

FOREWORD

It is not generally known, but when the Dallas police searched Lee Harvey Oswald's quarters at the rooming house on Beckley Street, where he had been living for several weeks prior to the assassination under the alias of O. H. Lee, they found among his effects the following interesting items: an application slip for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; a book entitled A Study of USSR and Communism Historical by Keirer and Nelson; a letter from the Gus Hall - Benjamin Davis Defense Committee; two letters from Arnold Johnson, Information Director of the Communist Party USA; a letter from Louis Weinstock, General Manager of The Worker; a pamphlet from the New York School of Marxist Study, Fall Term 1963; two letters from V. T. Lee, National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and--oddly enough--two Ian Fleming paperbacks, The Spy Who Loved Me and Live and Let Die.

The presence of the two Ian Fleming novels among Oswald's effects is ironic on several accounts: <sup>the first is that</sup> one, Ian Fleming was the man who had made SMERSH, which is the designation for the KGB's <sup>organization</sup> school for assassins in Russia, a household word; <sup>the</sup> ~~second is that~~ <sup>the third is that</sup> two, Ian Fleming had been one of John F. Kennedy's favorite authors; <sup>and, three,</sup> it had been JFK himself who had made Ian Fleming famous. The New York Journal American of February 23, 1965, gave the details:

It wasn't until 1960, a year after New American Library acquired the series' softcover rights, that Bond really emerged as a name to be reckoned with in the field of light fiction. And the man responsible for the breakthrough was none other than the nation's pace-setting, taste-making new President; John F. Kennedy.

The President had long been one of those early sophisticates with

a Bond on the bedside table. Several months before his inauguration, while walking with Mrs. Kennedy in Georgetown, he was stopped by a passing friend who happened to have Fleming in tow.

Said the friend to the future President:

"Do you know Ian Fleming?"

John Kennedy beamed and said:

"Not the Ian Fleming?"

That evening, Fleming dined with the Kennedys, and afterwards he sent them personally inscribed copies of his books. Life magazine later published a story in which Fleming was identified as the President's favorite adventure writer. The word went out through other media. Within a month, thousands of Americans who had never heard of SMERSH or a blower Bentley were besieging their local bookseller for Bond.

And so we know that John F. Kennedy was perfectly aware of the existence of SMERSH, the Soviet assassination organization, at least in fiction. Since Ian Fleming had based his fictional version on the real thing, it is probable that John F. Kennedy also knew that it existed in reality. Thus, it is tragically ironic, that while President Kennedy was reading about SMERSH in fiction for pleasant diversion, the actual organization might have been planning his assassination.

Thus far we have seen no published statement by Ian Fleming concerning Kennedy's assassination. That he must have had private thoughts on the matter, or thoughts which he expressed to friends, goes without saying. Certainly, Fleming must have been very much interested in the fact that Oswald had spent two and a half years in the Soviet Union and had returned to the United States with the niece of a colonel in the KGB as a bride. He would have also been interested in the curious fact

that one of the first persons Oswald contacted on his return to America was a Russian princess who was a close friend of a man who had known Jacqueline Kennedy's mother for years. We do not know what Fleming might have thought of all of this. Undoubtedly, he looked forward to examining the findings of the Warren Commission. But the added tragedy is that Fleming died of a heart attack <sup>in August 1964</sup> only a few months before the Warren Report was released. ~~It would have been more than interesting to have had Fleming's views on the Report.~~

Although there are many diverse theories being promulgated attempting to prove that John F. Kennedy was murdered by one, conspiracy or another, we <sup>cannot</sup> ~~can't~~ help but think that Ian Fleming would have concluded that SMERSH did it. Does the evidence as gathered by the Warren Commission support this contention? We shall see.

I

THE WARREN REPORT: TRUTH OR COVER-UP?

The American public is now quite aware that the publication of the Warren Report has not cleared the air concerning the strange circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination. Although many people have accepted and are perfectly satisfied with the official conclusion of the Commission, that there was no conspiracy, a growing number of <sup>sceptical</sup> Americans ~~among whom this writer includes himself~~ find the Commission's conclusion unacceptable. Those ~~of us~~ who reject the Commission's conclusion ~~and the number is growing daily~~ can be divided into three rather distinct groups: the first group includes the Communists and ~~the many persons~~ <sup>many persons</sup> under their influence who accept without question the ~~incredible fabrications~~ <sup>pronouncements</sup> of Radio Moscow, <sup>writers</sup> Joachim Joesten, <sup>and</sup> Mark Lane and other left-wing spokesmen who quite boldly assert or very strongly imply that Kennedy was killed by a right-wing, anti-Communist conspiracy; the second group includes those, like the author of Macbird, who believe that Kennedy was assassinated by a political conspiracy involving the <sup>then Vice</sup> ~~present~~ President of the United States, elements of the Dallas police, and other vaguely connected persons; and the third group ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> those citizens who are convinced that Oswald was a <sup>Red</sup> ~~Communist~~ agent and the assassination a deliberate and carefully planned act of the Communist conspiracy. Among the latter are those who believe that the assassination was the work of Castro agents.

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This writer believes, however, that the inner structure and discipline of the Communist conspiracy permits no such free-lance assassinations of such magnitude on the part of any local Communist leader, and that therefore the murder of the President was primarily the work of the <sup>KGB as an instrument of the world</sup> Communist ~~movement~~ <sup>movement</sup> as a whole. At this point it should be noted that Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, has advanced his own theory, based on highly disputable "evidence," that the assassination was the work of anti-Castro Cubans who resented Kennedy's actions at the Bay of Pigs. However, from what we already know of the assassination, Garrison's thesis is impossible to support. The "evidence" he has presented thus far has managed to prove nothing at all.

There is little doubt that Ian Fleming would have placed himself in the third group of theorists. His knowledge of Communist intrigue was based on his own professional experience in the British Secret Service, and he would have been quite aware of Communist tactics. Since the burden of this book is to prove the validity of the third group's theory, let us first examine the thesis of the first and second groups, that the President was murdered by a right-wing, anti-Communist conspiracy or a political conspiracy involving the former Vice President.

~~This writer believes, however, that the inner structure and discipline of the Communist conspiracy permits so much free-lance assassinations of such magnitude on the part of any local Communist leaders, and that therefore the murder of the President was primarily the work of the Communist conspiracy as a whole. Since the burden of this book is to prove the validity of this last thesis, let us first examine the theses of the first and second groups, that the President was murdered by a right-wing, anti-Communist conspiracy or a political conspiracy involving the President.~~

The motive behind the Communist accusation of the right-wing is <sup>very obvious to anyone</sup> obvious.

The Communists often accuse their opponents of the crimes they themselves commit.

In addition, since there <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ so many indications ~~that there was some kind of~~ <sup>a</sup> conspiracy at work ~~and~~ and so many Communists involved, the Communists have had to fabricate

a semblance of a story by which these embarrassing clues could be explained. For example, the Communists knew that many people would be puzzled by Oswald's getting his passport so quickly in New Orleans in June 1963. How could a defector to the ~~Soviet Union~~ <sup>Soviet Union</sup>

~~who~~ who had turned over military secrets to the Soviet Secret Police and was still active in pro-Communist activities on his return here, how could a <sup>person like that</sup> ~~man~~ get a passport issued to him within merely twenty-four hours, particularly since he had written on the application that he intended to travel to the Soviet Union? ~~the~~

the Communists knew that this could be interpreted as meaning that Oswald, with his notorious Red record, was getting favorable treatment in the State Department, which would lead <sup>some people</sup> ~~any thinking person~~ to the conclusion that the State Department was in some measure controlled by <sup>actual</sup> Communists or Communist sympathizers.

It may be a little difficult for the average American to believe this, but the last thing the Communists want the American people to realize is the <sup>unrealistic</sup> degree of success the Communists have had in gaining control and influence in the various departments of our government in Washington. Evidence of this



control and influence is so apparent in the circumstances of the President's assassination, that the Communists have had to <sup>invent</sup> ~~correct~~ <sup>rather</sup> some pretty far-fetched stories to explain away this evidence. So, in the case of the passport, they contend that Oswald must have been working for the CIA in some mysterious anti-Communist capacity in order to have rated such special treatment. (The Warren Report tells us that Oswald's passport was processed routinely, which is pretty preposterous, since anyone going to the Soviet Union would, we assume, get special attention.) Anyone, however, who is aware to what extent anti-Communists are actually harassed in the State Department, would have <sup>little</sup> ~~no~~ trouble understanding how Oswald, a defector to the Soviet Union, could be given special consideration. The Otto Otepka affair and the removal in March 1964 of six well-known anti-Communists from the security section of the State Department is a good indication of the power the pro-Communists <sup>gained</sup> have over the anti-Communists in that department. But <sup>few people Americans</sup> ~~left-wingers~~ seem to be <sup>aware of</sup> ~~so little interested in~~ the struggles actually going on within our government, <sup>and many</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>in their ignorance</sup> they will believe almost any nonsense a Mark Lane will tell them.

This writer had the good fortune of attending one of Mark Lane's lectures to the general public. The impression Lane tried to give was that Oswald had been framed by a right-wing conspiracy which had indeed committed the crime. He didn't venture any farther than this. He didn't offer a plausible outline of this right-wing plot--who might have conceived it, how it was carried out and for what reasons. But he left no doubt in the minds of his audience that all the so-called "evidence" pointed in that direction. Significantly, during the question and answer period, a young lady got up and said that she could accept the idea of a racist plot against the President, but she could not accept the complicity of the United States Government in such a plot. Which, of course, is the crucially weak point in the entire Communist-inspired thesis. In order to accept the thesis that President Kennedy was killed

by a right-wing, anti-Communist conspiracy, you must also accept the only logical conclusion that one can draw from that thesis: that this right-wing, anti-Communist conspiracy is being protected from exposure not only by the Warren Commission--whose head was chosen on the recommendation of the Communists themselves--but by President Johnson, the FBI, the CIA, the Dallas authorities, and the entire United States press.

Since there is nothing the liberal establishment would like better than to pin the murder of John F. Kennedy on the right-wing, one would have to be <sup>more than a bit</sup> ~~naive~~ foolish to accept the notion that the establishment ~~is~~ is withholding or covering up the very evidence they wish existed.

As for the assassination being the work of a political conspiracy involving <sup>Johnson</sup> the President, elements of the Dallas police, and other vaguely connected individuals, the same arguments would have to apply. If evidence of such a plot existed, would the Kennedy family make no attempt to uncover it and thereby bring about the final and complete downfall of their chief rival? Would the Warren Commission--with such respectable Republicans like Allen Dulles, <sup>Conrad</sup> John J. McCloy, <sup>Senator</sup> Gerald Ford, Sherman Cooper and Earl Warren himself--cover up the traces of such a conspiracy on the part of Democrats ~~now~~ now in office? Also, why would such a conspiracy, which had employed a Communist to do its dirty work, then respond to the recommendation of the Communists and appoint Chief Justice Earl Warren to head a commission of inquiry? This particular thesis obviously arouses more questions than it answers. It is apparent that this thesis is being promoted more by innuendo, <sup>and</sup> implication, than by any evidence that has been uncovered.

and police license as  
displayed in Masked



~~the mind as a precise instrument for knowing reality. For if you accept your mind as being perfectly capable of knowing reality, then you are an individual, and that is something a collectivist, by definition, is incapable of being.~~

II  
 Now, that is it about the Warren Report which makes it impossible to accept its conclusion that there was no conspiracy?

Well, first we must begin with the government's very prejudicial attitude toward the happenings in Dallas. This prejudgment was exercised as soon as the news came over the wire, before any inquiry was even started. The first such prejudicial announcement was the Voice of America broadcast which blamed the right wing for the crime before the suspect had been caught. This was followed by an official statement by the Chief Justice himself, pointing the finger of blame in the direction of the right wing. Warren's statement, which was given the widest publicity, was as follows: "A great and good President has suffered martyrdom as a result of the hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots, but his memory will always be an inspiration to Americans of good will everywhere." "Bigots", of course, is a well-known euphemism for "right-wing extremists." It was the <sup>Parkinson</sup> cue word meant to incite national indignation against the right wing. The third prejudicial announcement came after the suspected assassin had been caught and identified as a defector who had lived in the Soviet Union, and the State Department sent Khrushchev a note of assurance, telling him that everything was all right and that we were still the best of friends.

Since this assurance was given before any inquiry had been made, we must assume that the United States Government decided that the identification of those guilty of the murder of our President was less important than keeping

Nikita Khrushchev happy.

In other words, it was obvious by the way our government responded from the very beginning that an objective investigation of the murder would be out of the question. It then became the purpose of the Warren Commission to produce a report which would confirm the Government's prejudged version: that Oswald was a twisted loner, in league with no one, and that he, in turn, was murdered by another loner, equally psychotic in motivation.

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93 It should be noted at this point that it was The Worker, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the United States, which called for the creation of such a Commission with the Chief Justice as its head in its editorial of November 26, 1963. That editorial stated:

"We believe that President Johnson on the one hand and Congress on the other should act at once to appoint respective Extraordinary Investigation Commissions with full powers to conduct a searching inquiry into all the circumstances around the assassination of the President and the murder of the suspect.

" . . . Such an investigating committee, headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, should be composed of citizens and experts who enjoy the confidence of the nation."

Of course, this all may be one big coincidence. Even if it were proven that President Johnson had acted on the advice of the Communists, it would not mean that the Warren Report does not contain the facts. It contains them by the ton; but how it assesses, appraises, weighs and connects these facts with other facts is the area in which the Report leaves itself wide open.

As an example of the Warren Commission's bias, let's take the subject of

Oswald's finances. As the reader may know, after Oswald was caught, the authorities discovered \$13.87 on his person and a wallet at his home with \$170.00. Since Oswald was known to be an exceptionally low wage earner who was often unemployed, the question which immediately arose was how did Oswald manage to accumulate this cash? Had he been paid money from some undisclosed source? Well, the Warren Commission decided to show how it could be possible for Oswald to have had this money without receiving it from an unknown source, and they prepared a month-by-month analysis of Oswald's finances from June 13, 1962, the date of his arrival in the United States, through November 22, 1963, the date of the assassination, a period of 17 and a half months. (The table is in Appendix XIV of the Report, on pages 660 to 663 of the Bantam edition.)

The table tells us that Oswald arrived in New York City from Russia with \$63.00. He then received by telegram a loan of \$200.00 from his brother Robert Oswald, and later, \$10 from his mother, both of whom were in Ft. Worth, giving him a total of \$273.00 for the 17 days in June 1962 after his arrival. His expenditures for that same period, the first day of which was spent in New York and the remainder in Ft. Worth, are itemized as follows: \$10.35 for transportation in New York City, \$15.21 for a hotel in New York for one night, \$201.04 for plane fare to Dallas for himself, his wife and child--which means that Oswald had already spent \$226.60 during those first 24 hours--leaving him \$46.40 for the next sixteen days.

How was that huge sum of \$46.40 spent? The Commission itemizes the expenditures as follows: \$30.00 partial repayment to his brother Robert, \$10.00 for a public stenographer which Oswald had hired shortly after his arrival in

Ft. Worth, and the final item, that is, for food, clothing, and incidental expenses for all those seventeen days, \$5.<sup>—about 30¢ a day.</sup> As if this were not incredible enough, the Commission then totals Oswald's expenses for June 1962 as \$271.60, and leaves him with the balance, no less, of \$1.40 at the end of the month.

Now, assuming that you're so broke that you can only afford to spend \$5 for food, clothing, telephone calls, postage, bus fares, drugs, etc. for seventeen days, you don't go out and hire a public stenographer for twice that amount. Yet the Commission would have us believe that Oswald not only spent only \$5 on all his necessities, but that he also had \$1.40 left over at the end of the month. Somewhat hard to believe, isn't it. The \$5 would have been entirely spent that first day in New York just for the simplest meals for himself, Marina and the baby. Now, Oswald and his family were staying at the home of his brother Robert during those first weeks in Ft. Worth. Obviously Oswald had some money of his own, or else his brother would not have accepted a repayment of the loan so early. You don't pay back the money you borrow unless you've got sufficient money for your own expenses and do not have to borrow any further.

The following month is even more fantastic. The table lists Oswald's income for July 1962 as \$46.82. He had gotten a job during the last week of the month. They then itemize his expenditures for that entire month as follows: \$10.00 to his brother as partial repayment of the plane fare to Dallas, and—now, get this—as the only other expense for that month—\$3.87 for a subscription to TIME magazine. In other words, we are to believe that Oswald, his wife and child were able to get through that entire month without spending a penny on anything except a subscription to TIME magazine. (That, incidentally, is the

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best free testimonial Time ever got!) Yet, the Commission has the gall to tell us that Oswald managed to have left over <sup>— before, surely —</sup> at the end of that month the <sup>we</sup> incredible sum of \$34.35. If that isn't stretching things, I don't know what is. <sup>It might be asked at this point</sup> ~~The reader might well ask himself~~ why did the Warren Commission go to such lengths to fabricate a phony financial analysis for Oswald. ~~Well,~~ The answer, <sup>for the KGB</sup> actually is very simple. If Oswald were a trained assassin, sent to the United States from the Soviet Union to perform certain jobs here, <sup>for the KGB</sup> he would be what Lenin called a "Professional Revolutionary," that is, a full-time agent of the KGB. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~, on the <sup>KGB's</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ payroll. Many <sup>KGB</sup> agents have wives and children, homes, cars and other expenses. In a country where everyone must file an income tax return, <sup>KGB</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ agents obviously do not reveal the fact that they are professional <sup>agent</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ drawing salary from the <sup>KGB</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~; they maintain innocent-looking fronts which show a legitimate source of income. But when they are paid by the conspiracy, they are obviously not paid by check, money order or other traceable means. They are paid in cash by another agent and, unless you catch them red handed, there is no possible way in which these transactions can be detected, unless one compares the legitimate income with the known expenditures and detects a discrepancy.

In the case of Oswald, the Warren Commission knew that there was a considerable discrepancy between what Oswald earned during the eighteen months of the period under scrutiny and his expenditures. For example, during the month of December 1962--about six months after his return to the United States--Oswald earned \$243.13, yet during that same month he repaid the State Department \$190.00, he paid \$68.00 for rent, \$4.50 for a post office box and \$1 for a subscription to the Militant, a total expenditure--excluding everything he spent on food,



clothing, etc.--of \$263.50, or about \$20 more than he had earned. If we include the unknown sum he spent on food, clothing, etc., his deficit would run much higher. The next month, January 1963, Oswald earned only \$247.13, yet he was able to repay the State Department \$206.00, pay \$75.13 for rent, \$10.00 for a revolver, \$9.00 for a typing course and \$13.20 for subscriptions to various Soviet publications, including the Agitator. This gave him a total expenditure--without including food, clothing, etc.--of \$313.33, approximately \$65.00 more than he had earned.

~~It~~, Obviously, Oswald, his wife and child didn't starve for that month, nor did they apply for welfare. They had money, and the way the Warren Commission accounted for this money was to create these phony surpluses at the end of each month, slowly accumulating these surpluses so that by the time Oswald was on record of having made his big repayments to the State Department, they could account for the source of the money.

This is how they did it: for June 1962 they gave <sup>as</sup> Oswald's estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses \$5.00; for July, nothing; for August, \$75; for September, \$100; for October, \$50; for November, \$50. Thus, by virtually starving himself and his family, Oswald, by December, had allegedly accumulated in his mattress the astounding surplus of \$295.17 and was ready to make his big repayments on his State Department loan. In other words, the Warren Commission contends that Oswald, his wife and child had been living on \$1.65 a day up to December 1962, a total of five and a half months, in order to have enough money to pay back the government.

Now, considering what Oswald's attitude was toward the United States Government, <sup>we</sup> ~~it~~ doubt seriously if he would have deprived himself of one single

*hamburger*  
 frankfurter in order to pay back the State Department. Yet, that \$1.65 a day was supposed to take care of three meals for two adults and one child, clothing, toiletries, drugs, postage, telephone calls, bus fares, haircuts, laundry, movies, books, newspapers, stationery, pens and pencils, furniture, electric bulbs, camera film and many other so-called incidentals.

*Would you like to know*

~~Now, what was~~ the real reason why Oswald decided to pay back the State Department so suddenly? Here is the reason, and it had nothing whatever to do with his good conscience or any sudden financial affluence. He had decided <sup>1</sup>/<sub>MC</sub> or was instructed by his superiors <sup>1</sup>/<sub>N</sub> to pay back the loan, because when he had signed the State Department's promissory note, he had agreed to the following stipulation:

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I "I further understand and agree that after my repatriation I will not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until my obligation to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States is liquidated."

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In other words, Oswald had to repay the loan in order to be able to get another passport, which he did get five months later in New Orleans.

It would be interesting, at this point, to speculate on how Marina Oswald was able to manage a family of three on a mere \$1.65 a day. She was questioned along these lines by J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel, who was trying to ascertain how Oswald had been able to make his big repayments to the State Department. The testimony, to be found on page 62 of Volume I, went as follows:

Mr. Rankin: Do you recall the money your husband borrowed from the Embassy in Moscow to come to this country? Do you know where he got the money to repay that amount?

Mrs. Oswald: He worked and we paid out the debt. For six or seven months we were paying off this debt.

Mr. Rankin: Some of the payments were rather large during that period. Do you remember that?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes. And no one will believe it--it may appear strange. But we lived very modestly. Perhaps for you it is hard to imagine how we existed.

Mr. Rankin: Did you handle the finances--

Mrs. Oswald: Of course, we were economizing. No, Lee always handled the money, but I bought groceries. He gave me money and I bought groceries, or more correctly, together.

Mr. Rankin: You would usually go to the grocery store together to buy what you needed?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes.

Mr. Rankin: And then did he give you any funds separately from that, for you to spend alone?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes, he would give it to me, but I would not take it.

— Can you imagine a wife with no money, her husband gives her? —  
Mr. Rankin: How much were these amounts?

Mrs. Oswald: Excuse me, I want to add something. You asked me yesterday to make a list of how much we spent during a month-- I forgot. Excuse me-- I will do it today. For example, when we paid \$60 to \$65 rent per month, we would spend only about \$15 per week for groceries. As you see, I didn't die and I am not sick.

Mr. Rankin: What do you mean by that?

Mrs. Oswald: In my opinion life is not very expensive here. Everyone buys according to his financial status, and no one walks around undressed. You can buy for \$20 and at a sale you might buy for \$2, clothes for an entire season.

Mr. Rankin: What about clothing for your child? Did you handle the buying of that?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes. . . . Some of the things for children were given to us by friends who had children. But I didn't like them and <sup>I</sup> bought some.

And so, according to the testimony, Marina was the epitome of the frugal wife, able to purchase clothes for an entire season for \$2 and make do virtually with pennies a day. What with only \$1.65 a day to spend on so many essentials, it must have been a pretty drab life. But if we are to believe the following testimony (page 9, Volume I), it wasn't:

Mr. Rankin: Did you go out in the evenings?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes.

Mr. Rankin: Where did you go?

Mrs. Oswald: Sometimes we went shopping to stores, and movies, though Lee really went to the movies himself. He wanted to take me but I did not understand English. Then on weekends we would go to a lake not far away or to a park or to a cafe for some ice cream.

Movies, shopping, ice cream? How far could you stretch \$1.65? Marina must have stretched it far indeed, as this additional bit of testimony (page 12, Volume I) would indicate:

Mr. Rankin: Did you feel that you were getting along on what he was earning?

Mrs. Oswald: Of course.

Mr. Rankin: Were you urging him to earn more so that he could provide more for the family?

Mrs. Oswald: No. We had enough.

Indeed, they must have had enough. And indeed, one begins to suspect that Marina Oswald was not terribly good at counting. Was she the kind to keep track of all the money they had spent that week and confront her husband with the fact that they had spent more than he had earned? During the questioning, Marina was asked about her money habits in Russia. The testimony went as follows (page 86, Volume I):

Mr. Rankin: Did you save any money while you were working before you graduated?

Mrs. Oswald: I don't know how to save money. I like to make presents.

She was then asked about her money habits after she had moved to Minsk (page 89, Volume I):

Mr. Rankin: Did you save money?

Mrs. Oswald: No, I would receive my pay and I would spend everything in one day--three days tops.

Not exactly the kind used to pinching pennies. Nor the kind to worry about where Oswald got his money from, nor the kind to count the nickels and dimes in his pockets. As for her contradictory testimony, the Commission, in drawing its conclusion, decided to forget about Marina's financial looseness in Russia and concentrate of her unique ability to buy a season's clothes for \$2. They also decided to forget about the movies, the ice cream, and the television set. What television set? The one Oswald bought on credit, made a few payments on and then gave back. The testimony is on page 6, Volume I:

Mr. Rankin: Did you obtain a television set at that time?



They also decided to forget about the movies, the ice cream, and the television set <sup>Oswald</sup> ~~he~~ bought on credit, made a few payments on and then gave back. They also didn't bother to find out how much Oswald had spent on liquor. Four of Oswald's paychecks--those of February 27, March 6, 20, and 27th, 1963--had been cashed at the Mart Liquor Store. The Commission never bothered to ask the liquor store if Oswald had ever bought any liquor there, yet we know that during that period he was constantly getting drunk at night, beating up Marina and causing all kinds of annoyances. In fact, because of these disturbances, the Oswalds were forced to move from their apartment on Elsbeth Street to one on Neely Street, a few blocks away.

~~They also decided to forget about the movies, the ice cream, and the television-~~  
~~set he bought on credit, made a few payments on and then gave back.~~ <sup>Cl</sup> But the  
 pose of poverty served other functions as well. For example, when Oswald was  
 caught and questioned in jail, he denied ever owning or having bought a rifle.  
 He said: "How could I afford to order a rifle on my salary of \$1.25 an hour when  
 I can't hardly feed myself on what I make?" Of course, he then had a hard time  
 explaining why, on hurriedly leaving the School Book Depository, <sup>after shooting the President</sup> he suddenly  
 splurged and took a taxi to his room in Oak Cliff. But these were the kinds of  
 contradictions in Oswald's testimony which were opening a wedge to the truth,  
 and that's why he had to be silenced before he compromised the whole conspiracy  
 in the quagmire of his own lies.

Incidentally, the Commission's list of Oswald's expenditures had some strange  
 omissions. For example, they forgot to include the fee for his new passport,  
 unless Oswald was also getting free passports. They also omitted any expenses  
 incurred by Marina's visits to doctors in New Orleans during her pregnancy, and  
 they omit entirely any expenses incurred during and after the birth of their  
 second child in October 1963, one month before the assassination. ~~He~~ <sup>Of course,</sup>  
 the Commission would explain that during this last period Marina had been living  
 in the home of Ruth Paine who took care of all the expenses. But did she? <sup>We shall</sup>  
 see.

~~Before one could answer that, one would have to know something about Ruth~~  
<sup>Oswald</sup>  
~~Marina~~. Marina and Lee <sup>had</sup> met Ruth Paine at a party at the home of friends in  
 Dallas in February 1963. The Oswalds had been brought to the party by another  
 interesting couple, George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt, a pair of Russians with  
 rather dubious backgrounds who in 1959 had visited with Anastas Mikoyan in Mexico  
 City and had now taken the Oswalds in charge.

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*It is the opinion of this writer*

~~Now, it is my belief~~<sup>^</sup>, based on the testimony of the witnesses and the events

that followed, that Ruth Paine had been invited to that party specifically to meet Marina Oswald and to become her "friend." Why? Because the de Mohrenschildts were planning to leave Dallas in May for Haiti and because Marina had suddenly become pregnant, and someone was needed to take care of her during the next eight months so that Lee Harvey Oswald could be free to make Communism a little more inevitable. We know that Mrs. Paine was so concerned about Marina's pregnancy, that she even noted on her ~~date~~ calendar the date of Marina's last menstrual period, February 15, so that she could calculate with accuracy that the child would be born in the middle of October, a time when Oswald would be far too busy to worry about his wife's confinement. <sup>of course</sup> ~~Now this~~ does not mean that Mrs. Paine <sup>is it not</sup> ~~obviously~~ knew in February exactly what Oswald would be busy doing in October, but <sup>possible that</sup> her role was to take Marina off his hands?

The pretext, of course, for Ruth latching on to Marina was that she wanted to learn Russian. And so Ruth visited Marina, and the Oswalds had dinner at the Paines. On April 24, 1963, two weeks after the attempt to kill Gen. Walker, Oswald took off for New Orleans, ostensibly to look for a job, and Marina moved in with Mrs. Paine. Two days later, the Paines took off for a weekend at a ~~XXXXXX~~ Folk Dancing Camp near San Antonio, leaving their Russian house guest and child alone in their house in Irving, Texas, ~~XXXXXX~~ a suburb of Dallas. Then, on May 10, 1963 Ruth drove Marina and child to New Orleans where Oswald had found a job and rented an apartment. Ruth stayed with the Oswalds for three days before returning to Dallas.

No sooner was Ruth Paine back in Dallas than she began corresponding with Marina and sending her medicines for her pregnancy. In her letter of June 1, 1963, a good five months before Marina was due, she addressed a special part of her letter

to Lee Oswald in which she advised Lee of the cost of delivery, doctor's fees for same and care for three days at the Plattner Hospital in Grand Prairie, Texas, <sup>a</sup> ~~subsequent~~ <sup>Dallas</sup> Then she gave Lee diet instructions for Marina and other detailed medical advice for a pregnant woman.

~~Now~~ What did this and other subsequent letters mean? They meant that Ruth Paine and Lee and Marina Oswald knew when they moved to New Orleans that they would be moving back to Dallas by October. And it wasn't a question of money or job opportunities. Marina <sup>Oswald</sup> wrote to Ruth later in July that Lee had actually found a hospital in New Orleans where the baby could be born for much less than in Dallas. Yet there was never any real doubt that Marina would be <sup>returning</sup> going to Dallas to have her child. The question then arises, why did Oswald move to New Orleans in the first place? Certainly, not to get a job. He was unemployed half the time he was in New Orleans. In fact, he could have done much better in Dallas. <sup>However,</sup> ~~Well,~~ if we look at a map we find that New Orleans is very close to <sup>both</sup> Alabama and Mississippi, and if we look back at that period, we find that there were two very important assassinations which took place in Alabama and Mississippi during that period: William Moore, the walking postman from Baltimore, was shot to death near Gadsden, Alabama, on April 23, 1963; and on June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers was murdered in Jackson, Mississippi. Both assassinations bore a <sup>remarkable</sup> great resemblance to the attempted assassination of Gen. Walker. All three assassinations were sniper ambush attempts. <sup>Of course</sup> ~~Now~~, we have no proof whatever that Oswald was responsible for <sup>either of</sup> these two murders. But we must also remember that prior to the assassination of Pres. Kennedy we had no idea that Oswald had any connection with the attempt against Gen. Walker. <sup>This, of course, is mere speculation, but</sup> ~~In any case, I would assume that~~ <sup>we would assume that</sup> if Oswald was responsible for these two other unsolved assassinations, he was merely practicing for the big event in November. We know that Oswald was very much interested in rifles during his stay in New Orleans and was fired from his job because he spent more time talking about rifles with

the owner of the garage next door than at his job.

In any case, we know that the ~~Hit~~ White House decision to visit Dallas<sup>in November</sup> was made at a meeting of President Kennedy, Vice President Johnson and Governor Connolly on June 5, 1963 at the Cortez Hotel in El Paso, Texas. We know that Oswald got his passport on June 25, and that in July, Ruth Paine was already planning to pick up Marina on September 20th to bring her back to Dallas, a date in agreement with Lee's plans to go to Mexico City (which was kept secret from Mrs. Paine). (Incidentally, Mrs. Paine found time that summer to participate in the civil rights March on Washington on August 28, 1963.)

It is also highly significant that Oswald initiated his correspondence with Communist Party headquarters in New York on June 10th. There was an exchange of five letters. The one of September 1 from Oswald to Communist Party headquarters was as follows:

Please advise me as to how I can contact the Party in the Baltimore-Washington area, to which I shall relocate in October. (Johnson exhibit # 6)

He got a reply from Arnold Johnson, information director of the Communist Party as follows:

Your letter of August 28th to Elizabeth G. Flynn was turned over to me for reply. Since I received your letter of September 1st indicating that you are moving to Baltimore, I suggest that when you do move that you get in touch with us here and we will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city. (Johnson exhibit 4-A, page 265, volume xx)

*What is particularly odd about that letter is that*  
~~Now,~~ there is no indication anywhere that Oswald intended to relocate to the Baltimore-Washington area. Arrangements since July had been made to move Marina back to Dallas and certainly he had no reason to play moving games with the leaders of the Communist Party. Could this therefore have been a coded message informing



Communist headquarters that he was all set for his trip to Mexico City and would be back in Dallas by October?

The Warren Commission, of course, took these letters at face value and minimized their importance. In fact, Oswald's relationship with the Communist Party was treated as some sort of routine affair and of no particular significance to the happenings in Dallas. And now it becomes clearer why Oswald was eliminated. How would he have explained to the Dallas police his plans with Ruth Paine, his correspondence with the Communist Party, his supposed relocation to Baltimore, his trip to Mexico City, his plans to travel to Europe in November or December for which he had no funds whatever?

When Arnold Johnson, Information Director of the Communist Party, was questioned by the Commission, the exchange went as follows: (page 105, volume X)

Mr. Ranking: Did you make any inquiry to determine whether or not any members of the Communist Party of the United States were involved in any conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald about the assassination?

Mr. Johnson: Oh, I would say very definitely that they were not. There was never any such relationships at all. There was nobody that I know of who had any contact whatsoever, and I think I would have known. (our emphasis)

In other words, Mr. Johnson is telling us that he is such a big Communist that he is sure he would have known if the Communist Party had been involved with Oswald in a plot to kill the President. Of course, asking Mr. Johnson in such a case is like asking the late Al Capone if he knew of any of the crimes committed by his mob. Did ~~anyone~~ the Warren Commission actually believe that they could find out the truth by simply asking in that utterly naive fashion? The testimony continued:

Mr. Rankin: By nobody, do you mean--

Mr. Johnson: No Communist of any character, at any time.

Mr. Rankin: Have you made sufficient inquiry or have sufficient knowledge so that you were satisfied that that would be true?

Mr. Johnson: Oh, yes. There was no relationships whatsoever. I would say definitely I would know if any Communist would have had any conversation, and I know of none, no communication or conversation.

Mr. Rankin: By any conversation, you mean with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Johnson: Yes. . . . That's so flagrantly against anything about the Communist viewpoint that it's--

Mr. Rankin: Will you explain that, Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Johnson: Communists just do not believe in assassination as a method of social change, and--

Mr. Rankin: You mean that as far as the Communist Party of the United States is concerned?

Mr. Johnson: Definitely.

Mr. Rankin: Or generally?

Mr. Johnson: Definitely and generally. I mean that very specifically. It has nothing to do with it. We would say that anybody who harbors such a thought is not only not a Communist but an anti-Communist basically.

So there you are. Only anti-Communists want to murder presidents. Communists, according to Mr. Johnson, "do not believe in assassination as a method of social change." Apparently, they only believe in mass murder.

It should be noted that Mr. Johnson's testimony was not given in Washington before any of the actual members of the Warren Commission, but in New York City

on April 17, 1964, at the U.S. Courthouse in Foley Square, before J. Lee Rankin, general counsel, and Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the Commission. Mr. Johnson was accompanied by his attorney, John J. Abt, the very same attorney Oswald had requested after being captured. We are told that Johnson was "duly sworn" before testifying. But it is elementary knowledge that Communists have a very peculiar attitude toward telling the truth. They tell it only if it helps their cause. In fact, in Communist morality, it is a sin to tell the truth if it will in any way harm Communism. Besides, how do you duly ~~xxx~~ swear in a Communist? With his hand on the Bible or Das Kapital?

What is even more interesting is that the FBI was not issued a warrant to search through the files of Communist Party headquarters despite the Oswald letters, the last one of which Oswald mailed on November 1, only three weeks before the assassination. Mysteriously, that letter did not reach Communist Party headquarters until ~~after~~ six days after the assassination. Yet, the Warren Commission relied entirely on the good faith of the Communist Party to supply it with the Oswald letters. The testimony covering that went as follows:

Mr. Rankin: Did you ask that there be a complete search for anything that would show any correspondence?

Mr. Johnson: I did.

Mr. Rankin: Or contact with Lee Harvey Oswald by either the Communist Party in the United States or the Worker?

Mr. Johnson: I did.

Mr. Rankin: Are you satisfied that the search was full and complete?

Mr. Johnson: Yes, I am.

Mr. Rankin: And that whatever you turned over to the FBI was all that either of those organizations had in their possession?

Mr. Johnson: That is correct.

It is obvious that the Warren Commission did not want to do anything that would in any way embarrass the Communist Party, despite the fact that Oswald had clearly indicated in his correspondence that he was a member. You do not write cryptic letters to the leaders of the Communist Party just for the heck of it, particularly if you have spent close to three years in the Soviet Union and your uncle by marriage, in whose home you ~~was~~ celebrated your wedding party, is a colonel in the Soviet Secret Police. Yet the Oswald-Communist Party connection was given the once-over-lightly by the Warren Commission and dismissed as of no significance.

Another interesting point pertains to John J. Abt, the lawyer who accompanied <sup>before the Commission.</sup> Arnold Johnson ~~to the Court~~ <sup>same</sup> As we mentioned, he was the/lawyer requested by Oswald, and he has a rather interesting background to say the least. In fact, he was one of the first subversives in our government exposed by Elizabeth Bentley, the former Communist courier who told everything. In a Report dated July 30, 1953, issued by the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, we read the following on page three:

The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley in 1944 at the ~~xxx~~ apartment of John Abt, general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City.

On page nine of that same report, we read further:

Whittaker Chambers had previously testified that he (Chambers) joined this cell in 1934 and that it then contained Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Collins, and Harold Ware.

And so John J. Abt's career as a subversive had been carefully documented by the U. S. Government back in 1953. Yet, in 1964, the Warren Report, dedicated to informing the American people of the truth concerning the assassination of a President, had merely this to say about Mr. Abt, his past and his background (p. 289; P. 268, Bantam Edition):

Upon his arrest after the assassination, Oswald attempted to contact John J. Abt, a New York attorney, to request Abt to represent him. Abt was not in New York at the time, and he was never reached in connection with representing Oswald. Abt has testified that he ~~was~~ at no time had any dealings with Oswald and that prior to the assassination he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thus, all one ever gets to know about Mr. Abt in the Warren Report is that he is a "New York attorney." Not very elucidating, to say the least.



IV

This writer has hunted high and low through the twenty-six volumes of the Warren Report to find out who paid Marina Oswald's hospital bills. In a letter dated July 11, 1963, Ruth Paine offered to pay all of Marina's expenses with \$500 she was to receive from her husband Michael. Later on, she testified that she didn't pay anything. At the same time she stated that Oswald contributed nothing to Marina's expenses. Michael Paine testified, however, on page 429 of volume II, as follows: "Ruth was enjoying Marina's company and I was ~~glad~~ glad to have Marina staying with Ruth. It actually reduced the cost. Ruth saved money. The bills were less while Marina was there, and Ruth, in general, was happier."

The inference, of course, is that Marina was in some way contributing to the household expenses while she was living with Ruth Paine. Yet we know from the Commission's financial analysis that Oswald contributed nothing to Marina's expenses and that Marina had no income of her own.

Had Michael Paine carelessly let slip the inference that his wife was receiving funds from an undisclosed source to cover Marina's expenses? Mrs. Paine herself testified that Oswald had not contributed anything to Marina's support while she was staying under her roof.

Another important fact is that from April 6, 1963, when Oswald was fired from his job in Dallas, to October 16, 1963, when he got his job with the Texas School Book Depository, a period of six months and ten days, Oswald worked only for two months in New Orleans--from May 9 to July 19. In other words, Oswald was unemployed for two full months before he took his trip to Mexico City. Yet he mysteriously had enough money to spend on a trip to Mexico City and was not at all worried about the hospital bills which he would have to face only a month away.

Who, anyway, were Ruth and Michael Paine? Ruth Paine, born in 1932, was a graduate of Antioch College. Brought up as a Unitarian, she joined the Quakers in 1951 at the age of 19. In 1955 she served as a chairman of a Quaker conference at Quaker Haven. "This was at the time," she tells us, "that plans first began for encouraging an exchange of young people between the Soviet Union and the United States, and I became active with the committee planning that, and from that planning there was an exchange, three Soviet young people came to this country and four young Quakers went to the Soviet Union."

Mrs. Paine's interest in Russian led her to become chairman of a Quaker committee devoted to encouraging the development of pen pals between the United States and the Soviet Union. As Mrs. Paine testified: "I helped make contact between young people in this country who wished to write someone in the Soviet Union, and an organization of young people in Moscow which found pen pals for these young Americans." Mrs. Paine herself had several Soviet pen pals and even exchanged magnetic tape recordings with one of them. Thus, surrounded by Communists and pro-Communists and in direct contact with Soviet citizens, is it not possible that somewhere along the line Mrs. Paine could have ~~fallen~~ fallen under the influence of Soviet operatives, which would account for the strange relationship she had with the Oswalds?

In 1959, Mrs. Paine attended the Middlebury College Russian School. In discussing her decision to attend the school she wrote the following to her mother in a letter dated June 18, 1959: (p. 177, vol. XVII)

But my dominant feeling, as I have tested it in this regard over 2 years is that Russian interests me, and the study of it excites and enlivens me. I have pages of notes to myself on how Russian might be

be taught to a high school class. I deal constantly with the Young Friends efforts to get correspondence going between the U.S. and Russia . . . I look forward to subscribing to Isvestia--when my skill warrants it--and reading the Russian view of the news. This last would be very exciting to Michael too, and he would be much interested in hearing the translations of Isvestia News. . . .

Thanks <sup>again</sup> for your letter. I find I am all talked out. But another time--or when we next see each other I might say more on the subject of undercover motivation in my interest in Russian. There is some, although it is not very undercover. It is more in the area of wanting SOME expression of myself that is larger than the duties of being a wife and housekeeper, than it is in the area of old academic revolt still going on in me.

It would be interesting to know what exactly Ruth Paine meant by "undercover~~xxxx~~ motivation." ~~It's~~ An interesting choice of words, to say the least. The Warren Commission, of course, never posed any question or even cast the slightest suspicion on the loyalty of Mrs. Paine. She was not even asked to give more details about her pro-Soviet activities.

As for Michael Paine, he also turned out to have a rather interesting background. Here is an excerpt from his testimony: (p. 389, vol. II)

Mr. Liebel: Do you have any knowledge of the political attitudes ~~of~~ or activities of your father, George Lyman Paine? . . .

Mr. Paine: He took me to a few, one or possibly two, Communist meetings at my considerable insistence. He didn't urge this upon me. I wanted to go, to get the feeling of the--I asked him what he did or something and I

wanted to know all this, my mother said he was on the radical left. . . .

Mr. Dulles: Did they try to recruit you at all or to get you to be a member or attend or join meetings?

Mr. Paine: No; they were glad to meet Lyman's son. That is he would introduce me to friends or people he knew there, and I liked--I had some favorable attitudes toward the zeal of the group or the zeal of the assembled people. . . .

Mr. Liebler: Did you know of your father ever using any aliases?

Mr. Paine: No; I don't.

Mr. Liebler: You are not familiar with the name Thomas L. Brown or Lyman Pierce?

Mr. Paine: No. . . . I was aware that my father didn't talk readily about his affairs. When we met we would talk at great length and we always do talk. There is an amazing similarity in our natures. I have ~~an~~ almost ~~never~~ thought there was one person trying to live in two bodies.

In other words, Michael Paine closely identified himself with his father who attended Communist meetings and was in the quaint habit of using a few aliases. Yet, the Warren Commission found little reason to suspect that Michael Paine was anything but an innocent bystander, despite the conflicting testimony on the matter of who paid for Marina's upkeep while Oswald was busy planning to assassinate the President of the United States. It is interesting that the Commission never asked Mrs. Paine's mother or Mr. Paine's father to testify. We wonder why.

What did the Oswalds think of Mrs. Paine, who did so much for them out of the goodness of her heart? Marina Oswald's testimony (page 19, vol. I) is quite revealing:

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Mr. Rankin: How did Mrs. Paine and your husband get along? Were they friendly?

Mrs. Oswald: She was very good to us, to Lee and to me, and Lee was quite friendly with her, but he did not like her. I know that he didn't like her.

Mr. Rankin: Did he tell you why he didn't like her?

Mrs. Oswald: He considered her to be a ~~tap~~ stupid woman. Excuse me-- these are not my words.

Mr. Rankin: Were you and Mrs. Paine good friends?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes, so-so, I tried to help her as much as I could. But I also--I was--I did not like her too well. I also considered her not to be a very smart woman.

In other words, there was no love lost between the Oswalds and the Paines, ~~whose destinies merged briefly as a result of the mysterious workings of "God."~~

Why Lee Harvey Oswald chose to have his wife stay, during her late pregnancy, with Ruth Paine, whom he considered to be stupid, <sup>or his aunt in New Orleans</sup> rather than with <sup>asked or</sup> his brother or mother in Ft. Worth is a question which has never been answered. It should be noted at this point, also, that it was Ruth Paine who was most instrumental in getting Oswald his job at the Texas School-Book Depository, which, by coincidence, of course, turned out to be the ideal spot for an assassin to be in if he were planning to kill the President. <sup>Here, too, in her writings and testimony, Mrs. Paine has used every device ~~and~~ trick to minimize her role in getting Oswald the job.</sup> Now <sup>the</sup> Commission never bothered to reconcile the two conflicting testimonies of Mr. and Mrs. Paine regarding who paid Marina's bills. Like so much that is contradictory in the Warren Report, it is simply left there for future generations to ponder over.



~~Now~~, had the Commission been honest, it would have prepared an entirely different kind of analysis of Oswald's finances. Instead of arbitrarily designating Oswald's monthly expenditures to fit into the <sup>account</sup> ~~scheme~~ they were concocting, they would have simply added up all of Oswald's known receipts for the 18 months, which totalled \$3,665.89, and then subtracted from it, all of his known expenditures, such as repayment of loans, rents, subscriptions, etc., and realized that the balance of \$1,395.23 (which amounts to \$77.50 per month, or \$2.58 a day) was hardly enough to keep a family of three going for a year and a half in food, clothing, drugs, carfares, phone calls, postage, etc. They would have readily admitted that Oswald undoubtedly had an additional source of income which was unknown, and conscientiously they would have then proceeded to uncover what that source was.

*Chapter V*

Another instance of the Commission's bias is in its investigation of the circumstances surrounding Oswald's speedy issuance of a passport in June 1963, <sup>in New Orleans</sup> only five months before the assassination. ~~Now~~, <sup>here</sup> was a man who had defected to the Soviet Union, handed over military secrets to the Soviet Secret Police, had married a Soviet national who was in fact the niece of a KGB colonel in whose home she had been living, was permitted to return by the State Department not because he had recanted, but because they considered his "continued presence in the Soviet Union damaging to the prestige of the United States," and here was this <sup>same</sup> man now applying for a new passport in order to travel ~~once~~ once more to the Soviet Union. You would expect that a passport application from such an individual would at least be investigated before a passport was issued, if indeed it would be issued at all. Certainly if the State Department had brought him back because his presence in the Soviet Union was damaging to the prestige of the United States, they would have hesitated before permitting him to go

out and damage our prestige even more. But Oswald was not only issued a passport, he got it in (24) hours and no one had even looked at Oswald's file. The Warren Report states on page 683 of the Bantam edition:

According to its own procedures the Department of State should have prepared a lookout card for Oswald in June 1962 when he received the proceeds of the loan. . . . However, a lookout card was never in fact prepared. With respect to this failure the State Department has informed the Commission as follows:

"On receipt of notice of the loan from the Embassy in Moscow, the Department's procedures provided that Miss Leona B. Burkhead of the Revenues and Receipts Branch of the Office of Finance should have notified the Clearance Section in the Passport Office of Oswald's name, date and place of birth. If the Passport Office received only the name and not the date and place of birth of a borrower, it would not have prepared a lookout card under its established procedures because of a lack of positive identification."

~~In other words, if we are to believe what we read, the State Department loaned Oswald \$135 without so much as getting proper identification.~~

~~→ Did the Commission excoriate the State Department for its lax procedures? No. It said: "Investigation of Oswald's complete dealings with the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveals no irregularity suggesting any illegal actions or impropriety on the part of government officials. . . . The operation of the "lookout card" system in the Department of State was obviously deficient, but since these deficiencies did not affect Oswald or reflect~~

In other words, if we are to believe what we read, the State Department loaned Oswald \$435 without so much as getting proper identification. But this can hardly be the case, for Oswald's date and place of birth were stated on his old passport and on the passport application on file in Washington. <sup>Indeed,</sup> ~~In addition,~~ ~~the~~ the State Department's file on Oswald had to be somewhat extensive since it included an exchange of correspondence and memoranda relating to his return to the U.S., plus a record of his loan repayments made over a period of months. Also, ~~W~~ Oswald's new passport application had Marina's full name, date and place of birth on it and the fact that she was not a citizen. Would not this have been of interest to a security conscious clerk? Oswald wrote on his application that he intended to travel as a tourist to England, France, Germany, Holland, USSR, Finland, Italy and Poland. His proposed length of stay was to be from three ~~to~~ months to a year, and he intended to begin his travels from October to December 1963. Did Oswald actually intend to make the trip? If not, would he have spent \$10 on a passport he did not intend to use? And if he expected to use it, how did he expect to pay for the trip? These were questions the Warren Commission never bothered to ask.

Did the Commission excoriate the State Department for its lax procedures? No. It said: "Investigation of Oswald's complete dealings with the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveals no irregularity suggesting any illegal actions or impropriety on the part of government officials. . . . The operation of the "lookout card" system in the Department of State was obviously deficient, but since these deficiencies did not affect Oswald or reflect

*in an exchange of telegrams between Rusk and Zheleznyakov  
Norman, our Ambassador in Moscow. Photostats  
of the telegrams are  
on page 113 of  
vol. XXVI*

any favoritism or impropriety, the Commission considers them beyond the scope of its inquiry."

In other words what the Commission is telling us <sup>us</sup> that Oswald didn't require conspiratorial help in the State Department to get his fast service, since security in the State Department is now so <sup>incredibly</sup> lax and ~~slowly~~, or perhaps non-existent, that an army of Soviet agents could enter and leave this country without being detected. And this is <sup>not as far-fetched as it sounds.</sup> ~~is~~ We know that the Security section of the State Department has been completely dismantled as a result of policy decisions from the top--from Dean Rusk appointed by Pres. Kennedy himself.

It should interest <sup>the reader</sup> ~~the reader~~ to know that it was Dean Rusk who personally approved the State Department loan to Lee Harvey Oswald. Then someone in the State Department informed a Miss Sootin in the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. of the exact time of Oswald's arrival by ship in Hoboken, so that Miss Sootin was able to alert Mr. Spas T. Raikin of the Traveler's Aid Society, who actually went down to the ship to meet Oswald, his wife and child. I quote from Mr. Raikin's own report (Exhibit 2655, vol. XXVI, page 7):

I rushed him out immediately, placed him in the Company bus to PABT, where Mrs. Norman had arranged for Mr. F'Pierre to meet client and take him to Mr. Isaacs' office of DW (Special Services), for further assistance with transportation fares.

2:00 p.m. -- Mr. F'Pierre went to PABT to meet family and take in taxi to DW--Special Services--42 Franklin Street. I 'phoned Mr. Isaacs to alert him to situation. Mr. Isaacs all alone in office, doubted he could get them off today. He will initiate and advise re overnight housing.

Mr. F'Pierre met at PABT and took in taxi to DW-Special Services. DW has arranged to ship baggage via Perm. Hopes to place them enroute via



Plane on 6/14/62. They will go to hotel for night. Gave this information to DHEW by 'phone (Miss Gustafson).

*This writer*  
~~I~~ always used to wonder what kind of travelers the travelers aid society aided. Now <sup>he</sup> ~~I~~ know. Isn't it strange, though, how this ~~small~~ <sup>small</sup> army of social workers from three different governmental and semi-governmental agencies were alerted to care for the baggage and transporation of one defector <sup>returned from</sup> to the Soviet Union. Somebody up there liked Lee Harvey Oswald and was spending ~~the taxpayer's~~ <sup>the taxpayer's</sup> money to expedite his re-entry to the United States. But no one in the State Department bothered to prepare ~~make out~~ a lookout card for <sup>him</sup> ~~this character~~.

The Warren Commission, of course, didn't think that the State Department should be more careful of Communists. However, with the FBI, the Commission <sup>quite</sup> took a different view. The Report states:

The Commission believes, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination. . . . there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald . . . . All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI, possessed of this information to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President. This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but is stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our Presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities.

It's true. The FBI is not as effective as it could be in uncovering Communist <sup>agents</sup> ~~agents~~ in this country. But why is this so? Is it the fault of J. Edgar



Hoover or his agents? No, it was the fault of Robert Kennedy's policies as head of the Justice Dept., <sup>Mr. Kennedy</sup> who had de-emphasized the FBI's anti-Communist activities and emphasized the FBI's work <sup>in the area</sup> on behalf of so-called "civil rights" violations.

<sup>U.S.</sup> Let me quote a UPI dispatch of March 7, 1962 (~~American Opinion, Oct. 1962~~):

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said the United States Communist Party is a "windmill" virtually powerless to hurt the Government.

He criticized "hysteria" about the party's activities.

It is interesting, <sup>with not</sup> isn't it, that Robert Kennedy, the ~~murdered President's~~ <sup>brother</sup> and Attorney General of the United States virtually took no part in the investigation of <sup>his own brother's</sup> ~~his own brother's~~ the assassination and practically abdicated his duties the moment Johnson took over the Presidency.

~~But~~, <sup>However</sup> after the fact of the assassination, the FBI tried to do a good job in questioning the various witnesses, including Marina Oswald. What was the Warren Commission's attitude toward this conscientious pursuit of the truth? Here is an interesting excerpt from Marina Oswald's testimony before the Commission which <sup>the reader</sup> will give you a good idea of the Commission's attitude: (from pages 78-80, vol. 1)

Mr. Rankin: After the assassination, did the police and FBI and the Secret Service ask you many questions?

<sup>(Answer)</sup> Marina: In the police station there was a routine questioning, as always happens. And then after I was with the agents of the Secret Service and the FBI, they asked me many questions, of course--many questions. Sometimes the FBI agents asked me questions which had no bearing or relationship, and if I didn't want to answer they told me that if I wanted to live in this country, I would have to help in this matter, even though they were often irrelevant. That is the FBI.

Mr. Rankin: Do you know who said that to you?

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
Marina: Mr. Heitman and Bogoslav, who was an interpreter for the FBI.

Mr. Rankin: You understand that you do not have to tell this Commission in order to stay in this country, don't you, now?

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
Marina: Yes.

Mr. Rankin: You are not under any compulsion to tell the Commission here in order to stay in the country.

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
Marina: I understand that.

Mr. Rankin: And you have come here because you want to tell us what you could about this matter, is that right?

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
Marina: This is my voluntary wish, and no one forced me to do this.

In other words, the Commission shared Marina Oswald's indignation concerning the conscientious efforts of the FBI to extract the truth <sup>from</sup> ~~out~~ of her.

<sup>The reader idea</sup>  
~~Just~~ To give you an ~~example~~ <sup>A</sup> of how far back the Commission bent over to be nice to Marina Oswald, niece of a KGB colonel, <sup>we</sup> ~~I~~ quote a short but most <sup>interesting</sup> revealing exchange between Chief Justice Earl Warren and Marina Oswald:

Chief Justice Warren: Mr. Thorne, we can understand Mrs. Oswald's desire to live a perfectly normal life with her children. Whatever has been done, as you recognize, has been done for her protection, and for her help during these terrible days that she has been through.

But she may feel from this moment on that she is under no protection, except what she might ask for. And so you are perfectly free, Mrs. Oswald, to live your normal life without any interference from anyone. And should anyone interfere with you, I hope you would call it to the attention of the

Commission. . . .

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
Marina: I am very grateful to all of you. I didn't think among Americans I would find so many friends.

Chief Justice Warren: You have friends here.

*A peculiar thing for the head of the Warren Commission to say to the wife of the assassin.*  
~~Will bet she did. She had to have friends there.~~ After all, this was the

same ~~woman~~ woman who knew that Oswald had shot at General Walker, who knew he had gone to Mexico on a secret mission, who knew that he was living in Dallas under a false name, yet who never bothered to inform the FBI about these things. Perhaps she was just a loyal wife. But if this were so, then why was she so indignant over the FBI's efforts to question her after Oswald was dead and buried?

VI

Another instance of the Commission's peculiar bent of mind concerns Oswald's trip to Mexico City from September 26, 1963 until October 3, 1963 (a period of approximately a week) a month and a half before the assassination. Oswald, we are told, visited the Soviet and Cuban embassies, ostensibly to obtain visas to those countries. Whether he actually intended to travel to Cuba and the Soviet Union, we have no way of knowing. Certainly he didn't have the money for such trips, nor the prospects of earning such money, a point the Warren Commission never bothered to go into.

*Actually*

<sup>Oswald</sup>  
~~Now~~ there was no reason for him to have traveled to Mexico City to obtain a Soviet visa. He had made no secret of his plans to travel to the USSR on his passport application, and he could have easily gotten his Soviet visa in the United States. As for what he did in the Cuban embassy, the Commission's main source of information is a woman by the name of Senora Silvia Tirado de Duran, a Mexican national employed in the visa section of the Cuban embassy. The Report describes her as follows:  
(p. 281) "Although Senora Duran denies being a member of the Communist Party or

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otherwise connected with it, both Durans have been active in far left political affairs in Mexico, believe in Marxist ideology, and sympathize with the government of Fidel Castro, and Senor Duran has written articles for El Dia, a pro-Communist newspaper in Mexico City."

In other words, the Commission's chief source of information about Oswald's doings at the Cuban embassy was a Communist source. Now Senora Duran, who worked in the visa section of the Cuban embassy, was in a position to know the identities of everyone traveling to Cuba through Mexico. This is a position no Communist government would allow anyone but a trusted Soviet agent to hold. Yet, the Report has the gall to state: "The Commission has reliable evidence from a confidential source that Senora Duran as well as other personnel at the Cuban embassy were genuinely upset upon receiving news of President Kennedy's death."

What the Report fails to tell the reader is that Senora Duran and the others at the Cuban Embassy were upset because they thought that Kennedy had been shot by a right-wing extremist. <sup>The reader may</sup> As you recall, even Gus Hall and Nikita Khrushchev <sup>after</sup> were "upset". They were even more upset when Oswald got caught, for obvious reasons.

As for Senora Duran's reliability, the Commission states: "By far the most important confirmation of Senora Duran's testimony, however, has been supplied by confidential sources of extremely high reliability available to the United States in Mexico. . . . The identities of these sources cannot be disclosed without destroying their future usefulness to the United States." So that's that. In other words, we really don't know what Oswald was doing in Mexico City. But it takes little imagination to assume that Oswald went to Mexico City, specifically to receive his orders for the assassination. For, every move Oswald made after that seems to have been made in preparation for the great moment.

It is not possible that his trip to the Cuban Embassy was merely a diversion tactic and that his real business in Mexico City was at the Soviet Embassy where he conferred with his superiors in the USSR. This is significant.



But is it not possible that his visit to the Cuban Embassy was merely a diversionary tactic to throw American intelligence off the scent, and that his real business in Mexico City was at the Soviet Embassy where he conferred with his superiors? It is significant that Oswald reported his Mexico City visit in a letter postmarked November 2, 1963, to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The complete text of that curious letter, ~~xxxxxx follows~~ a photostat of which appears on page 33, volume XVI, reads ~~xxxx~~ as follows:

Dear Sirs;

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States. (see p. 674, vol. XXV)

~~(Actually, Oswald had used his real name~~

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of corse the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interest-d in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Hosty warned me that if I ~~ga~~ engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.



This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I.

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance ~~ix~~ visa's as soon as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a daughter, ~~SUDREY~~ MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,

L. H. Oswald

Is it not curious that Oswald would tell the Soviet Embassy that he had traveled to Mexico City under a false name? The name as it appears on the tourist card is Lee, Harvey Oswald, giving the impression that Lee was his last name. But why tell this to the Soviet authorities, unless a kind of intimacy existed between Oswald and the recipient on the letter. Why, indeed, the letter at all, if not merely to serve as an alibi for the trip. <sup>Did he visit the Cuban embassy because</sup> ~~Had~~ he actually intended to go to Cuba? He hardly had the money for such a trip. And what would he have done in Cuba once he got there? The Mexico City trip only makes sense when considered in the light of events which followed. It certainly is not beyond the realm of possibility to suppose that Oswald went to Mexico City to get orders or instructions for what was to be the most important act of his ~~ix~~ life.

When reading through the Warren Report one is somewhat amazed at the rather arbitrary fashion in which the Commission dismissed the testimony of some witnesses.

~~Another instance of the Commission's bias can be found in its conclusions concerning the stories of certain witnesses.~~ For example, several witnesses testified that they had observed Oswald practice target shooting at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas at various times from September through November of 1963. Although it is certainly common that witnesses can be mistaken, the witnesses in this case seemed to be quite convincing. Yet, because the Commission decided that Oswald couldn't drive a car, they have concluded that all of the witnesses were mistaken. Now, usually when there is a case of mistaken identity involved, the real person eventually turns up and the problem is solved. In the case of the rifle range no one has shown up to identify himself as the person mistaken for Oswald.

This is also true of the instance of the automobile demonstration. An automobile salesman in Dallas testified before the Commission that he had attended a prospective customer who he believes was Lee Harvey Oswald on November 9, 1963, only 13 days before the assassination. He said that Oswald had taken a demonstration ride in a red Comet over the route followed by the motorcade in which President Kennedy later rode. The salesman spent a half hour in the car with Oswald, which Oswald was driving, and he wrote down Oswald's name on the back of a business card. ~~the Commission insisted that D. couldn't drive a car and because~~ Yet, because the salesman had destroyed the card on which the name was written because he figured Oswald would be no longer needing a car, the Commission decided that the salesman had attended someone else. As yet, that someone else has not shown up to straighten out matters. **INSERT**

The Commission also showed a marked tolerance for bad memories. For example, Jack Ruby couldn't remember being in Honolulu, Hawaii, in the summer of 1961 although he was seen by a reliable witness. Earl Ruby, Jack's brother, couldn't remember

As for Oswald not being able to drive, Ruth Paine wrote the following in a letter dated Aug. 24, 1963: "Lee told me that he learned a little from his uncle how to drive a car."

As for Oswald not being able to drive, Ruth Paine, testified (p. 503, vol. II) that when she brought Marina to New Orleans in May, 1963, "He (Oswald) said to me by way of almost pride that he had been allowed by his uncle to drive his uncle's car." In addition, on October 13, about ten days after Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico City, Ruth Paine gave him a driving lesson. She testified (p. 505, vol. II): "He got in and started the car so that I know he was able to do that and wanted to drive on the street ~~xxxx~~ to the parking lot. . . . He did drive a portion of the way, he drove in fact, it is about three blocks, to the parking lot." Then, on November 9, 1963, the same day that the auto salesman says he attended Oswald as a prospective customer, Mrs. Paine took Oswald to the Texas Drivers' License Examining Station. The station, however, was closed. ~~xxxxOswaldxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ However, it is obvious that if Oswald was ready to take a driver's test to qualify for a driver's license, he must have been able to drive by then. Did Oswald then go to the auto showroom? It seemed like a logical thing for someone about to take a driver's test to do.

sending a telegram to Havana, Cuba, in April 1962, although it was changed to his phone bill. And George Senator, Jack Ruby's enigmatic roommate, couldn't remember where he was or what he did from 12 noon to 7 p.m. on Saturday, November 23, 1963, the day after the assassination and the day before Ruby shot Oswald. All very peculiar, suggesting quite strongly that a few people weren't telling all. Of course, the Commission couldn't have put them on the rack, but it could have reported that while <sup>the Commission</sup> it had uncovered no evidence of a plot, witnesses were clearly <sup>withholding</sup> evidence which might indeed have proven that there had been a conspiracy.

Start  
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part 2

<sup>The</sup> <sup>Investigation</sup> <sup>into</sup>  
Another area in which the Commission was sorely deficient was in its investigation of Oswald's life in Russia. For example, the Report makes little to do about the fact that Oswald was on the MVD payroll, receiving a salary equivalent to the salary of the director of the factory, and living in an apartment reserved for very specially privileged persons. Certainly, the Soviets weren't doing all of this for Oswald because of his good looks. The Commission accepted without question, however, the story given by Oswald that

## VII

At this point we might consider the central question of the book, the question Ian Fleming might have asked: was Lee Harvey Oswald an agent of Smersh, the Soviet assassination organization? To answer this question one would have to examine Oswald's life in Russia quite closely, with the obvious ~~know~~ understanding that the Russians would try to conceal the truth. The Warren Commission sent no special investigator to the city of Minsk, where Oswald had lived during most of his stay in the Soviet Union. They had no access to the KGB's dossier on Oswald, and they could not ~~subpoena~~ subpoena Soviet officials to testify.

Despite this, there is a great deal of information available about Oswald's stay in Russia, much of it from Oswald himself in the form of a diary and much of it from Marina. One does not have to be a professional sleuth, or an agent of the CIA to evaluate a good deal of the information. But one must have the elementary knowledge of how undercover activity is conducted, namely that it is undercover and that agents involved ~~with~~ have been thoroughly trained in the arts of concealment and will take great pains to see that their activities remain secret. Therefore, in reading Oswald's diary, or letters, or book manuscript, one must always consider that he may be concealing <sup>the most important</sup> ~~a great deal of~~ information. We know that he used aliases and false identities, that he was capable of making false documents, and that he lied to the Dallas police while in custody. Obviously he was concealing something.

The Warren Commission took all of the information <sup>as it was</sup> at face value, never really attempting to find out what it was Oswald was concealing. Nor have the liberal writers done much better. They seem to be far more anxious to find an Oswald connection with the FBI or the Dallas police than the Soviet Secret Police. William Manchester,



whose book created a sensation not because of its contents but because of a legal ~~hassle~~ <sup>hassles</sup> went so far as to dismiss Oswald's entire life in Russia in four words.

He wrote:

After three years in the Marine Corps, he sailed to Russia in 1959 to escape his disappointment in his own country. Thwarted in the U.S.S.R., he returned to the United States in 1962 and then passed through one cycle of frustration after another. He tried to run to Havana, but in Mexico City, the Cubans wouldn't even grant him a visa. The sickening truth was emerging: No one wanted him, no one had ever wanted him. Lee Harvey Oswald had become the most rejected man of his time.

Did you notice the four words? "Thwarted in the U.S.S.R. . . ." That's all Manchester has to tell us about Oswald's life in the Soviet Union. And even that much is false. Oswald was not "thwarted" in the Soviet Union. Far from it. Nor was he attracted to the Mecca of Communism because he wanted "to escape his disappointment in his country." What disappointment? If Oswald had merely been "disappointed" in his country, why didn't he go to Canada, France, or any other country which suited his taste? The truth is that Oswald was not rarely disappointed in his country. He hated it with a passion peculiar to his own psychology. But his hatred of America and everything it represented only tells half the story. The other half was his attraction to the Soviet Union as his ideal, and that tells us more about Oswald's psychology than anything else. It is also known that Oswald showed homicidal tendencies as a youth. For example, when Oswald, a chronic truant, was interviewed at the age of thirteen by a social worker in New York,

the social worker's report stated:

He (Oswald) agreed to answer questions if he wanted to, rejecting those which upset him and acknowledged fantasies about being powerful, and sometimes hurting or killing people, but refused to elaborate on this. . . . He also acknowledged dreaming but refused to talk about the dreams other than to admit that they sometimes contained violence, but he insisted that they were pleasant.

In the two reports written by the social worker, there is not the slightest indication that at the age of thirteen, when his personality was already well formed, Oswald felt any "disappointment" in his country. The social worker wrote: "The root of his difficulties which produced warning signals before he ever came here, seems to lie in his relationship with his mother."

Dr. Renatus Harlows, the psychiatrist who interviewed Oswald at that time, told the Warren Commission that he had found that the 13-and-a-half-year-old Oswald "had a potential for explosive, aggressive, assaultive acting out." But the psychiatrist found nothing in Oswald's environment to account for his personality disorder. He testified:

This was not the personality disturbance which was the result of the situation of changes or conditioning; this was more deeper going. A personality pattern disturbance is a disturbance which has been existing since early childhood and has continued to exist through the individual's life. It is not the result of recent conditioning.

In other words, the psychological malformation which would lead Oswald to Communism and his defection to the Soviet Union was already there by the time he was thirteen, and it had nothing whatever to do with his "disappointment" in his country. The Warren Report tells us that Oswald first became interested in

Marxism at the age of 15 when he and his mother left New York and returned to New Orleans. The Report states:

Sometime during this period . . . Oswald started to read Communist literature, which he obtained from the public library. One of his fellow employees, Palmer McBride, stated that Oswald said he would like to kill President Eisenhower because he was exploiting the working class. Oswald praised Khrushchev and suggested that he and McBride join the Communist Party "to take advantage of their social functions."

In other words, Oswald found in Marxism the philosophical justification for murder he was looking for. It was the answer to his prayers. Communism provided the kind of society in which a murderer had an exalted and special status. And so, why shouldn't Oswald have been attracted to the Soviet Union where trained assassins are actually awarded medals of honor by the State for successfully carrying out their assignments. (See the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's report entitled Murder International, Inc. Murder and Kidnaping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy.)

Oswald was already a confirmed Marxist when he joined the Marines in October, 1956, at the age of 17. As a Marine he not only earned a good record as a "sharpshooter," but also began studying Russian. It was at least a year before his separation from the service that Oswald began planning his defection to the Soviet Union. He seemed to map out every detail of his trip with care, for he applied for his passport several days before his release from active duty in California on September 11, 1959. Nine days later he sailed for Europe from New Orleans aboard

the freighter Marion Lykes, ostensibly to attend a college in Switzerland. On October 8 he disembarked at Le Havre and made his way to London on the same day. The next day he boarded a plane for Helsinki, Finland. There he applied for a visa to the Soviet Union, and by October 16, he was in Moscow, the center of all his dreams.

No sooner did Oswald arrive in Moscow than he informed his Intourist guide that he wanted to become a citizen of the Soviet Union. Three days later he was interviewed by a representative of the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police. On October 21, however, Oswald was notified that his six-day visa had expired and that he had to leave Moscow. The Warren Report states that "Oswald responded to the unfavorable decision by cutting himself above his left wrist, in an apparent suicide attempt."

Apparently, the KGB was impressed by Oswald's desperate gesture. He was removed to a hospital where he was examined by a psychiatrist. We presume that Oswald was much more cooperative with the Russians than he was with his New York social workers, for from then on, the KGB seemed to take a serious interest in the young American. On October 31, Oswald, impatient to betray his country, went to the American Embassy in Moscow where he informed Richard E. Snyder, the senior consular official, that he was renouncing his American citizenship. He told Snyder that he had already offered to tell a Soviet official everything he had learned as a radar operator in the Marines. The renunciation of citizenship, however, was never legally completed. During the next few days Oswald changed his mind -- probably at the instruction of the KGB, which could already foresee a future use of Oswald in his native country -- and he never returned to the Embassy to complete the formalities of renunciation.

It wasn't until January 4, 1960, however, that Oswald was issued his special Soviet Identity Document for Stateless Persons. The KGB had finally decided what to do with Oswald. Their psychiatrists had no doubt probed more deeply into his

homicidal tendencies and decided that such talents could best be put to use in one special branch of Communist endeavor. So they sent him to Minsk, an industrial city some 450 miles southwest of Moscow. According to the Warren Report, "Oswald's life in Minsk is the portion of his life concerning which the least is known." This is significant but not surprising since one Soviet defector has testified that Minsk is the center of some very special "educational" facilities. The New York Journal American of March 4, 1964, told the story:

Even agents for the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy reportedly would now like to talk to Col. Goleniewski. This is because the defector has been able to supply an interesting bit of information to a Congressional aide -- namely, the fact that there is a GRU assassin school in Minsk.

The GRU is considered a key agency in the operation of worldwide Soviet espionage.

After President Kennedy's assassination, the Congressional aide established his third contact with Col. Goleniewski, to ask him this pointed question.

"Did the KGB operate a school for assassins -- better known as Dent. 13 -- in Minsk?"

This is the city where Lee Oswald spent most of his time in Russia, the city where he met and married Marina, now his widow.

The Colonel replied that although the KGB did not maintain a school for assassins there, the GRU, the military espionage arm, did have such an institution in Minsk.

In Minsk, Oswald led a very privileged life. He was officially assigned to a "factory" where he earned 900 rubles a month, which was supplemented by a special



monthly subsidy of 700 rubles from the "Red Cross." As Oswald wrote in a document to be found on page 121 of volume XVI: "It came technically through the Red Cross as financial help to a political immigrant but it was arranged by the MVD." The Warren Report states on page 242 of the Bantam edition that "Oswald often inaccurately referred to the 'secret police' as the MVD." In other words, Oswald had admitted that he was receiving a subsidy from the "secret police" under the cover of the "Red Cross." And so, Oswald, who had been nothing but a messenger before he joined the Marines, was now earning a salary, according to the Warren Report, ~~equal to that of the director of the factory.~~ "equal to that of the director of the factory." The Report then adds:

Undoubtedly more ~~known~~ noteworthy to most Russians than his extra income was the attractive apartment which Oswald was given in March 1960. It was a small flat with a balcony overlooking the river, for which he paid only 60 rubles a month. Oswald described it in his diary as "a Russian dream." Had Oswald been a Russian worker, he would probably have had to wait for several years for a comparable apartment, and would have been given one even then only if he had a family.

So much for how "thwarted" Oswald was in the Soviet Union. Although Oswald tells us in his writings that he was a "metal worker" in the "experimental shop" of a radio and television factory, he never describes exactly what his job consisted of. Is it not possible, in fact probable, that the "metal worker" designation was merely a cover for the much more serious training Oswald was receiving in Minsk?

In February, 1961, Oswald began his correspondence with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in preparation for his eventual return to the United States. He was most concerned about the U.S. Government dropping any legal proceedings against him for having given the Russians radar information. The Embassy finally wrote back to Oswald

on March 24, after it had conferred with Washington, that his passport would be returned to him upon his appearance at the Embassy in Moscow.

Meanwhile, on March 17, Oswald had met Marina Prusakova, the niece of a KGB colonel, "at a dance." On April 20, she accepted his proposal, and ten days later they were married. A very short courtship indeed between an American defector making plans to return to the United States and the niece of a colonel in the Soviet Secret Police. That it had the sanction and approval of the Soviet authorities is quite obvious. Oswald records in his diary that a dinner reception for twenty was held for the newlyweds in the home of Marina's aunt and uncle.

On Saturday, July 8, 1961, Oswald showed up at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The offices were closed but he conferred by phone with Snyder, whom he had informed of his marriage. Oswald then phoned Marina in Minsk, and she arrived in Moscow the next day. On Monday Oswald went back to the Embassy and Snyder returned his passport. On Tuesday Marina was brought in to initiate proceedings for her admission to the United States. Three days later, they returned to Minsk. It is interesting to note with what ease both Marina and Oswald were able to go from Minsk to Moscow for the purpose of visiting the U.S. Embassy. Obviously, the Soviet authorities put no obstacles in their way.

It required ten months of additional legal and financial preparations with the American and Soviet authorities before the Oswalds were ready to leave Russia on June 1, 1962. In the meantime, Marina had given birth to a baby girl on February 15. But on June 13, 1962, the three Oswalds finally arrived in the United States of America aboard the Dutch liner, Maasdam.

It would be very difficult to conclude from all of this that Oswald had been "thwarted" in the U.S.S.R. as Manchester contends. If anything, Oswald had been made one of the family, and had Marina, niece of a KGB colonel, to prove it.

Mr. Manchester then goes on to tell us about Oswald's cycles of frustration on his return to the U.S. We would have to disagree with him again. While it is true that Oswald did not live like a movie star in Dallas, there is no indication in any of the testimony that Oswald had any more difficulties or frustrations than ~~any~~ any other person with his earning capacity. In fact, he seemed to want for nothing and had all kinds of ~~friends~~ people, including personal friends of Jacqueline Kennedy's mother, taking care of him and Marina. As for his trying ~~to~~ "to run to Havana," there is no indication whatever that his trip to Mexico City in September 1963 was seriously motivated by a desire "to run to Havana." His budget would not have allowed it, and he had every intention of returning to Dallas where Marina was about to give birth to their second child. His visit to the Cuban Embassy was probably a diversionary tactic to draw attention away from his more important visit to the Soviet Embassy where he conferred with KGB officers. For all we know, Marina's uncle might have been there on a visit.

## SMERSH

It was with the publication of his first James Bond novel in 1953, Casino Royale, that Ian Fleming brought Smersh, the Soviet murder organization, to the attention of the reading public. Smersh is a conjunction of two Russian words: "Smyert Shpionam," meaning roughly: "Death to spies." The apparatus, which is a branch of the Soviet Secret Police, was created specifically for the purpose of carrying out kidnappings and murders on orders from the Kremlin hierarchy. Its members are especially trained in the art of assassination.

Many kidnappings, murders, and mysterious "natural deaths" and "suicides" have been attributed to Smersh. The murder of Leon Trotsky <sup>in Mexico</sup> by a Soviet agent was one of the more famous Smersh jobs. Fleming pitted his hero against Smersh in eight novels. His last novel in which Smersh played the antagonist was Thunderball, published in 1961. However, James Bond did not become the well-known hero ~~xx~~ he is today until 1960, after Fleming had published seven novels, and only after John F. Kennedy had given James Bond some fortuitous publicity.

Despite the fact that the reading public was becoming more aware of Smersh, that organization continued to carry out its nefarious missions. <sup>OT</sup> They did not seem to be overly concerned with the exposure being given ~~them~~ <sup>it</sup> through Fleming's novels. For example, on October 12, 1957, Dr. Lev Rebet, a Ukrainian emigre leader, was murdered by a Smersh agent in Munich, Germany, and two years later, Stephan Bandera, a Ukrainian Nationalist leader, was murdered in Munich by <sup>the same</sup> ~~a~~ Smersh agent. On September 1, 1961, the Smersh agent who had committed the murders, Bogdan Stashinsky, defected to the West and confessed to the crimes. It was Stashinsky's trial in West Germany which brought out the many real details of how Smersh operated.

Stashinsky, actually, had not been the first member of Smersh to defect. On February 18, 1954, Soviet Intelligence Capt. Nikolai Khokhlov defected in Frankfurt, Germany. Khokhlov had actually been out in charge of an elaborate assassination

plot against Georgi Okolovich, director of anti-Communist underground operations within the Soviet Union.

All of these actions ~~xx~~ were perpetrated on orders from the Soviet leadership.

From these defections we learn a great deal about how the Soviet Secret Police operates, how agents are trained, how they carry out their missions, the support they receive from other agents in the network. For example, it was during 1953 and 1954 that the Soviet State Security prepared <sup>the</sup> ~~an~~ elaborate plan to assassinate Okolovich, using two German agents commanded by Nikolay Khokhlov, one of its officers. Elaborate secret weapons firing poison bullets were prepared especially for this operation in the laboratories of Soviet State Security. An extensive support network extending from the U.S.S.R. into Austria, Switzerland, and West Germany was used to mount this operation. The assassination attempt failed when Nikolay Khokhlov, for personal reasons, refused to carry out his mission and defected to the West.

The questions we have to ask are whether Oswald was recruited into Smersh and whether Smersh would have planned the <sup>murder</sup> ~~assassination~~ of the President of the United States. It is not too difficult to imagine that Oswald was recruited into the KGB and underwent training as an agent during his two and a half years in Minsk. His attempted suicide <sup>in Moscow</sup> had brought him to the attention of the KGB. Their psychiatrists examined him. He was then sent to Minsk where he lived the life of the highly privileged, receiving a subsidy from the Secret Police. He worked in a factory as a "metalworker," yet nowhere do we find any description of what ~~xx~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~Oswald~~ did as a metalworker. We do know that he married the niece of a colonel in the Soviet Secret Police. The Soviet authorities put no obstacles in the way of <sup>Oswald's</sup> ~~his~~ return to the United States and permitted him to ~~take~~ <sup>take</sup> his Soviet wife with him. It would seem ~~that~~ from these facts alone that Oswald was an agent of the KGB and that he was acting under the KGB's orders.



Would the Soviet Secret Police then have devised a ~~plot~~ plot to kill President John F. Kennedy? The Warren Commission did not even consider the ~~any~~ possibility of such a plot ~~existing~~. The only discussion coming close to this question which we have been able to find in a government document is ~~the~~ in the report issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, dated March 26, 1965, entitled "Murder International, Inc. Murder and Kidnaping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy." The report is basically a review of the activities of Smersh over the years. The key witness who testified before the subcommittee was Petr S. Deriabin, a former officer of Smersh who had defected in 1954. Deriabin states: "Yes, I was an officer of the NKVD. To put it correctly, I started to work for military counter-intelligence, at that time as SMERSH, and it was part of the NKVD. For the record, the NKVD was divided, and state security functions were taken over by the NKGB. In 1946, the NKGB then became known as the MGB. After Stalin's death, it again was combined and for a short time was known as the MVD. Since 1954, when the MVD again~~x~~ was divided, state security functions have been the responsibility of the organization known as the KGB."

*The testimony in*  
Here are some significant excerpts from that Report:

Mr. Sourwine: What steps are taken or required to be taken in preparations for a kidnaping by this apparatus?

Mr. Deriabin: Well, it needs quite a bit of preparation for this kind of operation. And they select the agent or person who will do the job, and select the persons or agents who will help him. Then there has to be documentation for such agents. And then they have to develop the special weapon or special poison that should be given this agent who will do the job. And later on, they find support in the country where the assassination or kidnaping is to ~~take~~ take place. In West Germany, say, there should be some support in that country among the Soviet agents. And it takes careful preparations. Sometimes, it takes a

a year or more to prepare a kidnaping or an assassination, because Soviet State Security and the Soviet Government do not want to let the world know that this job was done by the Soviet Government. And the job should be done as cleanly as possible, without outside knowledge.

This, yet, does not tell us whether or not Smersh would have organized the assassination of President Kennedy. It does give us the decided impression that the Soviet murder apparatus was capable of carrying out such a deed, but it does not provide a motive in the case of President Kennedy. Why would the Soviet Government want to murder the American President? This is the most crucial question of all. But, believe it or not, the Senate report does evoke a possible motive. It is apparent in the following testimony:

Mr. Sourwine. Now, is it also true that this Soviet apparatus sometimes will order the assassination of an individual who may not be working actively against the Soviet Union simply because his removal from the political scene will change a situation to the benefit of the Soviet Union?

Mr. Deriabin. That is correct.

Mr. Sourwine. And these are perhaps the hardest kind of assassinations to pin on the Soviet Union?

Mr. Deriabin. Yes.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you have anything that you would like to add ~~xxxx~~ at this point to clarify the picture ~~xxx~~ which you already have given us?

Mr. Deriabin. With respect to the dossiers and files of Soviet State Security and the people selected as possible targets for assassination, I know that

while I was working in the Austro-German section we had files on all high officials of the East German and Austrian Governments. And when the political situation in a country changes, or when some high official in the East German Government dies, state security is the first to make suggestions to the Soviet Government as to what person should be chosen to succeed such an official and as to who should be removed from the political scene in that country.

Mr. Sourwine. You are talking now about still another case, or at least a specialization of the last question I asked you--where a man is assassinated only to get him out of the way so as to bring into power someone who is favorable to the Communists?

Mr. Deriabin. That is correct.

And another point--in the case of Western countries, say West European countries or the United States, in an election year or when there are changes in the political situation in the country, it also is Soviet intelligence and state security who suggest to the Soviet Government and the Soviet Communist Party the kinds of steps to be taken to remove some high political officials from the scene or to destroy or blackmail them or the kinds of action to be taken to keep them from power or active political life.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you telling us that the Soviet Union takes an active part in this way in elections in the United States?

Mr. Deriabin. Oh, yes.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you know of any instances in which this has been done?

Mr. Deriabin. No, I cannot say now; I cannot give examples. But according to my experience in the state security, before an election in any country

in the world, state security reports to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and to the Soviet Government on the President, Vice President, persons running for Congress and other officials, as to their thinking on what way a country will go; and state security suggests steps to be taken to stop certain persons using either blackmail or other means.

Mr. Sourwine. To be sure I understand you--are you telling us that while you do not know of a particular instance in which this has happened in the United States, you know from your own experience that it is the routine followed in every country; you know of some instances where it has been done in other countries; and you are sure therefore that it has been in the United States?

Mr. Deriabin. It is a routine thing. I can give you examples only. During the last election of the United States President all Soviet newspapers, magazines, and so on published thousands of articles against Goldwater's party, calling him a beast and other things.

Mr. Sourwine. Of course that wasn't a threat to his life; what they print in the Soviet Union is not such a danger.

Mr. Deriabin. It was part of the Soviet propaganda against the candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. Sourwine. The Soviet rulers are too smart to think that, what they print in Russian papers is going to affect the elections in the United States, aren't they?

Mr. Deriabin. It would not necessarily, I would say, play a major role; but in some way it does influence the different political parties and various political circles.

Mr. Sourwine. The chief virtue, from the Soviet ~~xxx~~ standpoint, of printing this, as far as accomplishing anything in this country is concerned, is simply setting the line to be followed by members of the Communist Party here, is that right?

Mr. Deriabin. That is correct.

Mr. Sourwind. You didn't mean to imply when you said what you did about Senator Goldwater that the Soviet Union thought or had any reason to think that President Johnson would be pro-Soviet if he were elected, do you?

Mr. Deribbin. No, they ~~x~~ didn't.

Mr. Sourwine. They know better, don't they?

Mr. Deriabin. They know better.

Is it possible that the Soviet leaders wanted in some way to alter the political course of events in the United States through the assassination of the President? Which way did they wish events to go? The reader no doubt remembers how Kennedy's popularity had undergone a steady decline during his last year. <sup>Public</sup> The disillusionment over his weak Cuban policy was widespread, and his administration was being more and more criticized. And as Kennedy's popularity was declining, Goldwater's popularity was rising. There was a growing feeling that in a contest between Kennedy and Goldwater, the latter stood an excellent chance of winning.

But what happened? Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, and the immediate reaction was to blame it on the right wing. Had Oswald not been caught--and it was only by a miracle that he was--chances are that the right wing would have been crushed by an overwhelming national reaction, and Goldwater would have never gotten the Republican nomination. It would have been won by the ~~xxx~~ man who wanted it most, Nelson Rockefeller, and the press which had crucified Goldwater would have turned its guns on Lyndon Baines Johnson.



However, one fateful, incredible event prevented all of this from coming about. Lee Harvey Oswald was caught about an hour after he had left the scene of the crime, and his background as a Soviet defector was made public. While the press campaign against the right wing came to an immediate halt, there was no similar campaign directed toward the left. The public was made to feel that Oswald was some sort of loner. In any case, with Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby two days later, the man who knew more about the plot than anyone else was dead. Had Oswald been deliberately silenced? Considering his background, the lies he told the Dallas police, the many questions which still had to be answered, it is not exceedingly difficult to suppose that Oswald had been silenced. ~~He~~ After all, <sup>he found himself in a position</sup> he was ~~so~~ so desperate that he had even asked to have John J. Abt, the lawyer of America's top Communist leaders, to represent him.

But it is obvious that the key to understanding the assassination as a Communist plot is in realizing what would have happened had Oswald not been caught, for obviously Oswald, if he were a Smersh agent, was not meant to get caught. Had he disappeared would not the country have suspected that he had been done-in or kidnapped by right wingers? After all, his record was so openly Red that nobody would have pinned the blame for the murder on this missing suspect. It would have all been seen as an elaborate right-wing plot in which an innocent left-winger was to have been framed.

The political ~~con~~ consequences, as we have already pointed out, would have been disastrous for the right wing. Is there any doubt about how hostile the left was to a possible right-wing victory in 1964? Is there any doubt that the left was willing to stop at nothing to prevent Goldwater from getting into the White House?

If we take Soviet defector Deriabin's words seriously, then we must at least consider the possibility that the assassination of Kennedy by the Communists was motivated by the <sup>crucial</sup> ~~hysterical~~ need to stop the <sup>anti-Communist</sup> Goldwater movement from sweeping the nation.

So much for motivation. ~~Now~~ What about the plot? Assuming that Oswald was an agent of Smersh, and that Soviet State Security had decided to assassinate the President, how was the plot to be carried out? To <sup>get the</sup> ~~obtain some~~ answers it would doings do well for us to take a look at Oswald's ~~life~~ here after his return from Russia.

# ANALYSIS

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OSWALD'S FRIENDS [- 10<sup>512</sup>/<sub>11</sub> f/c

We have received a number of letters from readers whose curiosity was piqued by a bit of information we conveyed in our Analysis of February 17, 1967. In that analysis, which concerned William Manchester's overpublicized and overrated opus on the assassination, we pointed out that contrary to Manchester's contention that Oswald was a loner, the President's assassin was indeed always involved with or surrounded by people, from the day of his defection to the Soviet Union to the day of the assassination. We wrote:

In fact, he <sup>num.</sup> [Oswald] seemed to want for nothing and had all kinds of people, including personal friends of Jacqueline Kennedy's mother, ~~her~~ taking care of him and Marina.

The readers want to know who are the personal friends of Jacqueline Kennedy's mother who took so great an interest in Lee and Marina Oswald while they lived in Dallas. We shall answer that question in this Analysis.

When Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife and child arrived in New York by ship on Wednesday, June 13, 1962, they departed the very next day for Fort Worth by plane. They had been met at the pier in Hoboken by a <sup>7h</sup> representative of the Travelers' Aid Society who had been alerted by the Health, Education and Welfare Department, which in turn had been alerted by the State Department, to be on the lookout for Oswald and to see that he was assisted when he got off the ship. Most of that first day in New York was spent by Oswald in the offices of the New York City Department of Welfare bickering about how to finance his trip back to Fort Worth.

Oswald's brother, Robert, and his family were on hand the following day to meet the returned defector <sup>and</sup> his Russian wife and child when they arrived at Love Field in Dallas. Robert then drove them ~~all~~ to his home in Fort Worth, where the Oswalds were to stay temporarily until Lee found a job and an apartment.

That first weekend in the United States was spent resting and getting acclimatized. Then, on Monday morning, June 18, 1962, Oswald went to the office of Pauline Virginia Bates, a public stenographer. He told Miss Bates that he had just returned from Russia and had smuggled out a manuscript which he wanted her to type up. According to Miss Bates, the manuscript was highly critical of the Soviet Union.

The following day, Oswald made his first contact with the so-called Russian-speaking community in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. He called Mrs. Cali Clark, the wife of Max E. Clark, a Fort Worth lawyer, and Peter Gregory, a petroleum engineer who taught Russian at the Fort Worth Public Library once a week. He had gotten these names supposedly from someone at the Texas Employment Commission. The Warren Report is somewhat vague about how Oswald got the phone numbers of these people. Nowhere does the Report establish that Oswald visited the Texas Employment Commission on June 18 or 19. He didn't get his first job<sup>1</sup> with the Leslie Welding Company<sup>1</sup> until July 17, about a month later, and on the application for the job, dated July 13, 1962, Oswald lists Peter Gregory, whom he had only known for a few weeks, as a reference.

Why are these details so important? Because if Oswald had been a Soviet agent and given instructions to contact other agents on his arrival in the United States, it would be important to know how these contacts were established. The FBI did a rather poor job in tracking down the persons at the Texas Employment Commission who gave Oswald the names. According to the FBI report, on page 176 of volume XXII, a Mrs. Annie Laurie Smith, a Counselor at the Commission, interviewed Oswald in June 1962. No *more* specific date<sup>than that</sup> is given. The report states:

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Near the close of the last interview, Lee Harvey Oswald mentioned to Mrs. Smith that his wife was from Russia; that she could only speak the Russian language, and he would like to get acquainted with any persons in Fort Worth who might speak the Russian language, and in this way his wife could talk to them and maybe they

could make more friends in Fort Worth. Mrs. Smith advised she is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paul Gregory, and she wrote the name of Mr. Gregory on a piece of paper showing the office number and phone number of Mr. Gregory and she gave this to Lee Harvey Oswald. During part of this conversation, a Mrs. Hall sitting at the next desk to Mrs. Smith, overheard the conversation and mentioned to Mrs. Smith that Mrs. Max Clark, who lives in Fort Worth, is of Russian descent and speaks Russian and also French. Mrs. Smith recalls Mrs. Hall wrote the name and phone number of Mrs. Clark on a slip of paper, handed it to Mrs. Smith, and she, in turn, passed it on to Lee Harvey Oswald. —

Mrs. Smith ~~stated that Lee Harvey~~ advised she was not personally acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. Max Clark, but had heard of them. She states that Mrs. Hall never talked to Oswald and she only furnished the names of Mrs. Clark to Mrs. Smith, and she, in turn, gave it to Oswald.

Mrs. Smith stated that Lee Harvey Oswald did not discuss any politics or anything about the governments of the United States or Russia, and that she only talked to him about his past employment and the type of work he had done prior to going to Russia; also, the work he had done in Russia, and if he had done any work since he had returned from Russia. She states he wanted the names of these individuals so that he and his wife might visit them and Oswald's wife would then be able to talk to these people in Russian since she could not speak any English.

*# Oswald's*

The FBI did not establish the dates of <sup>A</sup>the interviews. Nor are the records of the interviews to be found in the exhibits, which contain photostats of everything but the kitchen sink. Mrs. Smith says that she gave Oswald the information "near the close of the last interview." When did the first interview take place? When did the last interview take place? Oswald didn't apply for his first job until July 13, 1962, to which he had been referred by the Texas Employment Commission. But he had first spoken to Peter Gregory on Tuesday, June 19, a good three and a half weeks before. *His first*

*interview had taken place on Monday, June 18, the last interview Mrs. Smith refers to would have had to take place on Tuesday, June 19, before Oswald could*



Neither Mrs. Smith nor Mrs. Hall were called to testify before the Warren Commission. Nor was even Mrs. Gali Clark, the very first person Oswald contacted in the United States, asked to testify, although she later became quite personally involved in the affairs of the Oswalds. Mr. Clark, who did testify, merely informed the Warren Commission of the following:

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My wife was born in France; her father is Russian and her mother is English and Russian. I know her father was born in Russia but I am not certain whether her mother was born in Russia or England because they alternated back and forth so I really don't know.

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The Commission didn't even bother to ask Mr. Clark when <sup>15</sup> he wife had been born or if she had ever been to Russia. Why would a woman who had been born in France and never been to Russia become a member of the Fort Worth-Ballas Russian-speaking community? When did she come to the United States? How did Mr. Clark meet her? All we know about Mr. Clark is that he was born in Indiana, moved to Texas in 1927, and got a ~~ba~~ law degree from the University of Texas. He also testified that his sister worked at the Texas Employment Commission. But her name is never given, and the Warren Commission never asked her to testify.

As for Mr. Peter Paul Gregory, we are told that he was born in Chita, Siberia, in about 1901, emigrated to Japan in 1921, or so, where he attended the American High School. He came to the United States, via San Francisco, "on or about" August 1, 1923, at the age of 22. From 1923 to 1929 he ~~resided~~ resided in California where he attended the University of California at Berkeley. He became a petroleum engineer and settled in Texas. At the time he met Oswald he was chairman of a group of consulting petroleum engineers. Mr. Gregory did not tell the Commission whether or not he had ever been back to Russia in the forty years since his emigration. But he took an immediate interest in Oswald, the returned defector, the moment Oswald phoned. The Warren Report states:

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On June 19, he <sup>now</sup> [Oswald] had called Peter Gregory, a petroleum engineer who was born in Siberia and taught Russian at the Fort Worth Public Library as a "civic enterprise." He asked if Gregory could give him a letter testifying to his ability to read and speak Russian, so that he could obtain work as an interpreter or translator. Gregory suggested that Oswald come to his office, where Gregory opened a Russian book at random and asked Oswald to read from it. Oswald read well, and Gregory gave him the letter he wanted. Gregory and Oswald had lunch together and discussed Oswald's life in the Soviet Union, but, according to Gregory's testimony, nothing was said about publishing Oswald's manuscript. About a week later, Gregory and his son Paul, a college student, visited the Oswalds at Robert Oswald's home and arranged for Marina to give Paul lessons in Russian during the summer.

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The day following his meeting with Gregory, Oswald returned to Miss Bates, the public stenographer, and told her that he was discontinuing her services. By then, she had become <sup>so</sup> engrossed in the manuscript that she offered to type up the notes without charge. But he turned down her offer and abruptly terminated any further work on the manuscript, telling her that an engineer was interested in the book. Why the sudden change? Had Gregory "advised" Oswald on a different course of action? When Gregory was questioned about the book by the Warren Commission, he denied that any such manuscript <sup>had</sup> been discussed during that first meeting and had only a vague recollection of such a manuscript being shown to him later on.

Whatever the truth may be, Gregory was then instrumental in bringing Oswald and Marina in contact with the other ~~was~~ members of the Russian-speaking community in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. Among them were George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt, a petroleum geologist and his fashion-designer wife, who were friends of Jacqueline Kennedy's mother. In describing to the Warren Commission how he got hold of Oswald's address, George de Mohrenschildt stated:

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My best recollection--I even cannot recall who gave me their address in Fort Worth. I don't recall that. Either George Bouhe or the Clarks, because the Clarks knew them already, Max and Gali Clark, because they were from Fort Worth, you see.

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Earlier in his testimony de Mohrenschildt admitted knowing the Clarks very well. Concerning Gali Clark, he said:

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Russian descent, born in France of the upper society in Russia--she was born Princess Sherbatov. They are families better than Cabots and Lodges here in the States.

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And so, the very first person Oswald contacted on his return to the United States was a Russian Princess who was a close friend of George de Mohrenschildt who was a friend of Jacqueline Kennedy's mother. As for George A. Bouhe, this gentleman had been the personal accountant for a very prominent Dallas geologist by the name of Lewis W. MacNaughton. Bouhe had come to the United States from Russia in 1924, spent thirteen years with the Chase Manhattan Bank <sup>in New York</sup> and then moved to Dallas in 1939 where he became one of the most active members of the Russian-speaking community. He met the Oswalds at a dinner given for Lee and Marina at the home of Peter Gregory on August 25, 1962.

De Mohrenschildt tells us that he first visited the Oswalds at their apartment sometime in early September with a friend by the name of Colonel Lawrence Orlov. Mr. Orlov, who might have been able to give us his impressions of that visit or at least establish the exact date, was not asked to testify before the Warren Commission, although de Mohrenschildt described him as "a very close friend."

After that visit, the de Mohrenschildts became intimately involved in the domestic affairs of Lee and Marina Oswald. They just about took charge. When de Mohrenschildt was asked when he next saw the Oswalds, he said:

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That I don't remember. I don't remember. But I do know that we saw Marina very soon afterward, because either my wife went to get her or my daughter went to get her--I don't remember that any more--to take her to the hospital. Or maybe George Bouhe brought her to our house so that my wife, who was free at the time, could take her to the dental clinic.

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Later, in October, the de Mohrenschildts helped the Oswalds move from Fort Worth to Dallas. Oswald quit his job at the Leslie Welding Company, although he was supposedly destitute, and went hunting for <sup>a new</sup> one in Dallas. He was sent by de Mohrenschildt to see a Dallas financial consultant by the name of Samuel D. Ballen. Ballen, a close friend of de Mohrenschildt, spent two hours with Oswald but couldn't give him a job. When asked by the Warren Commission if he knew how de Mohrenschildt had met Oswald, he said he didn't know. He added: "George meets all kinds of individuals. He is a magnet for individuals who are not run-of-the-mill." Later in his testimony, he mentioned meeting one of these individuals--whom he characterized as a "stray dog"--in de Mohrenschildt's house. When asked if he knew who this "stray dog" was, Ballen testified:

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I don't know his name. This was someone who had worked his way here either from Hungary or Bulgaria.

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When de Mohrenschildt was questioned by the Warren Commission they forgot to ask him about the "stray dog" from Hungary or Bulgaria. It would be interesting to know who he was and what de Mohrenschildt was doing with him.

Oswald finally found a new job in Dallas at the Jagers-Chiles-Stovall Company. Oswald used the address of de Mohrenschildt's married daughter as a place where he could be reached. Marina moved into the home of another Russian and was taken care of by Gali Clark--or Princess Sherbatov, whose family is supposedly better than the Cabots and the Lodges. Marina, who was neither a Cabot nor a Lodge nor a Russian Princess, was at



least the niece of a colonel in the Soviet Secret Police, and that may be the reason why she rated such care and <sup>solicitude</sup> ~~subordination~~ on the part of so many important people in Dallas. Finally, by November, Oswald found an apartment on Elsbeth Street in Dallas. Marina, in the meantime, was moved from the home of one Russian to another, helped each time by the de Mohrenschildts who were trying to protect her from Oswald who had become something of a wife beater. There was so much moving around that even the Warren Commission never managed to disentangle the confusion. But by the end of November 1962, Marina was back with Lee at the Elsbeth Street apartment.

In December, the de Mohrenschildts took Lee and Marina to a Christmas party at the home of friends. In February, they had the Oswalds over for a dinner party at their own home, and finally, on February 22, 1963, the de Mohrenschildts brought the Oswalds to another party where they were introduced to Ruth Paine, who was later to play a very important part in getting Oswald the job <sup>at</sup> ~~for~~ the Texas School Book Depository, from where he assassinated the President.

*It is not too far-fetched to suppose, basing one's supposition on the*  
*It is the opinion of this writer, based on the testimony of witnesses and events*  
that followed, that Ruth Paine had been invited to that party specifically to meet Marina Oswald and to become her "friend." Why? Because the de Mohrenschildts were planning to leave Dallas in May for Haiti and because Marina had suddenly become pregnant, and someone was needed to take care of her during the next eight months while Lee Harvey Oswald was <sup>busy making Communism a little more inevitable.</sup> ~~preoccupied with other matters.~~ We know that Mrs. Paine was so concerned about Marina's pregnancy, that she even noted on her date calendar the date of Marina's last menstrual period, February 15, so that she could calculate with accuracy that the child would be born in the middle of October, a time when Oswald would be far too busy to worry about his wife's confinement.

During the next few months, while the Oswalds and the de Mohrenschildts were still intimate friends, Oswald started planning his assassination of General Edwin A. Walker. He had purchased a revolver in January, took photographs of the back of Walker's home



on March 9 and 10, and on March 12, ordered a rifle from Chicago. During this period Oswald had been drinking very heavily and had ~~xxxx~~ created such disturbances in the apartment that the Oswalds were forced to move from their apartment on Elsbeth Street to one on Neely Street, about a block away. During this same period, the Oswalds were having dinner <sup>frequently</sup> with the Paines. On April 10, 1963, Oswald shot at General Walker through a back window of the ~~xxxx~~ General's <sup>home</sup> house. Walker, however, suddenly moved, and the bullet missed. Concerning the Walker incident, Marina testified before the Warren Commission:

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By the way, several days after that, the de Mohrenschildts came to us, and as soon as he opened the door he said, "Lee, how is it possible that you missed?"

I looked at Lee. I thought that he had told De Mohrenschildt about it. And Lee looked at me, and he apparently thought that I had told De Mohrenschildt about it. It was kind of dark. But I noticed--it was in the evening, but I noticed that his face changed, that he almost became speechless.

You see, other people knew my husband better than I did. Not always--but in this case.

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What the Warren Commission did with that sensational bit of testimony would require a book <sup>my book</sup> to describe. Needless to say, they ~~xxxx~~ managed to squelch it as best as possible, <sup>they could</sup> so that in the final Warren Report, it emerges as some sort of joke. In any case, shortly after the Walker incident, the de Mohrenschildts left Dallas for Haiti, and the Oswalds, aided by Ruth Paine, moved to New Orleans.

But what about George de Mohrenschildt? Who was this character anyway? De Mohrenschildt, we are told, came to this country in 1939. Supposedly, his family had fled Russia when he was six, right after the Revolution, and settled in Poland. He went to school there and then he went to college in Belgium. We are told that his brother,

a Dmitri de Mohrenschildt, a professor at Dartmouth, had come to the United States in 1922 and married into a socially prominent family. Soon after he got here, George de Mohrenschildt was a guest at the Belport, Long Island, summer home of Janet Bouvier, Jacqueline Kennedy's mother. When asked who <sup>were the</sup> ~~was Mrs.~~ Bouvier<sup>s</sup>, de Mohrenschildt explained as follows, which is to be found in his testimony on page 179 of volume IX:

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*fact not*  
Mrs. Bouvier is Jacqueline Kennedy's mother, ~~also~~ also her father and her whole family. She was in the process of getting a divorce from her husband. I met him, also. We were very close friends. We saw each other every day. I met Jackie then, when she was a little girl. Her sister, who was still in the cradle practically. We were also very close friends of Jack Bouvier's sister, and his father. . . . That friendship more or less remained, because we still see each other, occasionally--Mrs. Auchincloss, and occasionally correspond.

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Since 1939, George de Mohrenschildt has managed to marry four times and develop a career as a petroleum geologist which has made it necessary for him to do a lot of traveling <sup>here and</sup> ~~not only in the United States but abroad, as well.~~ In 1941 he spent ~~nine~~ nine months in Mexico and was expelled as ~~persona~~ persona non grata. He seems to have led a charmed life during the war, completely immune from the draft. In 1944 he studied at the University of Texas under a grant from the Russian Student Fund. That made him a 33-year-old student. He spent a good deal of 1945 in Venezuela. In the fifties he traveled a good deal in the Caribbean, particularly in Cuba. In 1957 he spent eight months in Yugoslavia where he hobnobbed with top Communists. In 1958 he took another trip to Yugoslavia. In 1959, he and his present wife were in Mexico City where they attended a reception for Anastas Mikoyan, a top Soviet leader. During that visit, Mrs. de Mohrenschildt personally greeted Mikoyan as "Comrade." In 1960, de Mohrenschildt traveled to Ghana. Then in 1961, he and his wife took a walking tour of Mexico and Central America. They just happened to pass through Guat<sup>e</sup>mal<sup>a</sup> City when preparations for

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the Bay of Pigs were being made. Then, in ~~1963~~ 1962, apparently with nothing better to do, they wound up in Dallas and became intimately involved in the domestic affairs of the Oswalds. Then, after the Walker affair, the de Mohrenschildts moved to Haiti, where they apparently still reside. On December 11, 1966, however, the Dallas Times Herald reported that they were back in Dallas.

After the assassination of Kennedy took place, de Mohrenschildt made it clear to all of his friends in Haiti that the FBI had murdered Kennedy and that Oswald was only a patsy--which is exactly the line peddled by the Communists abroad.

Mrs. de Mohrenschildt's history is not much better. She came to this country from China in 1938 with a Russian husband named Valentin Bogiavlensky. In 1956 she divorced him. In 1957 he denounced her as a Soviet agent. He is now, as <sup>one</sup> you would expect, in a mental institution. The Warren Commission, of course, made no attempt to interview him.

After the assassination, de Mohrenschildt wrote Jacqueline Kennedy's mother a letter from Haiti. Here are a few lines from it:

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← Dear Janet:

We are appalled and deeply disgusted by President Kennedy's cowardly assassination. We were ashamed that it happened in our hometown. May I ask you to express my deepest sympathy to your daughter and tell her that both my brother and I will always remember her as a charming little girl from East Hampton. So many sorrows have been ruining her young life.

Since we lived in Dallas permanently last year and before, we had the misfortune to have met Oswald and especially his wife Marina sometime last fall. Both my wife and I tried to help poor Marina who could not speak any English, was mistreated by her husband; she and the baby were malnourished and sickly. We took them to the hospital.

Sometime last fall we heard that Oswald had beaten his wife cruelly, so we drove to their miserable place and forcibly took Marina and the child away from

After the assassination, de Mohrenschildt wrote Jacqueline Kennedy's mother a letter from Haiti. The letter, dated Dec. 12, 1963, is reproduced below:

Dear Janet:

We were appaled and deeply disgusted by President Kennedy's cowardly assassination. We were ashamed that it happened in our home town. May I ask you to express my deepest sympathy to your daughter and tell her that both my brother and I will always remember her as a charming little girl from East Hampton. So many sorrows have been ruining her young life.

Since we lived in Dallas permanently last year and before we had the misfortune to have met Oswald and especially his wife Marina sometime last fall. Both my wife and I tried to help poor Marina who could not speak any English, was mistreated by her husband; she and the baby were malnourished and sickly. We took them to the hospital.

Sometime last fall we heard that Oswald had beaten his wife ~~enr~~ cruelly, so we drove to their miserable place and forcibly took Marina and the child away from the character. Then he threatened me and my wife but I did not take him seriously. Marina stayed with the family of some ~~children~~ childless Russian refugees for a while, keeping her baby, but finally decided to return to her husband. Somehow ~~we~~ then we lost interest in the Oswalds.

It is really a shame that such crimes occur in our times and in our country. But there is so much jealousy for success--and the late President was successful in so many domains--and there is so much desire for publicity on the part of all shady characters that assassinations are bound to occur. Better precautions should have been taken.

Remember our discussion one day on the plane from Dallas to Washington? We spoke of criminal children and of the terrible problem of delinquency in



the South. Oswald was just ~~xxxx~~ an expression of that cancer which is eating American youth.

You will excuse this rambling letter but I was just sitting in my office thinking of the strange fate which made me know Jackie when she was a little girl--and which made me also know the assassin (or presumable assassin) his wife and child. And your daughter has been of such help to the Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation--which he had started in Texas several years ago. She was an honorary chairman of this Foundation.

I do hope that Marina and her children (I understand she has ~~two~~ now) will not suffer too badly throughout their lives and that the stigma will not affect the innocent children. Somehow, I still have a lingering doubt, notwithstanding all the evidence, of Oswald's guilt.

I just received a letter from my brother and he also recalls ~~our~~ friendship with you and expresses his deepest sympathy to you and to your daughter.

Please accept my feelings of respect and consideration.

Sincerely,

G. de Mohrenschildt /s/

George de Mohrenschildt

I also had a great tragedy three years ago, my only son died of Cystic Fibrosis at the age of ten and I understand the impact of the sudden death and the ensuing horrible shock.

Apparently, Mrs. Auchincloss answered de ~~Mohrensk~~ Mohrenschildt's letter, for he sent her a second letter, dated February 2, 1964, as follows:



Dear Janet:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th.

No, I am not connected with our Foreign Service. I was a consultant for the State Department in 1957'58 (in the geological field) but have not had any consulting jobs for the Government and did not mind as I have always been a Republican.

As you can see from the letterhead, I have a geological consulting firm in Dallas and specialize in foreign exploration. Here in Haiti I have a loose contract with the Government for the complete exploration of the whole country. Also I have some oil companies backing me in the eventual development of the oil resources of this island.

Dimitri is in India right now, for ~~his~~ his sabbatical year. He belongs to some Buddhist sect and goes to Bengal for a year every 4 years of study and retreat. I will write to him and give him your kind message.

When in Washington I will be delighted to come and see you and your charming husband. If possible I shall bring my wife along. She is a well known designer, by the way.

Since I have a sisal plantation here, I stay quite often in Haiti and am very ~~xxx~~ fond of this country. If you and your husband have a chance to come and visit us here, I am extending to both of you an invitation to come over and stay with us any~~xxx~~ time you feel like. We have a beautiful house way up above Port-au-Prince. Do not believe the silly reports of the American press about Haiti. It is not a "hell hole", no Americans have been molested here and the ~~xxxxxx~~ situation at present time is ~~xxxxx~~ peaceful and pleasant. The effects of the terrible cyclone Flora are being alleviated and the situation is becoming normal again.

Very sincerely yours,

George de Mohrenschildt.

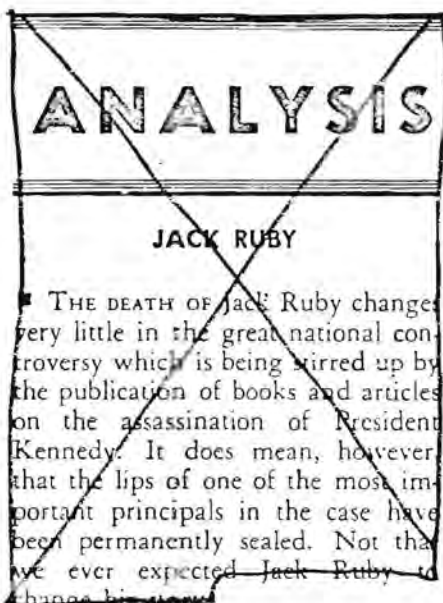
It is obvious that Oswald's friends in Dallas represented a highly interesting group of people with rather intriguing backgrounds. That they became so intimately involved in the Oswalds' domestic affairs is somewhat unusual, particularly since Oswald had both his brother and mother living in ~~the area~~, Ft. Worth. Under these circumstances,

Why would Oswald open his and Marina's private domestic affairs to a group ~~of~~ of total strangers, as if ~~they~~ he had no close relatives at all in the area. One also begins to wonder about the motives of such people as the de Mohrenschildts, whose social connections were of the highest, to preoccupy themselves with a couple of poor young people with nothing to recommend them except that they had recently come out of Russia. Did the de Mohrenschildts and the others take an interest in everyone coming out of Russia? Peter Gregory had left Russia in 1921, George Bouhe had left in 1924, George de Mohrenschildt had left Russia at the age of six, Gali Clark had never even been to Russia, Elena Hall, another member of the Russian-speaking community in whose home Marina lived for a month, also had never been to Russia. One can make allowances for charity, good will and the desire to be helpful. But The extent of this group's involvement with the Oswalds seems ~~disproportionate~~ disproportionate to their surface interest. It would be more understandable if Oswald had had no close relatives in the area. But the fact that he did makes the involvement of this peculiar group all the more suspect.

The Warren Commission did an extremely incomplete job of investigating the backgrounds of the many people involved with the Oswalds. It is a well-known fact that many Soviet agents enter the United States with phony identities, having been provided with completely fictitious biographies. It takes no great detective work to find discrepancies in such phony biographies, yet the Warren Commission didn't even bother to look beneath the innocent surface.

## JACK RUBY

Perhaps the strongest indication of conspiracy is to be found in the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Throughout history the quick death of an assassin has been a classic means of concealing the conspiracy behind an assassination. The subsequent death of Ruby, in this case, seems to have added an even greater air of mystery to the entire affair. It means that the lips of one of the most important principals in the case have been permanently sealed. Not that one would have ever expected Jack Ruby to change his story.



Was Ruby's death natural, or was it helped a little by subtle Marxist hands? We shall never know. But what we do know is that a number of persons who have sought to find solid evidence of a link between Lee Harvey Oswald and Ruby have met with premature deaths. Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., editor of the *Midlothian Mirror*, a Texas weekly, has made a study of these deaths, and an article about them appeared in the November, 1966, issue of the left-wing magazine, *Ramparts*. We have heard that Mr. Jones himself tends to lean to the left, and we do not know what kind of a conspiracy he expects to concoct out of the information he has gathered. However, facts are facts, and we shall leave the matter of Mr. Jones's peculiar interpreta-

tion of them to future study.

What did Mr. Jones find out? He discovered that on the evening of Sunday, November 24, 1963, some hours after Ruby had killed Oswald, a meeting took place in the apartment of Jack Ruby and George Senator. Five persons were at that meeting: Ruby's roommate, George Senator; Attorney Jim Martin, a close friend of Senator's; Bill Hunter, a reporter from the Long Beach (Calif.) *Press Telegram*; Jim Koethe, a reporter from the *Dallas Times Herald*; and Tom Howard, a lawyer who knew Ruby and took charge of the latter's case during the first few days after Ruby's incarceration. Howard met frequently with his client in those days and it is likely that he picked up a wealth of inside information from Ruby, Senator, and others concerning the events of November 1963.

Well, three of the persons who attended that meeting in the Ruby-Senator apartment are now dead. Bill Hunter, the reporter from Long Beach, was accidentally killed in the press room of the Long Beach public safety building on April 23, 1964. Jim Koethe, the young Dallas reporter, was killed by a karate chop to his neck in his bachelor apartment on September 21, 1964. And Tom Howard, the lawyer, died of a "heart attack" on March 27, 1965, at the ripe old age of 48. It is known that Koethe had been writing a book on the Kennedy assassination, but whoever murdered him removed the

manuscript notes from his apartment.

Others have died also. Earlene Roberts, the widow who managed the rooming house where Oswald had been living just prior to the assassination, died on January 9, 1966, of a "heart attack." William Whaley, the cab driver who drove Oswald from the Texas School Book Depository to his rooming house in Oak Cliff right after the assassination, was killed on December 18, 1965, in an auto accident, although he had been driving a cab since 1936 and had a perfect accident record. Dorothy Kilgallen, the columnist, who was convinced that Oswald did know Ruby and had vowed to crack the case, died of "acute barbiturate and alcohol intoxication, circumstances undetermined," in her bed on November 8, 1965.

There have been other curious deaths of persons in some way connected to the events of November 1963. But one thing by now seems certain, that the conspirators, whoever they may be, are determined to make it impossible for anyone to find irrefutable evidence of a Ruby-Oswald connection.

Nevertheless, there is evidence of a circumstantial nature which suggests quite strongly that Ruby and Oswald did know one another. For example, a question which the Warren Commission never bothered to ask was where was Oswald headed when he was intercepted by police officer Tippit while walking rapidly through the back streets of Oak Cliff. Was

he out taking a stroll, or on his way to an important destination? Certainly he could not have been headed very far, for he had only \$14 in his pocket. The answer to the question becomes somewhat apparent when one retraces Oswald's steps and discovers that he was going virtually in a direct line toward Ruby's apartment and was two-thirds of the way there from his rooming house when he was unexpectedly stopped by Officer Tippit.

The left-wingers who are responsible for the present crop of books on the Warren Report have endeavored to cast all kinds of suspicions on Officer Tippit. They hint that he was conspiratorially involved in some way in the plot to murder the President, and that Oswald may not have killed him at all. But all of the evidence, and there is more than enough to satisfy the most exacting jury, leaves little doubt that Tippit, who had heard a description of Oswald broadcast over his patrol-car radio, was no more than a conscientious police officer who stopped a suspicious looking person, hardly suspecting that he had chanced upon the dangerous assassin of the President. After all, it was Tippit who was killed as he got out of his car to search Oswald.

The fact that Oswald had been headed in the direction of Ruby's apartment was widely acknowledged by all of the mass media at the time. *Life* magazine, in its issue of October 2, 1964, published an aerial



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photograph of the entire Oak Cliff section of Dallas marking Oswald's path with red arrows, very clearly labeling the locations of Oswald's rooming house, the spot where Officer Tippit was killed, and Ruby's apartment. Curiously enough, the Warren Commission never bothered to publish so comprehensive a map in its Report. The Warren investigators preferred to trim their version of the map giving no indication whatever that Ruby lived anywhere in the vicinity. One would assume from the Commission's map that Oswald had been taking an aimless walk and was headed nowhere in particular. But Oswald's movements only make sense when seen in relation to some reasonable destination.

Perhaps the least convincing part of Ruby's story was the explanation he gave for killing Oswald. When examined against the background of what he had been doing during the previous two days, Ruby's reasons for killing Oswald make no sense whatever. Oddly enough, the best source of information describing Ruby's movements during that fateful weekend was not the testimony he gave to the Warren Commission, but the series of articles put together by Ruby and reporter William R. Woodfield under the title "Why I Killed Lee Oswald." These articles appeared in the New York Journal American, and other newspapers, from January 28 to 31, 1964. They were quite fascinating.

For example, Ruby began his ac-

count of that "deadly weekend" by relating how in the early morning hours of November 22, before closing his club, he opened the Dallas Morning News and saw a full page ad strongly criticizing Kennedy for appeasing the Communists. It disturbed him, but he went home and to bed. Then he relates:

*I woke up about 9:30 a.m. and had my juice, coffee and diet pills. I scanned the Dallas Morning News again and this time I noticed that the ad had a black border. A black border signifies death. It made me feel strange.*

No one, of course, had ever been killed by a black border in a newspaper or even a prematurely printed obituary. But Ruby had "felt strange," meaning, no doubt, that the devilish effect of right-wing propaganda — so clearly identified by Earl Warren as the cause of all the trouble in Dallas — was beginning to take hold of Ruby like a lethal drug.

Ruby then tells us that he went off to the Dallas Morning News building to work on his night club ad. He got there at 10:30 a.m. Then, he writes:

*A few minutes later I went up to the second floor to see John Noonan and work out my ad before the noon deadline.*

*It was just 12:30 p.m. and John*

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*and I had completed the ad when someone ran into the room and said, "Somebody's been shot." . . . Then someone else said, "The President's been shot."*

Actually, the advertising salesman Ruby referred to as "Noonan" was one John Newnam who testified that he wasn't even in his office until 12:40 p.m. In fact, when Newnam got to his office, Ruby's ad had already been completed and Ruby seemed to be just hanging around waiting for something to happen. However, Newnam hadn't been back for ten minutes when the news came through that the President had been shot. There was general confusion in the office after that.

The exact time of Ruby's departure from the Morning News Building is not known. But Newnam testified that he believed Ruby left after 1:30 p.m. when it was already known that a police officer had been killed in Oak Cliff. Ruby relates:

*I went down the elevator and left the Dallas Morning News. I was stunned. I started to cry and I left the building in tears. I felt the world had ended. I didn't want to live anymore. I didn't want to go on living.*

A pretty strong reaction from a hard-boiled, revolver-packing nightclub owner. Of course, if Ruby had had something to do with the assas-

sination, he might conceivably have wanted to die at that moment on having learned that a police officer had been killed in Oak Cliff only a few blocks from his apartment. For all he know, Oswald might have led the police directly to the apartment itself.

Where did Ruby go from there? In this instance, the location of the Dallas Morning News Building is of some importance. The building is located at the corner of Houston and Young streets. The building, in fact, is quite close to the Houston Street viaduct which leads one directly out of downtown Dallas into Oak Cliff, on the very route which Oswald had taken by cab back to his rooming house. Ruby says that he got back to his club at about 2:15 p.m. Did he go directly there or did he speedily race over the viaduct to the scene of the Tippit murder for a quick reconnaissance and then return to his club? We have no way of knowing. We do know, however, that Ruby spent approximately four hours in the Morning News Building, which was only five blocks from the Texas School Book Depository. In fact, the building from which Oswald fired his rifle was clearly visible from the windows of the office Ruby was in. Thus, if Ruby had had prior knowledge of the assassination, he couldn't have been in a more strategically placed position during the entire operation. From the windows of the Morning News Building he could see the School Book Depo-

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sitory. He was right on Oswald's escape route. Oswald's rooming house was only five minutes away by car, and Ruby's own apartment was just as close via the Thornton Freeway. And he was in a room with television and wire service machines providing him with the latest news concerning the President's condition and the search for the assassin. Also, in the general confusion he could have easily slipped in and out of the building during the four hours he was there.

You might ask: why didn't Oswald go directly to Ruby's apartment rather than stop off at his own rooming house? The most likely reason is that he probably wanted to make it impossible for anyone to trace him beyond that destination. At the rooming house he changed into his zip-up jacket and got his revolver. He then proceeded on foot in the direction of Ruby's apartment. It was not expected that anyone would go looking for him in the Oak Cliff area. The people at the School Book Depository thought he lived in Irving, Texas, which address he had given them. They did not know that he was staying at a rooming house under the false name of O. H. Lee. It was also unlikely that he would encounter any police in the back streets of the quiet Oak Cliff area, since all of the police activity was concentrated in downtown Dallas. And so he must have been quite surprised when at the corner of Patton and Tenth he encountered a patrol car. The young officer in the car un-

doubtedly thought that Oswald looked like the person whose description had been given over the police radio. He signaled Oswald over to the car. Oswald approached and put his head in the window. The officer then decided to get out of the car and search Oswald. As he was coming around the front left fender, Oswald pulled out his revolver and shot the officer down. He then fled. Witnesses at the scene ran to the patrol car and used the radio to inform police headquarters of what had happened. Thus began the chase after a "white male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket, black trousers." It ended at 1:53 p.m. when Lee Harvey Oswald was apprehended in the Texas Theater where he had taken refuge.

Where was Ruby? He had left the *Morning News* at about 1:30 p.m., and he did not get back to his club until 2:15 p.m. In other words, he had left the *Morning News* at approximately the time that Oswald was expected to arrive at wherever he had been going in Oak Cliff. But Oswald never arrived. Ruby writes:

*I got back to the club about 2:15 and told Andy to call everybody and tell them we wouldn't be open tonight. I called Al Gruber, a friend in California, to apologize for not having sent him a dog as I had promised I would.*

A rather odd call to make under

the circumstances. Was it an alibi call or did it have some other significance? He then called an old girlfriend he hadn't seen in years, his sister Eileen in Chicago, and his sister Eva. He then left the club with \$2,000 in cash and a gun — obviously well supplied for a quick getaway if necessary. He stopped off at the Ritz Delicatessen for \$10 worth of delicacies and went to his sister's place where they watched television, ate, and wept. Ruby then relates:

*I left my sister Eva's house about 7:15 p.m. and went to my club, The Carousel. I cleaned up and dressed to go to the memorial services for our President. I turned the television on in the living room and kept watching the news that was happening and the re-runs of the earlier news. . . .*

*I thought, too, of how when Ambassador Stevenson spoke in the Dallas Memorial Auditorium (Oct. 24), pickets had chanted:*

*"Kennedy will get his reward in Hell. Stevenson is going to die. His heart will stop, stop, stop and he will burn, burn, burn."*

*My God, what a world. Who are these people who hate?*

Ruby sounds like a broken record made by the *National Guardian*. By 7:15 that evening, Oswald's left-wing background was already known to the public. It therefore seems somewhat incongruous for Ruby to have

persisted in thinking about the so-called right-wing danger when events had clearly proven that the real danger came from the left.

At 10:15 p.m. Ruby arrived for the memorial services after they were all over. He then drove around Dallas, ending up at another delicatessen where he was suddenly overwhelmed by a tremendous feeling of generosity. He probably figured that one way to get into police headquarters would be to offer to bring them sandwiches. So he bought ten corned beef sandwiches and telephoned his friend in homicide, Detective Sims.

"I know you have been working hard and I want to bring you some corned beef sandwiches," Ruby said.

Sims said, "Gee, Jack, thanks, but we are all through. We are winding up our interrogation."

But Ruby wasn't going to take no for an answer. He telephoned his friend Gordon McLendon of KLIF-TV thinking that the TV people at police headquarters could use the sandwiches. But the phone didn't answer. He then called McLendon's home to get the private night number, which he then tried. That too did not answer. But he was determined to get into police headquarters by hook or by crook. So he took the sandwiches, got into his car and drove off to the police-station parking lot. Ruby writes:

*I left Sheba [his dog] and the sandwiches in the car. I was looking for Joe Deland of the*

*KLIF-TV crew. He could tell me how to get through to Gordon McLendon. A police officer asked me where I was going and I told him.*

Obviously the big fuss over the sandwiches and the use of McLendon's name was the flimsy pretext Ruby used to gain entrance to the police station, for once he was inside he forgot all about the sandwiches and just mingled with the crowd of reporters. He writes:

*Chief Curry took us to the basement to the assembly room—a large room. I got up on a table in the corner so that I would be out of the way and could see everything. . . . I had my gun in my pocket this night. I was just a few feet from the deceased (Oswald).*

*I had no thought of killing him. It never entered my head. Besides, he was still only a suspect — innocent until proven guilty.*

Of course, Oswald was still only a suspect two days later when Ruby gunned him down. In other words, Ruby was in a position to kill Oswald that Friday night, but for some reason decided to wait.

Ruby left the police station about 4 a.m. Did he go home to bed? No. First he had coffee, during which he was once more reminded of the ad with the black border in

the *Dallas Morning News*. He tells us.

*I went home and talked to George Senator [Ruby's roommate] about the murder of our President. Again the ad came up and suddenly, I remembered seeing a sign that said, "Impeach Earl Warren" and I felt there was a similarity between the ad insulting the President and the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign.*

*I felt I had to do something about it. I decided to photograph the sign that said "Impeach Earl Warren."*

It seems odd indeed that a man who had just spent several hours listening to the police expose Oswald's Red background and active attachment to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, would then go off to photograph an Impeach Earl Warren sign. But this is exactly what he did. He called his club and asked one of his employees, a fellow by the name of Larry, to be in front with a Polaroid camera. Then Ruby, Senator, and Larry drove to the intersection where the billboard was located and took three pictures. From there they drove to the Post Office in order to find out the address of the individual who had placed the ad in the *Morning News*. Ruby relates:

*About 4:30 a.m. I rang the night bell at the Post Office and told the man on duty I wanted*



*to see box 1792. He showed it to me. It was stuffed full of mail. I asked the Post Office man whose box it was. He said he didn't know.*

Ruby must have been pretty desperate to have gone to the Post Office at 4:30 a.m. What had he, Senator and Larry planned to do, pay a surprise visit on the right-wing box owner — with a loaded revolver? Interesting that he didn't go around hunting for the local chiefs of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. However, Ruby couldn't get the man's address and so he had to cancel whatever plans he had concocted.

On Saturday Ruby made a lot of phone calls, visited a number of places and then went to his sister's house in the late afternoon. In the evening he went to the Carousel and later to the Pogo Club. He showed people his photos of the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign.

On Sunday morning Ruby awoke bright and early. During breakfast he watched TV. Everyone knew that Oswald was to be moved that morning from the city jail to the county jail for security reasons. Ruby tells us that he received a phone call that morning from one of his girls asking for a loan of \$25. Ruby promised to send the money to her via Western Union.

As chance would have it, there was a Western Union office right near the city jail where all of the reporters and television cameramen

were waiting for Oswald. Ruby parked his car in the city-jail parking lot, sent his telegram, and then made his way to the basement ramp of the city jail. He writes:

*I reached the bottom of the ramp. I didn't see anyone I knew. I put my hands into my pocket to be comfortable and walked to get a closer view of whatever was going to happen.*

*Suddenly there was a great commotion. Out of there walked Oswald. He was about 10 feet from me.*

*He came out all of a sudden with a smirky, defiant, cursing, vicious Communist expression on his face.*

Think of it! After spending all day showing his "Impeach Earl Warren" pictures to his friends, Ruby suddenly recognized the horrible "Communist expression" on Oswald's face. That was obviously more than he could bear, for he then suddenly pulled out his gun, took a few steps and shot Oswald to death. "I only shot him once," he said.

For a man who supposedly didn't know what he was doing, his aim was perfect. Of course, Ruby, in explaining his action, made it all seem as if it had all happened with no rhyme or reason at all. But there he was, in the right place, at the right time, with a loaded gun. Planned? Premeditated? Whatever would give you that idea? ■ ■