tonahill said he is associated with Mr. Belli on the West Coast and Mr. Belli is associated with him in Texas.

Attorney Howard commented only that the work on the case had begun and the final list of defense lawyers is expected to be announced shortly.

Although a Feb. 3 trial date here has been agreed upon by state and defense attorneys in the Ruby case, two factors may change the situation.

Defense attorney Howard is still considering a request for a change

See RUBY on Page 26

FOR ASSASSINATION

Air-Tight Case Enmeshed Oswald, Sources Report

By GEORGE CARTER
Staff Writer

The State of Texas had developed what experts close to the scene believe was an air-tight case against Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

And the case, as it would have been tried, would not have been dragged out over a long period of time. There were never any plans to subpoena or invite President Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy or Gov. John Connally to testify.

A source said the case looked as convincing as any circumstantial case ever seen and that witnesses probably would have been called in this order:

(1) A neighbor of Oswald who brought him to work on the morning of the tragedy. He would have testified that he had seen in Oswald's possession an object wrapped in paper approximately the length of the Italian-made rifle used to kill the President. The object was described by Oswald as "window shades."

(2) A police officer who stopped Oswald at gunpoint when he emerged from the Texas School Book Depository but who released him when told that he worked there. This, of course, would have put Oswald in the building at the time of the shooting.

(3) The manager of the depository, who missed Oswald when employes were rounded up for a roll call.

(4) The officer who found the rifle on the sixth floor.

(5) Secret Service men who witnessed the shot and who could testify as to the events in the presidential limousine.

(6) A ballistics expert who would testify that a bullet was recovered and ballistically matched the Italian rifle.

(7) The doctor who pronounced the President dead and certified the death and its cause.

(8) The bus driver who picked up Oswald on Elm Street and who let him off approximately three blocks away when he asked for a transfer.

(9) The cab driver who picked up Oswald on Lamar Street near the Greyhound bus station and took him to the vicinity of his room on Beckley in Oak Cliff.

(10) The housekeeper at the roming house who saw Oswald come in and leave hurriedly after changing jackets.

(11) The man and woman who witnessed the slaying of Police Patrolman J. D. Tippit and who saw Oswald fleeing from the scene.

(12) The officers who subdued and arrested Oswald at the Texas Theater.

(13) The experts who traced the rifle from the mail order house to Oswald.

(14) The fingerprint expert who matched the prints on the gun and palm prints with Oswald.

(15) An officer who found the map which marked the Texas School Book Depository, scene of the shooting, in Oswald's room.

The source said an attempt would have been made to introduce Communist literature and letters found in Oswald's room. But he said it was uncertain whether the efforts would have been successful over defense objections.

Despite criticism from far and wide over some aspects of the handling of the case, some observers believe that the handling by Capt. Will Fritz and his men resulted in a "beautiful circumstantial case."

They pointed out that the charge against Oswald had been filed at 11:26 p.m. on Nov. 22 in Justice of the Peace David Johnston's court with more than enough evidence to convict Oswald.

The key bit of evidence still waited for was the matching of the fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald to the gun. And this evidence was not long in coming.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD
10—B★★★ DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1963

Editorials

Wise To Bow Out

THE DECISION of State Attorney General Waggoner Carr to cancel the Texas investigation of the President's assassination is a sound one.

Mr. Carr and his staff can undoubtedly contribute their share to the national investigative committee, but a single source of reports is preferable in a situation like this. Although it happened in Texas, it is proper that the investigation be conducted by a federal committee because the case involves the death of a president. There must not be any hint or question of whitewash or cover-up in the findings. Waggoner Carr's action will serve to avoid duplication and conflict and will speed up the investigation. He is to be commended for so deciding.

There has been some criticism regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to this committee. This criticism is based on the idea that, at some time or another, some principal in the affair might have to appear before the Supreme Court on an appeal.

This is a possibility, rather remote, but in a case of such vast importance it does not appear to nullify the need for the highest national legal participation. The nation must know all, and it must know that all the facts offered by the committee are believable. There can be great temptation to indulge in politically motivated fancy. But not a single member of the investigating committee should be of the ilk that would so indulge his opportunity.

There are already a number of distorted versions of what happened and why in the death of President Kennedy. Every day this office receives new, more fantastic propositions in this line in letters from people all over the nation.

It will be almost impossible to keep some people forevermore from reporting or believing that they have some super-secret "inside" truth that is being suppressed about the President's death. But the wide majority of intelligent, open-minded American citizens will accept what the presidential fact finders record. And this is why it is so necessary to give the committee the best cooperation, the best minds and plenty of time to evaluate its findings.

Just as he was president to us all, the facts in the death of John F. Kennedy belong to us all, and in full and unclouded truth.

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Since the assassination of President Kennedy on the 22nd of November last, we have been flooded with letters from all parts of the country (and of the world, too) asking for information. It is evident from these letters that a great deal of the news available here in Dallas has not been made available elsewhere.

Even in these days of a controlled national news media system, it is difficult to muzzle the local reporter in his own local newspaper. Although we cannot, of course, guarantee the complete accuracy of the clippings assembled in this book, it undoubtedly will give the reader a better coverage of the incidents involved, answer a few questions, and pose some additional ones. A few, perhaps, that the Warren Commission will not see fit to answer.

We trust that this convenient book will prove of value to you.

R. A. Surrey

R. A. Surrey
President
American Eagle Publishing Co.