

Summary, Conclusion Given on Assassination Report

Opinions and Reactions in Brief Takes

(Editor's Note: Starting on Page 4 in today's News is a summary, running in excess of 10,000 words, of the findings of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which was released yesterday. Below are thumbnail opinions and reactions of persons most closely involved in the November 1963 tragedy.)

'Most Exhaustive'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., says the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy "represents the most exhaustive investigation in history in a case of this kind."

Mansfield said Sunday he accepted "the findings of the commission because of the high objectivity of its members and their integrity," and because it was a thorough study "by members of both parties who endeavored to do their job without political considerations."

He said he hoped the commission's recommendations will be put into effect and that if congressional action is necessary, "I think Congress should stay and do it."

'Proof Lacking'

FORT WORTH, Tex. (UPI)—Lee Harvey Oswald's mother said Sunday the Warren Commission report did not prove her son killed President Kennedy.

"There is no proof," said Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. She has in the past insisted her son was an American agent when he went to Russia, and may have been the tool of plotters who escaped in the presidential assassination.

Her gray hair drawn back in a bun, Mrs. Oswald, 57, said the commission's report "is just a summary of my findings."

Connally Now OK

AUSTIN, Tex. (UPI)—Gov. John B. Connally said Sunday he has recovered "about 95 per cent" from the wounds he suffered when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Connally told a news conference he still has some trouble with his right side and arm, but his leg has totally healed. "I don't have any pain at all, nor do I have any great difficulty," he said. "I do have trouble using a toothbrush and bringing a fork up to my mouth—small things like that." He said he got an electric toothbrush and that helps.

Plot Claimed

DALLAS (UPI)—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, calling the Warren Commission report a whitewash, said today "there's bound to have been a plot" between Lee Harvey Oswald and his convicted killer, Jack Ruby.

"It's perfectly obvious that there was enough relationship between Rubenstein and Oswald to prove there was a conspiracy," Walker said.

Ruby's name was Rubenstein until he had it legally changed to Ruby years ago.

Commission Failed

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet news agency Tass said today that the Warren Commission report failed to end "all doubts and suspicions" surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Tass statement, printed in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, was the first Soviet reaction to the commission's findings.

Committee Named

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson Sunday appointed a four-man committee to advise him on carrying out the recommendations resulting from the Warren Commission investigation into the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

The White House announced members will be Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas D. Katzenbach, Central Intelligence Agency Director John A. McCone and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President for national security affairs.



WARREN COMMISSION REPORT—Chief Justice Earl Warren hands President Johnson at the White House the Warren Commission's voluminous report on the Kennedy assassination. Warren headed a seven-member panel that investigated the slaying. A summary of the report starts on page 4.

Witness Recalls 'Nightmare' Day

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the following dispatch was in the presidential motorcade when President Kennedy was shot in Dallas last November. He later received the 1964 Pulitzer Prize in Journalism for national reporting for his eye-witness coverage of the tragedy.)

By MERRIMAN SMITH
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Reading the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination was like ripping the bandage from a still-fresh wound.

Or starting into an awful nightmare being played back in painful slow motion on a mottled gray screen. It was almost a hypnotic experience for one who was riding along Elm Street in Dallas in the fourth car behind the President when he was shot.

Talks Resumed in What Could Be Short GM Strike

DETROIT (UPI)—General Motors and the United Auto Workers union today resumed negotiations to end a strike that Union President Walter P. Reuther predicted would not be "one of those long struggles."

Reuther told newsmen Sunday following a two-hour meeting with GM bargainers that he did not expect a long struggle. But in answer to a question he defined a long struggle as similar to the 119-day strike in the union waged against GM in the 1940's.

The union and company met in the first session since the strike was called Friday at 10 a.m. (EST) when they failed to reach agreement on about six key non-economic issues. Only about 260,000 of GM's 350,000 UAW workers went out so the strike would not affect companies that buy parts from GM.

Both Reuther and GM personnel vice president Louis G. Seaton described the meeting as fruitful, even though no matters of substance were discussed. "We set up several subcommittees," Seaton said. Among them were ones to take an inventory of where the national negotiations stand following the break-off at the strike deadline and one to help expedite local settlements.

"The meeting was a healthy one on how we can best get about getting things settled... the attitude at today's meeting was in the direction of getting the thing done and the contract settled," Seaton said.

Neither Seaton nor Reuther would speculate how long the strike would last.

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the hypnosis of re-living through the report's 888 pages a dreadful but still historic happening.

A group of my UPI colleagues and I have been closeted on the seventh floor of the National Press Building now for most of three days, studying the report line by line and writing a massive layout of news stories.

Skimming through the report for the first time when we received it from the White House early last Friday morning, I found myself reading hungrily.

Learns New Details
I was soaking up hundreds of tiny details that I knew for the first time; not particularly important things but such aspects of the case as the pin-point medical record and the way ordinarily stable persons gave widely divergent accounts of how many shots were fired, what Mrs. Kennedy did immediately after her husband was hit (she isn't quite sure) and the thin-lipped city officials who did not want to release the President's body without an autopsy.

Then in more careful re-reading the raw drama began to emerge more clearly—the warped mind of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin; and the sleazy, crawling nature of Jack Ruby, the strip-joint loudmouth who exploded into permanent prominence of an evil sort by killing Oswald in the Dallas city jail.

While examining the dry language of reports on the Kennedy autopsy performed after his body was returned to Washington, I felt an uneasy chill of remembrance.

When the Kennedy car stopped at the emergency entrance of Parkland Hospital that sunny afternoon, I ran to the side of the vehicle. The President was face down on the back seat, inert and by all practical measurements, dead at that moment.

Mrs. Kennedy cradled her arms around his head and I reported at the time she seemed to be whispering to him. From the Warren Commission, I learned she was saying, "I Love You Jack." But (See WITNESS, Page 3)

Special Writers Review Report of Warren Inquiry

A condensed version of the Warren Commission's Report on its investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will be found starting on Page 4 of today's Pampa News.

Readers also will find interesting comments on the commission's findings by special writers Robert Allen and Paul Scott as they discuss some unanswered questions. The Allen-Scott report is on the editorial page.

1964 Traffic Count

Deaths—1
Injuries—104
Accidents—463



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VOL. 57 — NO. 155

THE PAMPA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1964

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Trial Starts Today in Bizarre Bomb Plot

Four Killed in Train Accident Near Chicago

Switch Believed Left Open To Cause Head-on Collision

CHICAGO (UPI)—Two passenger trains containing more than 400 persons crashed head-on west of Chicago Sunday night.

Four train crew members were killed and at least 43 persons were injured.

Three crew members were killed instantly when the Burlington Railroad's Kansas City Zephyr, travelling at 60 miles per hour, rammed into the Rock Island line's Golden State near Montgomery, Ill., just before midnight. The fourth crew member died later in a hospital.

A witness said the crash was "like a great roar of thunder." The Golden State had pulled to a halt. When the two trains hit, the engine of the Golden State reared high into the air and then crashed down on the Burlington engine.

Rail spokesmen said today the cause of the crash had not been determined. It was believed a switch might have been left open.

A warning signal had pulled the Golden State to a halt shortly before the Burlington Zephyr roared out of the night toward it.

Four Hundred Passengers
Each train carried about 210 passengers. The Rock Island train, using Burlington tracks because a bridge was out on its line, was a combination of the Golden State and the Corn Belt Limited, bound for Chicago from Los Angeles. The Burlington was a combination of the Kansas City Zephyr and the Ak-Sar-Ben special, headed out of Chicago for Omaha.

Chris Stathis, a Montgomery fireman and amateur railroad buff, watched the grinding crash occur.

"I was watching when the Burlington train came barreling out," Stathis said. "I saw its lights coming and then there was the crash, like a great roar of thunder. The Rock Island engine jumped about 20 feet in the air and came down in a cloud of dust on top of the Burlington. It was unbelievable."

Units Absorb Impact
Railroad spokesmen said the diesel units on the two trains absorbed most of the impact, preventing more extensive casualties. About 10 cars of the 12-car Burlington train derailed, several shearing off utility poles as they skidded along the track-bed. The two front Rock Island units were knocked off the tracks.

The dead were identified as Burlington engineer George Lincoln, Burlington fireman George A. Donaldson, Rock Island engineer Russell Reeves, and Burlington "pilot" Red L. Parker, who was in the Rock Island cab directing it over the Burlington main line.

Both Burlington crewmen were alive when rescue workers reached the scene. But one died while rescuers tried to free him from the crushed cab with

acetylene torches, and the other died later in a hospital. A spokesman for Copley Memorial Hospital in nearby Aurora, Ill., said 37 persons were treated for injuries and seven were admitted. Five persons were treated at St. Joseph Hospital and one at St. Charles Hospital.

Wild Mob Welcomes LBJ in Providence

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON (UPI)—

President Johnson aroused one of the wildest crowd scenes in his political career today as he arrived at Providence, R.I., on a 15-hour campaign swing through five New England states.

As his motorcade crawled through downtown Providence, an auto two cars behind the President burst into flames. No one was hurt. About 25 minutes before, two teen-age youths and a girl were seized as they stood atop the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel overlooking the motorcade route. Police released the three after determining that they only went to the roof to get a better view of the President.

The President's car was followed by a closed sedan carrying Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. This car, which was immediately in front of the car that caught fire, also sped away. A wire service pool car which had been behind the burning one swung around it and followed in the motorcade—but for about 10 minutes the rest of the cars were left behind.

The President's physician, Dr. George W. Burkley, had been among passengers who scrambled from the blazing car. He caught up to the President's group by hitching a ride on a three-wheel police motorcycle.

Johnson may have had bigger crowds before but members of his staff and newsmen who have traveled with him could not remember a more tumultuous one. This could be measured in literally dozens of women's and girls' shoes which were seen scattered along the way.

The biggest mob in Providence was at Kennedy Plaza, where thousands of people solidly clogged the four-block area. Police officers pushed and shoved the crowd back as those in the rear tried surging the other way, toward the cars.

Medicare Still Top Issue for 88th Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Congress headed today in what many members hoped would be its last week. But the controversial issue of health care still loomed as a possible stumbling block.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., offered a "most optimistic prediction" that Saturday would be the long-awaited adjournment date. GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., joined Mansfield in forecasting a windup by the week's close. Many lawmakers, however, voiced campaign-year worries that the session would stretch on longer.

The main item blocking adjournment was cleared last week with Senate passage of a "sense of Congress" resolution that federal courts go slow on the issue of state legislative reapportionment. The House is expected to endorse the measure without quibbling.

Passage of the reapportionment resolution leaves one big item that is likely to cause a battle—A House passed 5 per cent increase in Social Security benefits to which the Senate has added President Johnson's health care plan for elderly persons.

Mansfield said House-Senate conferees would meet on the bill today. Leaders hoped a compromise might be worked out in one day, but there were indications that it would not include much, if any, of the Senate's additions.

WEATHER
PAMPA AND VICINITY—Fair and warmer through tomorrow. Low tonight near 50, high tomorrow upper 70s. Winds southwesterly 15-20 m.p.h.

Viet Paratroopers Retake Stronghold

SAIGON, Viet Nam (UPI)—A force of 1,000 Vietnamese paratroopers and rangers today recaptured the Bon Sar Pa stronghold of mutinous Rhade Mountain tribesmen without a fight.

All 13 U. S. Army men in the camp had been removed. The seizure of the camp, 150 miles northeast of Saigon, apparently broke the back of the 8-day revolt by the tribesmen. But leaders of the revolt were reported to have disappeared with about 100 well armed men.

At another trouble spot troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators in the coastal town of Qui-Nhon Sunday killing four and wounding many others.

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Salesman Accused of Sweetwater Threat

By JAMES SHEVIL

ABILENE (UPI)—A mild-mannered "leading young citizen" was to go on trial in federal court today, charged in one of the most bizarre plots in Texas history with trying to hold an entire city hostage for a quarter-million dollar ransom.

Ronney Marion Mason, 26, a former securities salesman, is accused of threatening to set off supposedly hidden bombs all over his home town of Sweetwater.

Mason allegedly made the threat in a letter to Wilson Guest, president of the Sweetwater National Bank.

The letter said bombs had been hidden in every Sweetwater school, the city court house and the hospital. It said 4,300 persons would die if they were set off by remote control.

Threatening Letter
Mason, charged with mailing a threatening letter with intent to extort, was to appear before U.S. Judge Leo Brewster. "I want \$250,000," Mason allegedly wrote Guest. "This is approximately \$58.10 per person so that they might live. Pretty small amount to live, don't you think?" Mason said he sent the letter to Guest because "you can get your hands on money."

The typewritten letter was postmarked Oct. 23. The same day Guest received it, the Sweetwater Junior Chamber of Commerce named Mason one of five "Jaycees of the Month."

Guest turned the letter over to the FBI. A swarm of agents moved into the city taking jobs as gas station attendants, window washers, sign fixers, and other occupations which would not arouse suspicion.

No Bombs Found
Agents could find no bombs hidden, but the letter had said "these bombs are in places that they will never be found. I can assure you of that."

Guest received a second threatening letter. It said the money should be dropped at a garage in Sweetwater. Guest, who knew there could be panic if he said anything publicly, calmly sent his 15-year-old daughter, Jill, to school every day.

"If I kept her out," he said later, "I would have had to call every parent in town and warn them to do the same." There are nine schools in Sweetwater.

Makes Appearance
On Nov. 1, one week after the bank president had received the first letter, Mason walked into Guest's office and told him, "I need to borrow some money—lots of money."

"Sit down and tell me about it," said Guest. An FBI man was in the next room. Agents said Mason produced

Man Arrested for Vulgar Calls To Pampa Housewife

A 24-year old Pampa man entered a plea of guilty today before Justice of the Peace Nat Lunsford to charges of "using vulgar and obscene language over the telephone."

Dickie Kimbley, 600 N. Russell, was fined \$120.50 on the charges and remains in jail in lieu of the fine.

Kimbley was arrested Saturday night by the Gray County Sheriff's office after he called a Pampa housewife and used vulgar and obscene language. Sheriff Rufe Jordan said Kimbley admitted to the charge and may be connected with several other similar instances over the last six months.

Second Phase of UF Campaign Will Open Tomorrow

The second phase of the 1964-65 Pampa-Lefors United Fund financial drive for six-member organizations begins tomorrow with a kickoff breakfast by the special gifts division at 7 a.m. in the Starlight Room of Coronado Inn.

Approximately 30 volunteer workers comprising six teams will participate in the special gifts drive, according to Dr. Joe Donaldson, division leader. E.E. Shelhamer is assisting Donaldson.

Team captains are Bill Atkinson, Gene Imel, Ray Thompson, W. L. Veale, Floyd Watson and Dr. Ed Williams.

Donaldson asked that workers come to the breakfast prepared to work on the drive immediately following the meeting. First check-in report is scheduled for 5 p.m. tomorrow in the United Fund office.

Arrangements for the breakfast are being made by Mrs. Bob Curry.

The advance gifts division of the drive, which began two weeks ago, has collected \$70,597.20 to date. Workers are urged to complete their calls as soon as possible.

The six member agencies, which will receive the proceeds of the campaign to raise \$70,000, are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Milk Fund, Red Cross, Salvation Army and Welfare Index.

Evidence Clears Yarborough, Says Lawyer in Austin
AUSTIN (UPI)—An Austin attorney said today he has evidence that completely clears U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough of any connection with deposed farm tycoon Billie Sol Estes.

Fagan Dixon, an attorney and Yarborough's state finance chairman, said he understands Estes has made a statement which exonerated Yarborough of charges he took a \$50,000 campaign contribution in 1960 from Estes.

Dixon said Estes came to Austin last Thursday "to make a clean breast of the charge that he gave Sen. Yarborough \$50,000 on Nov. 6, 1960 in Pecos."

Coffee Opens Varietas Study Club Activities



VARIETAS COFFEE — Mrs. R. W. Lane, pictured left, was hostess to Varietas Study Club's opening coffee Tuesday morning. Pictured with Mrs. Lane are members of the hostess yearbook committee, left to right, Mrs. Otis Nace, Mrs. Luther Pierson and Mrs. C. L. McKinney. Officers for the club are president, Mrs. Lane; vice president, Mrs. J. E. Kirchman; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Spearman; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Evans; parliamentarian, Mrs. McKinney; reporter, Mrs. Joe Z. Weaver; and club woman reporter, Mrs. Ralph Thomas.

Engagement

LEFORS (Spl) — Rev. and Mrs. Virgil H. Smith of Lake Villa, Ill., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Sandra Ann, to Dennis D. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith of Du-rand, Ill. The bride-elect is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bigham of Lefors.

Read The News Classified Ads

Rent Blue Lustre Electric Carpet Shampooer \$1

Now you can rent a Blue Lustre Electric Carpet Shampooer for \$1 a day when you buy famous Blue Lustre Shampoo.

Save big with this easy-to-use "do-it-yourself" equipment. You'll be amazed at the new look of your carpeting.

PAMPA HARDWARE CO.
120 N. Cuyler MO 4-2451

THE FAMOUS "Lee Herman"

OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

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INFORMAL MODELING

Showing . . .

- SWEATERS ● SKIRTS ● BLOUSES
 - PANTS ● ONE and 2 PC. DRESSES
- IMPORTED SILKS, WOOLS, AND MANY OTHER NEW FABRICS
(ALL DYED TO MATCH . . . if Preferred)

FOR HOLIDAY, CRUISE AND SPRINGWEAR

ALSO "CHANA BAKER" of Calif. DRESSES

FIRST TIME SHOWN IN PAMPA
FOR NOW AND THE HOLIDAYS
DUPIONI SILK — ALL IMPORTED FABRICS

ALL SHOWN BY
MR. WERNER SCHRAM REPRESENTATIVE
BEAUTIFUL SELECTIONS — COME EARLY



Shop Downtown Pampa For Greater Selections

Dear Abby...

Mother's Neglect Not Congressman's Problem

By ABIGAIL VAN BUREN

DEAR ABBY: There is a family living next door to us which should be reported to the authorities. They have several children of school age who are practically raising themselves. The mother waits on tables in some all-night joint, and she sleeps day. The father has a day job somewhere and he drives a taxi at night. When they are both home at the same time, they have such violent fights they disturb the whole neighborhood with their screaming and cursing. There should be a law against letting mothers of schoolage children work outside the home. Please tell people to write their congressmen, and demand such a law. It could be called the Compulsory Child-Raising Bill. Thank you.

A CITIZEN
DEAR CITIZEN: Even if you could compel mothers by law to stay home, you could not compel them to look after their children. It's not the number of hours spent with children that counts, but how those hours are used. Children, more often than not, are neglected because their mothers work. But let's face it — the mother who would neglect her children for a job would probably neglect them for some other reason. Don't bother your congressman with this one.

DEAR ABBY: I am a 16-year-old girl and I have a shape like a 12-year-old boy, if you know what I mean. I heard about creams and special exercises, so I sent away for them, but they didn't help me a bit. My mother says that all the girls in her family were late in getting nice figures. I am willing to wait, but what should I do in the meantime?

NO SHAPE
DEAR NO SHAPE: Shop!

DEAR ABBY: Every time someone in my husband's family has a baby, my husband and I are asked if we will be the godparents. I am sure it is because my husband is the only one in his family who has ever

amounted to anything. In such a role we must give the baby an extra special gift at the christening. And then we have to remember the child on all his birthdays, holidays, communion, graduation, etc. We now have 16 godchildren and I think that is enough. We are already godparents to the three older children of this couple and now we've been asked to include their fourth. Are we being "small" to put a stop to accepting any more godchildren? Exactly what are the obligations to godchildren besides buying them gifts?

HAD ENOUGH
DEAR HAD (And I think you were): The "obligation" of godparents has nothing to do with buying gifts. You simply agree to assume the responsibility of rearing the child in the religious faith of his parents. Your complaint is legitimate. I, too, believe you have all the godchildren you can handle. Decline as graciously as possible.

CONFIDENTIAL TO MISERABLE MOTHER IN DANVILLE, VA.: Your daughter forfeited her right to a big church wedding with gown, veil, and all the trimmings when she eloped four years ago. Don't let her talk you into giving her such a wedding just because she "missed all that" or you'll be the laughingstock of Danville.

Troubled? Write to Abby, Box 69700, Los Angeles, Calif. For a personal reply, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Read The News Classified Ads

Arts Presented Program on Fine El Progresso

Mrs. Carlton Nance presented the program on architecture to members of El Progresso Study Club when the club met in her home at 1334 N. Russell at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Mrs. V. J. Drew, president, conducted a brief business meeting. Mrs. Verl Hagaman introduced the speaker whose talk was the beginning of the club's study on "Fine Arts."

Mrs. Nance quoted "A man that has a taste of music, painting or architecture is like one that has another sense, when compared with those who have no relish of those arts."

"Architecture is the most universal of all the arts. It is also the most expressive, not only of the artist, but of peoples and times. Furthermore, architecture is the one art which touches everybody."

Mrs. Nance continued the presentation with illustrations and discussions of various types of architecture including the history of American architecture. In conclusion she stated "If you remember nothing else of this program, remember building a house is more than putting up four walls with a roof over them."

Members attending were Mmes. D. V. Burton, J. F. Curtis, Ben Hamilton, Mack Hiatt, Charles Lanehart, Glenn Radcliff, Lonnie Richardson, Bruce Riehart, Harold Smitzer, F. R. Spears, V. J. Drew, Verl Hagaman and Carlton Nance.

The Women's Page

PEGGY JO ORMSON
Women's Editor

THE PAMPA DAILY NEWS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1964

57TH
YEAR

Program on Freedom for Civic Culture

Mrs. J. B. Townsend was a guest at Civic Culture Club and live," the speaker concluded. Members in her home at 1202 E. Francis Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Emmett M. Osborne, president, presided over the business meeting at which announcements were made of the state board meeting to be held Oct. 5-6 in Austin and the district board meeting to be held on Oct. 13 in Wellington.

Mrs. H. S. Alexander presented the program, "Live Free or Die," which paralleled the club theme for the year, "The Wheel of Freedom."

"Live free or die," Mrs. Alexander stated, "That is what the members of the 13 colonies decided almost two centuries ago. They were inspired by Patrick Henry who said 'Give me liberty or give me death.' The women of America need to be aware of the threat to liberty which men of courage and wisdom gave. American women need to assume greater responsibilities in public affairs and need intellectual curiosity and clear thinking combined with action."

"Women must not take liber-

IT'S A FACT
DRUG TOPICS FEATURE POST & TELL

ROSE PETALS BOILED WITH HONEY USED TO BE APPLIED FOR SORE THROATS AND ULCERATED MOUTHS...
"THE GOOD OLD DAYS" signs of the past

YOUR REAL MEDICINE IS YOUR DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

KEYES PHARMACY
825 N. Hobart MO 4-8888

FREE! 25 Gallons gasoline given away each week!

One free ticket given each person. Then extra free ticket with each \$1 purchase. Come by and Register.

● No Obligation ● Nothing to buy

Drawing held each Saturday at 9 a.m.

SPEERS TEXACO
201 N. Ballard

Read The News Classified Ads

Pampa Public Schools Menu

- TUESDAY
PAMPA HIGH SCHOOL
- Meat Pie
 - Mashed Potatoes
 - Whole Kernel Corn
 - Spring Salad Fudge Cake
 - Bread Butter Milk
- PAMPA JUNIOR HIGH
- Cold Plate
 - Sliced Cheese
 - Potato Chips
 - Baked Beans Fruit Cobbler
 - Bread Milk
- ROBERT E. LEE JR. HIGH
- Fried Chicken
 - Mashed Potatoes Gravy
 - Golden Hominy
 - Tossed Green Salad
 - Pear Halves
 - Hot Rolls Butter
 - Plain or Chocolate Milk
- STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
- Fried Chicken
 - Mashed Potatoes Gravy
 - Tossed Salad
 - Strawberry Short Cake with Whipped Cream
 - Bread Butter Milk
- B. M. BAKER
- Tamales
 - Spinach
 - Green Lima Beans
 - Cherry Pie
 - Cornbread Butter Milk
- SAM HOUSTON
- Meat Loaf
 - Potatoes and Gravy
 - Sliced Tomatoes
 - Buttered Carrots
 - Date Spice Cake
 - Bread Butter
 - Plain or Chocolate Milk
- HORACE MANN
- Meat Balls and Spaghetti
 - Blackeyed Peas
 - Glazed Carrots
 - Cheese Sticks
 - Lemon Pie
 - Plain or Chocolate Milk
- LAMAR
- Pinto Beans Spinach
 - Fresh Onion Rings
 - Apricot Halves
 - Cornbread Butter Milk
- WILLIAM B. TRAVIS
- Barbecue on Bun
 - Buttered Corn
 - Tossed Salad
 - Red Velvet Cake
 - Chocolate Milk
- WOODROW WILSON
- Smothered Steak
 - Potatoes and Gravy
 - Carrots Pickles
 - Fruit Milk
 - Hot Biscuits Butter
- CARVER
- Pinto Beans Spinach
 - Fresh Onion Rings
 - Apricot Halves
 - Cornbread Butter Milk

NOW!

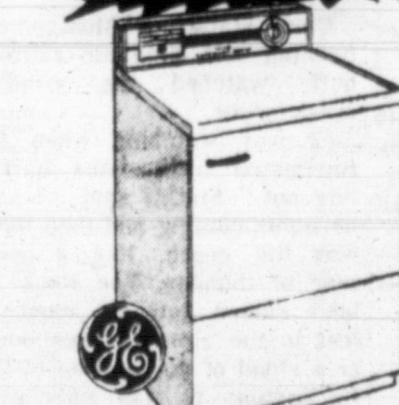
QUALITY DRYERS AT SENSATIONAL PRICES!

General Electric Plus Features

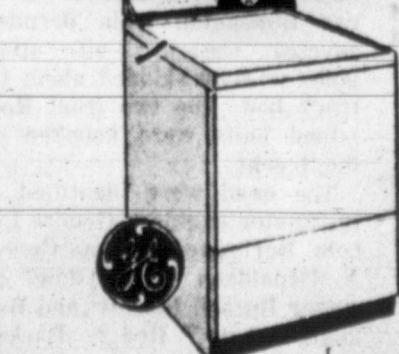
- ☆ Porcelain Top
- ☆ Porcelain Clothes Basket
- ☆ Big 12-Pound Capacity



BUY GE 20 VOLT DRYER



NO TRADE-IN'S REQUIRED



FREE HAIR DRYER
With Every General Electric
Cloths Dryer Sold This Week

LOOK AT THESE FEATURES!

- ★ 2 HEAT CYCLES INCLUDING FLUFF
- ★ SAFETY START SWITCH
- ★ VARIABLE TIME DRY CONTROL

\$138⁸⁸

W/T

LOOK AT THESE PLUS FEATURES!

- ★ 3 HEAT INCLUDING FLUFF
- ★ HIGH SPEED DRYING
- ★ 4 WAY VENTING
- ★ COUNTER DEPTH AND HEIGHT

\$169⁹⁵

JOE HAWKINS APPLIANCES

854 West Foster

MO 4-2222

On The Record

High-end General Hospital does not have a house physician. All patients, except severe accident victims, are requested to call their family physician before going to the hospital for treatment.

VISITING HOURS MEDICAL AND SURGERY FLOOR Afternoons 2-4 Evenings 7-8:30

MATERNITY FLOOR Afternoons 3-4 Evenings 7-8 SATURDAY Admissions

Mrs. Frances Pauline Heaton, Skellytown I. R. Bynum, 525 Naida Roy Dawson, 1909 Williston Lewis Sutton, 945 S. Wilcox Carolyn Earls, 608 N. Dwight Mrs. Shirley Kelley, 405 N. Nelson Baby Boy Kelley, 405 N. Nelson

Dismissals Kerry Durham, 1024 Clark Charles L. Oakley, Stinnett Mrs. Elva Janell Chapin, 1104 S. Hobart

Witness (Continued From Page 1) he didn't hear her. He heard nothing since Oswald's second bullet blew away part of his head. The autopsy said the head wound measured five inches at its greatest diameter.

Stock Market Quotations The following quotations show the range within which these securities could have been traded at the time of compilation.

Table with 2 columns: Security Name and Price/Value. Includes Franklin Life, Gulf Life, etc.

This Week's SPECIAL Good Tues., Wed., Thurs. Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1 STEAK FINGERS SERVED IN A BASKET 59c Regular 3.50 Bucket of Chicken 2.98 Caldwell's Drive Inn Carl E. Lawrence, Owner 220 North Hobart MO 4-2601

Mainly - - About People

The News invites readers to phone in or mail items about the comings and goings of themselves or friends for inclusion in this column. *Indicates paid advertising

Altrusa Club will meet at 7 p.m. tonight in Coronado Inn Starlight Room. The program will be given by Lorene Locke, constitution and by-laws chairman.

For the loveliest in custom draperies call Kay Harris, MO 5-3055 or Bobby Patterson MO 4-3724. Large selection of beautiful fabrics. Free estimates.*

Woodrow Wilson P-TA Cub Scout Pack 109 will hold an open house meeting at 7:15 p.m. today in the school gymnasium.

Horace Mann P-TA room mothers will meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow in the school conference room.

Used clothing sale, all week 738 S. Barnes. Lots of large dresses.*

Hostesses for Saturday's Democratic Headquarters were Mmes. L. R. Archer, Katie Vincent, Irvin Cole and Milo Bird.

B & PW Club will have a rummage sale, Tuesday, 321 S. Cuyler.*

Girl Scout Leadership courses for Brownie, Junior and Cadette age levels, open to anyone interested in girls, started today in the Berger and Phillips Little Houses.

Interested in Car Pool, Monday through Friday to West Texas University, 8:00 class. Carolyn Smith, MO 5-5158 after 6 p.m.*

Crowd Expected At Lake Fish Kill Thousands of persons from over the Panhandle area are expected to converge on Lake McClellan tomorrow to be on hand for a complete kill of all fish.

Rotenone, a chemical which paralyzes the gills of fish, will be sprayed over the lake, causing the fish to surface.

The public is invited to pick up as many fish as they want. Fish biologists said the chemical does not harm the fish for human consumption in any way.

Corporation Court Slates Nine Cases A total of nine cases have been slated for trial in Pampa's Corporation Court tomorrow afternoon.

CRICHTON PLANS TOUR TYLER, Tex. (UPI)—Republican gubernatorial candidate Jack Crichton, Dallas, will head a delegation of Texas Republicans on three tours of the state starting Sept. 30.

The Pampa Daily News TOON FREEDOM NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION RATES By carrier in Pampa, 35 cents per week; \$4.50 per 3 months; \$18 per year.

Missing your Pampa Daily News? Dial MO 4-2525 before 7 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m. Sundays.

Indians

ACROSS 1 Indian chieftain 8 Chief 13 Strained 14 Morning reception 15 Stuck together 16 British statesman and family 17 Unrolled 18 Manuscript make-up 23 One-seeded fruits (var.) 27 Shunning 28 Depend on 30 Ground 31 Company (ab.) 32 Producer (comb. form) 33 Honorary degree (ab.) 34 Relief group (ab.) 36 Genus of peacocks 37 Hebrew letter (var.) 38 Doolley (comb. form) 39 Extreme 4 Golf item 5 Foray 6 Germ-free

Answer to Previous Puzzle

7 Grant 8 Golf club 9 More fished 10 Hall 11 Buddhist sect 12 Affirmative reply 18 Scold 19 Battle of 20 Elliptically 21 French lyric 22 Median 24 Nullity 25 Number 26 Councils 28 Model 35 Last Stand 36 Standard value 45 Eye part 38 Feed

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-39.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 40-53.

\$30 Taken From Christian Church

A burglary of First Christian Church late Saturday night or early Sunday morning netted the thieves \$30 in cash and \$45 in stamps.

The break-in was discovered early Sunday morning by Carl Patchin, church custodian.

Police said today the burglar gained entry to the building by removing a screen and entering a window.

In the office, the combination safe - filing cabinet was broken into where \$30 in cash and \$45 in stamps were taken. Some change was taken from the soft drink machine.

The church is located at 500 E. Kingsmill.

Collision Injures Pampa Housewife

A near head-on collision at the intersection of Hobart and Kentucky Sunday night slightly injured a 23-year-old Pampa housewife.

Mrs. Theola M. Gilmore, 2236 N. Wells, was treated and released at Highland General Hospital for cuts and bruises.

According to investigating officers, Mrs. Gilmore was traveling south on Hobart when she collided with a car driven by Mrs. Jessie McKinney, 75, of 616 N. Frost. Mrs. McKinney was attempting to turn left on Hobart. She was not injured.

The accident occurred about 7:30 p.m.

Obituaries

Lee Roy Franks

Funeral services for Lee Roy Franks, 69, will be conducted at 10 a.m. Wednesday in Duenkel-Carmichael Funeral Home Chapel with Rev. Robert Gouard, minister of Apostolic Faith Church, officiating assisted by Rev. Leland Markley and Rev. Edwin Waterbury. Burial will be in Memory Gardens. Mr. Franks died Sunday morning in a local hospital.

Mr. Franks moved to Kingsmill in 1933 from Ramsdell. He was employed by Cabot Corp. until 1935 when he was appointed postmaster of Kingsmill post office. Mr. Franks served as postmaster and operated a grocery store in Kingsmill until 1959 when he retired.

Mr. Franks served as a second class gunner mate on the USS Wisconsin during World War One. He was an active member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion, a member of Pampa Lions Club and Kingsmill Community Church.

Surviving are his wife of the home west of Pampa; three daughters, Mrs. Bruce E. Scott of Midwest City, Okla., Mrs. D. D. Williams of Andrews and Mrs. Henry Fletcher of Mexico; one brother, T. H. Franks of Delta, Colo.; two sisters, Mrs. Pearl Parks of Pueblo, Colo., and Mrs. W. J. Bartz of Pampa and eight grandchildren.

Palbearers will be Joe Toolvey, A. A. Schuneman, J. O. McIlvain, C. F. Rasco, John Winters, E. E. Simmons, Carl Clements and Monto Cotten.

Honorary pallbearers will be members of the Pampa Lions Club and American Legion.

Does BLADDER IRRITATION MAKE YOU NERVOUS? After 21 common kinds of bladder irritations affect twice as many women as men and may make you tense and nervous from too frequent, burning or itching urination both day and night.

Court News

CORPORATION COURT

Mrs. Jean Tietz, Skellytown, improper backing from parked position, guilty, fined \$13.

Robert L. Carter, 537 Oklahoma, speeding, guilty, fined \$10.

Robert L. Nichols, 2701 Navajo, running stop sign, guilty, fined \$5.

Thomas L. Hawk, Perryton, intoxication, guilty, fined \$25.

Co of C to Elect Slate Tomorrow

The election of three officers to head the Pampa Chamber of Commerce for the coming fiscal year will highlight a meeting tomorrow of the directors of the Pampa Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting will be held at 10 a.m. in the Chamber of Commerce offices.

The directors will be presented with a report by the nominating committee. From this report they will elect a president, vice president and finance director.

The new officers will officially take office at the annual installation banquet scheduled for Oct. 19.

Man Wounded in Hunting Accident

A Carson County resident was treated and released from Worley Hospital Sunday morning after he was accidentally shot in the left hand while on a hunting trip.

Robert M. Shappard, 37, who lives 14 miles southwest of White Deer, said he was attempting to place his loaded 12-gauge shotgun in the floorboard of his car when the hammer caught on the carpet and accidentally discharged.

The shot struck the outer part of Shappard's left hand. Attendants said he wasn't seriously injured.

The accident occurred about 10:45 a.m.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS Ground Floor Hughes Bldg. Annex Now open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ALL ARE WELCOME Come by and have coffee

Imperial Jewelers Jewelry, Radios, Speidel Bands, Diamond Rings 110 E. Foster MO 5-3372 CERTIFIED WATCH MAKER All Watches Timed Electronically WATCHES CLEANED \$5.00 Case Polished, Timed AUTOMATIC WATCHES \$7.50 One Year Guarantee WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF CRYSTALS All Makes 24 Hour Service

Now beauty is only the beginning of what's new



It's a longer, lower, wider, roomier, quieter, handsomer, swankier kind of Chevrolet for '65. Beneath its clean-hewn lines, there's more shoulder room, more leg room up front and more foot room too.



It's a racier looking, quicker steering, surer stopping, flatter cornering, roomier riding kind of Corvair for '65. Beneath the longer, wider new Body by Fisher, there's a sweeter riding independent suspension system, bigger self-adjusting brakes, more responsive steering and a wider road stance.

More beauty to see—the '65 Chevelle, Chevy II and Corvette also now at your dealer's

CULBERSON CHEVROLET, INC. PAMPA, TEXAS MO 4-4666

Warren Summary Indicates Oswald Alone in Crime

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The text of the Warren Commission's summary and conclusion on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

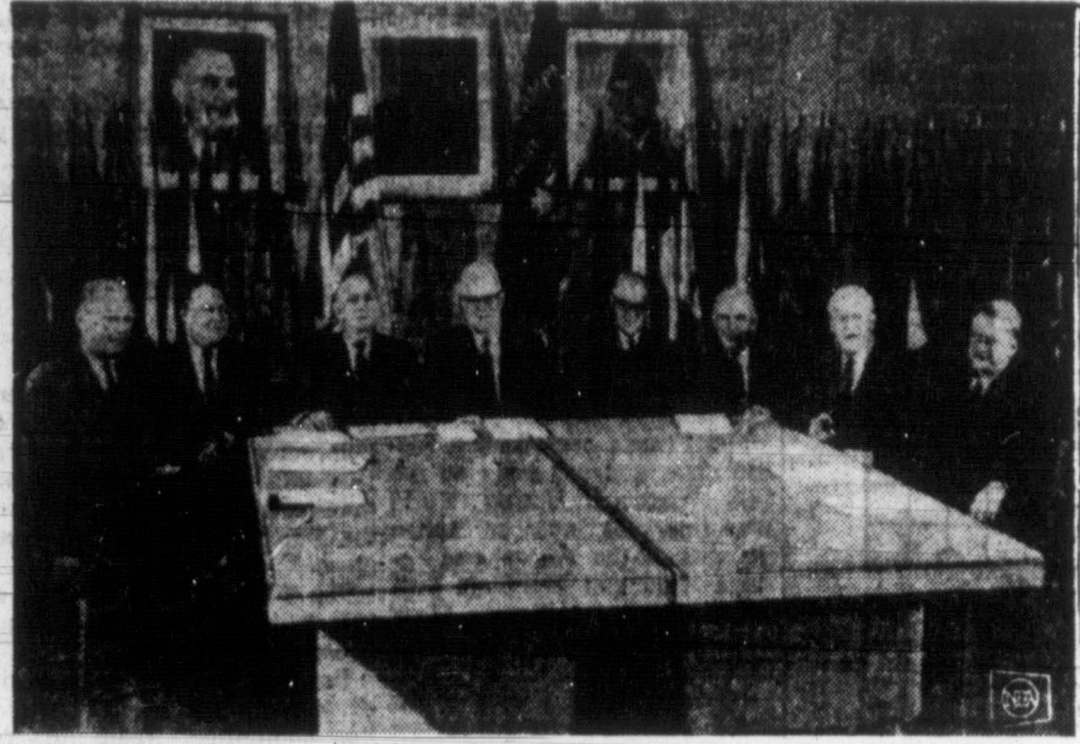
Summary and Conclusions
The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life were scheduled before him as the victim of the fourth presidential assassination in the history of a country dedicated to the concept of reasoned argument and peaceful political change. This commission was created on Nov. 29, 1963, in recognition of the right of people everywhere to full and truthful knowledge concerning these events. This report endeavors to fulfill that right and to appraise this tragedy by the light of reason and the standard of fairness. It has been prepared with a deep awareness of the commission's responsibility to present to the American people an objective report of the facts relating to the assassination.

Narrative of Events
At 11:40 a.m., CST, on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and their party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas. Behind them was the first day of a Texas trip planned five months before by the President, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and John B. Connally Jr., governor of Texas. After leaving the White House on Thursday morning, the President had flown initially to San Antonio where Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson joined the party and the President dedicated new research facilities at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. Following a testimonial dinner in Houston for U.S. Rep. Albert Thomas, the President flew to Fort Worth where he spent the night and spoke at a large breakfast gathering on Friday.

Planned for later that day were a motorcade through downtown Dallas, a luncheon speech at the Trade Mart, and a flight to Austin where the President would attend a reception and speak at a Democratic fund raising dinner. From Austin he would proceed to the Texas ranch of the vice president. Evident on this trip were the varied roles which an American president performs—head of state, chief executive, party leader, and, in this instance, prospective candidate for reelection.

The Dallas motorcade, it was hoped, would evoke a demonstration of the President's personal popularity in a city which he had lost in the 1960 election. Once it had been decided that the trip to Texas would span two days, those responsible for planning, primarily Gov. Connally and Kenneth O'Donnell, a special assistant to the President, agreed that a motorcade through Dallas would be desirable. The Secret Service was told on Nov. 2 that 45 minutes had been allotted to a motorcade procession from Love Field to the site of a luncheon planned by Dallas business and civic leaders in honor of the President. After considering the facilities and security problems of several buildings, the Trade Mart was chosen as the luncheon site. Given this selection, and in accordance with the customary practice of affording the greatest number of people an opportunity to see the President, the motorcade route selected was a natural one. The route was approved by the local host committee and White House representatives on Nov. 18 and publicized in the local papers starting on Nov. 19. This advance publicity made it clear that the motorcade would clear Main Street and pass the intersection of Elm and Houston streets as it proceeded to the Trade Mart by way of the Stemmons Freeway.

By midmorning of Nov. 22, clearing skies in Dallas dispelled the threat of rain and the President greeted the crowds from his open limousine without the "bubbletop" which was at that time a plastic shell furnishing protection only against inclement weather. To the left of the President in the rear seat was Mrs. Kennedy. In the jump seats were Gov. Connally, who was in front of the President, and Mrs. Connally at the governor's left. Agent William R. Greer of the Secret Service was driving, and agent Roy H. Kellerman was sitting to his right. Directly behind the presidential limousine was an open



WARREN COMMISSION—Members of the Warren Commission meet in their Washington conference room. They are, from left to right, Rep. Gerald Ford, R-Mich.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga.; Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman; Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky.; John J. McCloy, director, Central Intelligence Agency; Allen W. Dulles, former CIA chief, and J. Lee Rankin, counsel.

"followup" car with eight Secret Service agents, two in the front seat, two in the rear, and two on each running board. These agents, in accordance with normal Secret Service procedures, were instructed to scan the crowds, the roofs, and windows of buildings, overpasses, and crossings for signs of trouble. Behind the "followup" car was the vice-presidential car carrying the vice president and Mrs. Johnson and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough. Next were a vice-presidential "followup" car and several cars for press representatives, and others.

The motorcade left Love Field shortly after 11:50 a.m., and proceeded through residential neighborhoods, stopping twice at the President's request to greet well-wishers among the friendly crowds. Each time the President's car halted, Secret Service agents from the "followup" car moved forward to assume a protective stance near the President and Mrs. Kennedy. As the motorcade reached Main Street, a principal east-west artery in downtown Dallas, the welcome became tumultuous. At the extreme west end of Main Street the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and proceeded north for one block in order to make a left turn on Elm Street, the most direct and convenient approach to the Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. As the President's car approached the intersection of Houston and Elm streets, there loomed directly ahead on the intersection's northwest corner a seven-story, orange brick warehouse and office building, the Texas School Book Depository. Riding in the vice president's car, agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m., the scheduled arrival time at the Trade Mart.

The President's car which had been going north made a sharp turn toward the southwest on Elm Street. At a speed of about 11 miles per hour, it started down the gradual descent toward a railroad overpass under which the motorcade would proceed before reaching the Stemmons Freeway. The front of the Texas School Book Depository was now on the President's right, and he waved to the crowd assembled there as he passed the building. Dealey Plaza — an open, landscaped area marking the western end of downtown Dallas — stretched out to the President's left. A Secret Service agent riding in the motorcade radioed the Trade Mart that the President would arrive in five minutes.

Seconds later shots resounded in rapid succession. The President's hands moved to his neck. He appeared to stiffen momentarily and lurch slightly forward in his seat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine. It traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the left lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie. Before the shooting started, Gov. Connally had been facing toward the crowd on the right. He started to turn toward the left and suddenly felt a blow on his back. The governor had been hit by a bullet which entered at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit.

right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh. The force of the bullet's impact appeared to spin the governor to his right, and Mrs. Connally pulled him down into her lap. Another bullet then struck President Kennedy in the rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound. The President fell to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

Secret Service agent Clinton J. Hill, riding on the left running board of the "followup" car, heard a noise which sounded like a firecracker and saw the President suddenly lean forward and to the left. Hill jumped off the car and raced toward the President's limousine. In the front seat of the vice-presidential car, agent Youngblood heard an explosion and noticed unusual movements in the crowd. He vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the vice president in order to protect him. At the same time agent Kellerman in the front seat of the presidential limousine turned to observe the President. Seeing that the President was struck, Kellerman instructed the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit." He radioed ahead to the lead car, "Get us to the hospital immediately." Agent Greer immediately accelerated the presidential car. As it gained speed, agent Hill managed to pull himself onto the back of the car where Mrs. Kennedy had climbed. Hill pushed her back into the rear seat and shielded the stricken President and Mrs. Kennedy as the President's car proceeded at high speed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, 4 miles away.

At Parkland, the President was immediately treated by a team of physicians who had been alerted for the President's arrival by the Dallas Police Department as the result of a radio message from the motorcade after the shooting. The doctors noted irregular breathing movements and a possible heartbeat, although they could not detect a pulsebeat. They observed the extensive wound in the President's head and a small wound approximately one-fourth inch in diameter in the lower third of his neck. In an effort to facilitate breathing, the physicians performed a tracheotomy by enlarging the throat wound and inserting a tube. Totally absorbed in the immediate task of trying to preserve the President's life, the attending doctors never turned the President over for an examination of his back. At 1 p.m., after all heart activity ceased and the last rites were administered by a priest, President Kennedy was pronounced dead. Gov. Connally underwent surgery and ultimately recovered from his serious wounds.

Upon learning of the President's death, Vice President Johnson left Parkland Hospital under close guard and proceeded to the presidential plane at Love Field. Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by her husband's bodyguard, boarded the plane shortly thereafter. At 2:38 p.m., in the central compartment of the plane, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th president of the United States by Federal District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes. The plane left immediately for Washington, D.C., arriving at Andrews AFB, Md., at 5:54 p.m. EST. The President's body was taken to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where it was given a com-

plete pathological examination. The autopsy disclosed the large head wound observed at Parkland and the wound in the front of the neck which had been enlarged by the Parkland doctors when they performed the tracheotomy. Both of these wounds were described in the autopsy report as being "presumably of exit." In addition the autopsy revealed a small wound of entry in the rear of the President's skull and another wound of entry near the base of the back of the neck. The autopsy report stated the cause of death as "gunshot wound, head," and the bullets which struck the President were fired "from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased."

At the scene of the shooting, there was evident confusion at the outset concerning the point of origin of the shots. Witnesses differed in their accounts of the direction from which the sound of the shots emanated. Within a few minutes, however, attention centered on the Texas School Book Depository Building as the source of the shots. The building was occupied by a private corporation, the Texas School Book Depository Co., which distributed school textbooks of several publishers and leased space to representatives of the publishers. Most of the employees in the building worked for these publishers. The balance, including a 15-man warehousing crew, were employees of the Texas School Book Depository Co. itself.

Several eyewitnesses in front of the building reported that they saw a rifle being fired from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. One eyewitness, Howard L. Brennan, had been watching the parade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite and facing the building. He promptly told a policeman that he had seen a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches, in his early thirties, take deliberate aim from the sixth-floor corner window and fire a rifle in the direction of the President's car. Brennan thought he might be able to identify the man since he had noticed him in the window a few minutes before the motorcade made the turn onto Elm Street. At 12:34 p.m., the Dallas police radio mentioned the depository building as a possible source of the shots, and at 12:45 p.m., the police radio broadcast a description of the suspected assassin based primarily on Brennan's observation.

When the shots were fired, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker, was riding in the motorcade at a point several cars behind the President. He had turned right from Main Street onto Houston Street and was about 200 feet south of Elm Street when he heard a shot. Baker, having recently recovered from a week of deer hunting, was certain the shot came from a high-powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the west and nudged his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered Baker his help. They entered the building, and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor,

they dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes had elapsed since the shooting.

When they reached the second floor landing on their way up to the top of the building, Patrolman Baker thought he caught a glimpse of someone through the small glass window in the door separating the hall area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunchroom. Gun in hand, he rushed to the door and saw a man about 20 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunchroom. The man was empty-handed. At Baker's command, the man turned and approached him. Truly, who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunchroom. Truly replied that the man worked in the building whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded with Truly up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on Oct. 16, 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet—a "loner." His name was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Within about one minute after his encounter with Baker and Truly, Oswald was seen passing through the second-floor offices. In his hand was a full "Coke" bottle which he had purchased from a vending machine in the lunchroom. He was walking toward the front of the building where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of the building on the first floor. Approximately seven minutes later, at about 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the depository building. The bus was traveling west toward the very building from which Oswald had come. Its route lay through the Oak Cliff section in southwest Dallas where it would pass seven blocks east of the roominghouse in which Oswald was living, at 1026 N. Beckley Ave. On the bus was Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies who immediately recognized him. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately three or four minutes, during which time it proceeded only two blocks because of the traffic jam created by the motorcade and the assassination. Oswald then left the bus.

A few minutes later he entered a vacant taxi four blocks away and asked the driver to take him to a point on North Beckley Avenue several blocks beyond his rooming house. The trip required five or six minutes. At about 1 p.m. Oswald arrived at the rooming house. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, was surprised to see Oswald at midday and remarked to him that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. He made no reply. A few minutes later Oswald emerged from his room zipping up his jacket and rushed out of the house.

Approximately 14 minutes later, and just 45 minutes after the assassination, another violent shooting occurred in Dallas. The victim was Patrolman J.D. Tippit of the Dallas police, an officer with a good record during his more than 11 years with the police force. He was shot near the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, about nine-tenths of a mile from Oswald's rooming house. At the time of the assassination, Tippit was alone in his patrol car, the routine practice for most police patrol cars at this time of day. He had been ordered by radio at 12:45 p.m. to proceed to the central Oak Cliff area as part of a concentration of patrol car activity around the center of the city following the assassination. At 12:54 Tippit radioed that he had moved as directed and would be available for any emergency. By this time the police radio had broadcast several messages alerting the police to the suspect described by Brennan as a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 165 pounds.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., Tippit was driving slowly in an easterly direction on East 10th Street in Oak Cliff. About 100 feet past the intersection of 10th Street and Patton Avenue, Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction. The man met the general description of the suspect wanted in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on

the door on the right-hand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door on the left side and started to walk around the front of his car. As he reached the front wheel on the driver's side, the man on the sidewalk drew a revolver and fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly. An automobile repairman, Domingo Benavides, heard the shots and stopped his pickup truck on the opposite side of the street about 25 feet in front of Tippit's car. He observed the gunman start back toward Patton Avenue, removing the empty cartridge cases from the gun as he went. Benavides rushed to Tippit's side. The patrolman, apparently dead, was lying on his revolver, which was out of its holster. Benavides promptly reported the shooting to police headquarters over the radio in Tippit's car. The message was received shortly after 1:16 p.m.

As the gunman left the scene, he walked hurriedly back toward Patton Avenue and turned left, heading south. Standing on the northwest corner of 10th Street and Patton Avenue was Helen Markham, who had been walking south on Patton Avenue and had seen both the killer and Tippit cross the intersection in front of her as she waited on the curb for traffic to pass. She witnessed the shooting and then saw the man with a gun in his hand walk back toward the corner and cut across the lawn of the corner house as he started south on Patton Avenue.

In the corner house itself, Mrs. Barbara Jeannette Davis and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Davis, heard the shots and rushed to the door in time to see the man walk rapidly across the lawn shaking a revolver as if he were emptying it of cartridge cases. Later that day each woman found a cartridge case near the house. As the gunman turned the corner he passed alongside a taxicab which was marked on Patton Avenue a few feet from 10th Street. The driver, William W. Scroggins, had seen the slaying and was now crouched behind his cab on the street side. As the gunman cut through the shrubbery on the lawn, Scroggins looked up and saw the man approximately 12 feet away. In his hand was a pistol and he muttered words which sounded to Scroggins like "poor damn con" or "poor damn con."

After passing Scroggins, the gunman crossed to the west side of Patton Avenue and ran south toward Jefferson Boulevard a main Oak Cliff thoroughfare. On the east side of Patton Avenue, between 10th Street and Jefferson Boulevard, Ted Callaway, a used car salesman, heard the shots and ran to the sidewalk. As the man with the gun rushed past, Callaway shouted "What's going on?" The man merely shrugged, ran on to Jefferson Boulevard and turned right. On the next corner was a gas station with a parking lot in the rear. The assailant ran into the lot, discarded his jacket and then continued his flight west on Jefferson.

In a shoe store a few blocks farther west on Jefferson, the manager, Johnny Calvin Brewer, heard the siren of a police car moments after the radio in his store broadcast the shooting of the police officer in Oak Cliff. Brewer saw a man sten quickly into the entrance way of his store and stand there with his back toward the street. When the police car made a U-turn and headed back in the direction of the Tippit shooting, the man left and Brewer followed him. He saw the man enter the Texas Theatre, a motion picture house about 60 feet away, without buying a ticket. Brewer pointed this out to the cashier, Mrs. Julia Postal, who called the police. The time was shortly after 1:40 p.m.

At 1:29 p.m., the police radio had noted the similarity in the descriptions of the suspects in the Tippit shooting and the assassination. At 1:44 p.m., in response to Mrs. Postal's call, the police radio sounded the alarm: "Have information a suspect just went in the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson." Within minutes the theater was surrounded. The home lights were then turned up. Patrolman M. N. McDonald and several other policemen approached the man, who had been pointed out to them by Brewer.

McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say, "Well, it's all over now." The

man drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left hand. After a brief struggle McDonald and several other police officers disarmed and handcuffed the suspect and drove him to police headquarters, arriving at approximately 2 p.m.

Following the assassination, police cars had rushed to the Texas School Book Depository in response to the many radio messages reporting that the shots had been fired from the depository building. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department arrived at the scene shortly after hearing the first of these police radio messages at 12:34 p.m. Some of the officers who had been assigned to the area of Elm and Houston streets for the motorcade were talking to witnesses and watching the building when Sawyer arrived. Sawyer entered the building and rode a passenger elevator to the fourth floor, which was the top floor for this elevator. He conducted a quick search, returned to the main floor and, between approximately 12:37 and 12:40 p.m., ordered that no one be permitted to leave the building.

Shortly before 1 p.m., Capt. J. Will Fritz, chief of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, arrived to take charge of the investigation. Searching the sixth floor, Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney noticed a pile of cartons in the southeast corner. He squeezed through the boxes and realized immediately that he had discovered the point from which the shots had been fired. On the floor were three empty cartridge cases. A carton had apparently been placed on the floor at the side of the window so that a person sitting on the southeast corner could look down the outside. Between this carton and the half-open window were three additional cartons arranged in such a way that a rifle resting on the top carton would be aimed directly at the motorcade as it moved away from the building. The high stack of boxes, which first attracted Mooney's attention, effectively screened a person at the window from the view of anyone else on the floor.

Mooney's discovery intensified the search for additional evidence on the sixth floor, and at 1:22 p.m., approximately 10 minutes after the cartridge cases were found, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone turned his flashlight in the direction of two rows of boxes in the northwest corner near the staircase. Stuffed between the two rows was a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight. The rifle was not touched until it could be photographed. When Lt. J. C. Day of the Police Identification Bureau decided that the wooden stock and the metal knob at the end of the bolt contained no prints, he held the rifle by the stock while Capt. Fritz ejected a live shell by operating the bolt. Lt. Day promptly noted that stamped on the rifle itself was the serial number C2766 "as well as the markings '1940', 'made Italy', and 'Cal. .65.'"

The rifle was about 40 inches long and when disassembled it could fit into a handmade paper sack which, after the assassination, was found in the southeast corner of the building within a few feet of the cartridge cases. As Fritz and Day were completing their examination of this rifle on the sixth floor, Roy Truly, the building superintendent, approached with information which he felt should be brought to the attention of the police. Earlier, while the police were questioning the employees Truly had observed that Lee Harvey Oswald, one of the 15 men who worked in the warehouse, was missing. After Truly provided Oswald's name, address, and general description, Fritz left for police headquarters. They arrived at headquarters shortly after 2 p.m. and asked two detectives to pick up the employee who was missing from the Texas School Book Depository. Standing nearby were the police officers who had just arrived with the man arrested in the Texas Theatre. When Fritz mentioned the name of the missing employee, he learned that the man was already in the interrogation room. The missing School Book Depository employee and the suspect who had been apprehended in the Texas Theatre were one and the same — Lee Harvey

Oswald. The suspect Fritz was about to question in connection with the assassination of the President and the murder of a policeman was born in New Orleans on Oct. 18, 1939, two months after the death of his father. His mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, had two older children—Oswald and John Pic. John Pic was a half-brother to Lee from an earlier marriage which had ended in divorce. The other was Robert Oswald, a full brother to Lee and five years older. When Lee Oswald was three, Mrs. Oswald placed him in an orphanage where his brother and half-brother were already living, primarily because she had to work.

In January 1944, when Lee was four, he was taken out of the orphanage, and shortly thereafter his mother moved with him to Dallas, Tex., where the older boys joined them at the end of the school year.

In May of 1945 Marguerite Oswald married her third husband, Edwin A. Ekdahl. While the two older boys attended a military boarding school, Lee lived at home and developed a warm attachment to Ekdahl, occasionally accompanying his mother and stepfather on business trips around the country. Lee started school in Benbrook, Texas, but in the fall of 1946, after a separation from Ekdahl, Marguerite Oswald reentered Lee in the first grade in Covington, La. In January 1947, while Lee was still in the first grade, the family moved to Fort Worth, Tex., as the result of an attempted reconciliation between Ekdahl and Lee's mother. A year and a half later Lee was 9, his mother was divorced from her third husband as the result of a divorce action instituted by Ekdahl. Lee's school record during the next 5-1/2 years in Fort Worth was average, although generally it grew poorer each year. The comments of teachers and others who knew him at that time do not reveal any unusual personality traits or characteristics.

Another change for Lee Oswald occurred in August 1952, a few months after he completed the sixth grade. Marguerite Oswald and her 12-year-old son moved to New York City where Marguerite's oldest son, John Pic, was stationed with the Coast Guard. The ensuing year and one-half in New York was marked by Lee's refusals to attend school and by emotional and psychological problems of a seemingly serious nature. Because he had become a chronic school truant, Lee underwent psychiatric study at Youth House, an institution in New York for juveniles who have had truancy problems or difficulties with the law, and who appear to require psychiatric observation, or other types of guidance. The social worker assigned to his case described him as "seriously detached" and "withdrawn" and noted "a rather pleasant, appealing quality about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster." Lee expressed the feeling to the social worker that his mother did not care for him and regarded him as a burden. He experienced fantasies about being all-powerful and hurting people, but during his stay at Youth House he was apparently not a behavior problem. He appeared withdrawn and evasive, a boy who preferred to spend his time alone, reading and watching television. His tests indicated that he was above average in intelligence for his age group. The chief psychiatrist of Youth House diagnosed Lee's problem as a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies." He concluded that the boy was "an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster" and recommended psychiatric treatment.

In May 1953, after having been at Youth House for three weeks, Lee Oswald returned to school where his attendance and grades temporarily improved. By the following fall, however, the probation officer reported that virtually every teacher complained about the boy's behavior. His mother insisted that he did not need psychiatric assistance. Although there was apparently some improvement in Lee's behavior during the next few months the court recommended further treatment. In January 1954, while Lee's case was still pending, Marguerite and Lee left for New Orleans, the city of Lee's

(See SUMMARY, Page 5)

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Summary and Conclusions of Warren Report on Kennedy Assassination

(Continued From Page 4)

Upon his return to New Orleans, Lee maintained mediocre grades but had no obvious behavior problems. Neighbors and others who knew him outside of school remembered him as a quiet, solitary and introverted boy who read a great deal and whose vocabulary made him quite articulate. About one month after he started the 10th grade and 11 days before his 15th birthday in October 1955, Lee brought to school a note purportedly written by his mother, stating that the family was moving to California. The note was written by Lee. A few days later he dropped out of school and almost immediately tried to join the Marine Corps. Because he was only 16, he was rejected.

After leaving school Lee worked for the next 10 months at several jobs in New Orleans as an officer messenger clerk. It was during this period that he started to read Communist literature. Occasionally, in conversations with others, he praised communism and expressed his fellow employees a desire to join the Communist party. At about this time, when he was not yet 17, he wrote to the Socialist party of America, professing his belief in Marxism.

Another move followed in July 1956, when Lee and his mother returned to Fort Worth. He reentered high school but again dropped out after a few weeks and enlisted in the Marine Corps on Oct. 24, 1956, six days after his 17th birthday. On Dec. 21, 1956, during boot camp in San Diego, Oswald fired a score of 217 for record with the M-1 rifle—2 points over the minimum for a rating for sharpshooter, on a marksman, sharpshooter, expert scale. After his basic training, Oswald received training in aviation fundamentals and then in radar scanning.

Most people who knew Oswald in the Marines described him as a "loner" who resented the exercise of authority by others. He spent much of his free time reading.

Oswald served 15 months overseas until November 1958, most of it in Japan. During his final year in the Marine Corps he was stationed for the most part in Santa Ana, Calif., where he showed a marked interest in the Soviet Union and some persons expressed political radical views with domestic conviction, some as shallow and rigid.

Oswald's Marine service terminated on Sept. 11, 1959, when at his own request he was released from active service a few months ahead of his scheduled release. He offered as the reason for his release the ill health and economic plight of his mother. He returned to Fort Worth, remained with his mother only three days and left for New Orleans, telling his mother he planned to get work there in the shipping or import-export business. In New Orleans he hooked passage on the freighter SS *Morion* T-265, which sailed from New Orleans to La Havre, France, on Sept. 20, 1959.

Lee Harvey Oswald had presumably planned this step in his life for quite some time. In March of 1959 he had applied to the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland for admission to the spring 1960 term. His letter of application contained many blatant falsehoods concerning his qualifications and background. A few weeks before his discharge he had applied for and obtained a passport, listing the Soviet Union as one of the countries which he planned to visit. During his service in the Marines he had saved a comparatively large sum of money, possibly as much as \$1,500, which would appear to have been accomplished by considerable frugality and apparently for a specific purpose.

The purpose of the accumulated fund soon became known. On Oct. 16, 1959, Oswald arrived in Moscow by train after crossing the border from Finland, where he had secured a visa for a 6-day stay in the Soviet Union. He immediately applied for Soviet citizenship. On the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1959, Oswald was ordered to leave the Soviet Union by 8 p.m. that evening. That same afternoon in his hotel room Oswald, in an apparent suicide attempt, slashed his left wrist. He was hospitalized immediately. On Oct. 31, three days after his release from the hospital, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, announced that he wished to renounce his U.S. citizenship and become a Russian citizen, and handed the embassy officer a written statement he had prepared for the occasion. When asked his reasons, Oswald replied, "I am a Marxist." Oswald never formally complied with the legal steps necessary to renounce his American citizenship. The Soviet government

did not grant his request for citizenship, but in January 1960 he was given permission to remain in the Soviet Union on a year-to-year basis. At the same time Oswald was sent to Minsk where he worked in a radio factory as an unskilled laborer. In January 1961 his permission to remain in the Soviet Union was extended for another year. A few weeks later, in February 1961, he wrote to the American Embassy in Moscow expressing a desire to return to the United States.

The following month Oswald met a 19-year-old Russian girl, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, a pharmacist, who had been brought up in Leningrad but was then living with an aunt and uncle in Minsk. They were married on April 30, 1961.

A daughter was born to the Oswalds in February 1962. In the months that followed they prepared for their return to the United States. On May 9, 1962, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at the request of the Department of State, agreed to waive a restriction under the law which would have prevented the issuance of a United States visa to Oswald's Russian wife until she had left the Soviet Union. They finally left Moscow on June 1, 1962, and were assisted in meeting their travel expenses by a loan of \$435.71 from the U.S. Department of State. Two weeks later they arrived in Fort Worth, Tex.

For a few weeks Oswald, his wife and child lived with Oswald's brother Robert. After a similar stay with Oswald's mother, they moved into their own apartment in early August. Oswald obtained a job on July 16 as a sheet metal worker. During this period in Fort Worth, Oswald was interviewed twice by agents of the FBI. The report of the first interview, which occurred on June 26, described him as arrogant and unwilling to discuss the reasons why he had gone to the Soviet Union. Oswald denied that he was involved in Soviet intelligence activities and promised to advise the FBI if Soviet representatives ever communicated with him. He was interviewed again on Aug. 16, when he displayed a less belligerent attitude and once again agreed to inform the FBI of any attempt to enlist him in intelligence activities.

In early October 1962 Oswald quit his job at the sheet metal plant and moved to Dallas. While living in Fort Worth the Oswalds had been introduced to a group of Russian-speaking people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Many of them assisted the Oswalds by providing small amounts of food, clothing, and household items. Oswald himself was disliked by almost all of this group whose help to the family was prompted primarily by sympathy for Marina Oswald and the child. Despite the fact that he had left the Soviet Union, disillusioned with its government, Oswald seemed more firmly committed than ever to his concepts of Marxism.

In February 1963 the Oswalds met Ruth Paine at a social gathering. Ruth Paine was temporarily separated from her husband and living with her two children in their home in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas. Because of an interest in the Russian language and sympathy for Marina Oswald, who spoke no English and had little funds, Ruth Paine befriended Marina and, during the next two months, visited her on several occasions.

On April 6, 1963, Oswald lost his job with a photography firm. A few days later, on April 10, he attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (resigned, U.S. Army), using a rifle which he had ordered by mail one month previously under an assumed name. Marina Oswald learned of her husband's act when she confronted him with a note which he had left, giving her instructions in the event he did not return. That incident and their general economic difficulties impelled Marina Oswald to suggest that her husband leave Dallas and go to New Orleans to look for work.

Oswald left for New Orleans on April 24, 1963. Ruth Paine, who knew nothing of the Walker shooting, invited Marina Oswald and the baby to stay with her in the Paines' modest home while Oswald sought work in New Orleans. Early in May, upon receiving word from Oswald that he had found a job, Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and the baby to New Orleans to rejoin Oswald.

On July 19, 1963, Oswald lost his job as a greaser of coffee processing machinery. In September, after an exchange of correspondence with Marina Oswald, Ruth Paine drove to New Orleans and on Sept. 23, transported Marina, the child, and the family belongings to Irving, Tex. Ruth Paine suggested that

Marina Oswald, who was expecting her second child in October, live at the Paine house until after the baby was born. Oswald remained behind, ostensibly to find work either in Houston or some other city. Instead, he departed by bus for Mexico, arriving in Mexico City on Sept. 27, where he promptly visited the Cuban and Russian embassies. His stated objective was to obtain official permission to visit Cuba, on his way to the Soviet Union. The Cuban government would not grant his visa unless the Soviet government would also issue a visa permitting his entry into Russia. Oswald's efforts to secure these visas failed, and he left for Dallas, where he arrived on Oct. 3, 1963.

When he saw his wife the next day, it was decided that Oswald would rent a room in Dallas and visit his family on weekends. For one week he rented a room from Mrs. Bledsoe, the woman who later saw him on the bus shortly after the assassination. On Oct. 14, 1963, he rented the Beckley Avenue room and listed his name as O. H. Lee. On the same day, at the suggestion of a neighbor, Mrs. Paine phoned the Texas School Book Depository and was told that there was a job opening. She informed Oswald who was interviewed the following day at the depository and started to work there on Oct. 16, 1963.

On Oct. 20 the Oswalds' second daughter was born. During October and November Oswald established a general pattern of weekend visits to Irving, arriving on Friday afternoon and returning to Dallas Monday morning with a fellow employee, Buell Wesley Frazier, who lived near the Paines. On Friday, Nov. 15, Oswald remained in Dallas at the suggestion of his wife who told him that the house would be crowded because of a birthday party for Ruth Paine's daughter. On Monday, Nov. 18, Oswald and his wife quarreled bitterly during a telephone conversation because she learned for the first time that he was living at the rooming house under an assumed name. On Thursday, Nov. 21, Oswald told Frazier that he would like to drive to Irving to pick up some curtain rods for an apartment in Dallas. His wife and Mrs. Paine were quite surprised to see him since it was a Thursday night. They thought he had returned to make up after Monday's quarrel. He was conciliatory, but Marina Oswald was still angry.

Later that evening, when Mrs. Paine had finished cleaning the kitchen, she went into the garage and noticed that the light was burning. She was certain that she had not left it on although the incident appeared unimportant at the time. In the garage were most of the Oswalds' personal possessions. The following morning Oswald left while his wife was still in bed feeding the baby. She did not see him leave the house, nor did Ruth Paine. On the dresser in their room he left his wedding ring which he had never done before. His wallet containing \$170 was left intact in a dresser-drawer.

During the morning of Nov. 22, Marina Oswald followed President Kennedy's activities on television. She and Ruth Paine cried when they heard that the President had been shot. Ruth Paine translated the news of the shooting to Marina Oswald as it came over television, including the report that the shots were probably fired from the building where Oswald worked. When Marina Oswald heard this, she recalled the Walker episode and the fact that her husband still owned the rifle. She went quietly to the Paine's garage where the rifle had been concealed in a blanket among their other belongings. It appeared to her that the rifle was still there, although she did not actually open the blanket.

At about 3 p.m. the police arrived at the Paine house and asked Marina Oswald whether her husband owned a rifle. She said that he did and then led them into the garage and pointed to the rolled up blanket. As a police officer lifted it, the blanket hung limply over either side of his arm. The rifle was not there.

Meanwhile, at police headquarters, Capt. Fritz had begun questioning Oswald. Soon after the start of the first interrogation, agents of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service arrived and participated in the questioning. Oswald denied having anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Patrolman Tippitt. He claimed that he was eating lunch at the time of the assassination, and that he then spoke with his foreman for 5 to 10 minutes before going home. He denied that he owned a rifle and when confronted, in a subsequent

interview, with a picture showing him holding a rifle and pistol, he claimed that his face had been superimposed on someone else's body. He refused to answer any questions about the presence in his wallet of a Selective Service card with his picture and the name "Alek J. Hidell."

During the questioning of Oswald on the third floor of the police department, more than 100 representatives of the press, radio, and television were crowded into the hallway through which Oswald had to pass when being taken from his cell to Capt. Fritz' office for interrogation. Reporters tried to interview Oswald during these trips. Between Friday afternoon and Sunday morning he appeared in the hallway at least 16 times. The generally confused conditions outside and inside Capt. Fritz' office increased the difficulty of police questioning. Advised by the police that he could communicate with an attorney, Oswald made several telephone calls on Saturday in an effort to procure representation of his own choice and discussed the matter with the president of the local bar association, who offered to obtain counsel. Oswald declined the offer saying that he would first try to obtain counsel by himself. By Sunday morning he had not yet engaged an attorney.

At 7:10 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was formally advised that he had been charged with the murder of President Kennedy. Several witnesses to the Tippitt shooting and to the subsequent flight of the gunman had positively identified Oswald in police lineups. While positive firearm identification evidence was not available at the time, the revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was of a type which could have fired the shots that killed Tippitt.

The formal charge against Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy was lodged shortly after 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, Nov. 23, by 10 p.m. of the day of the assassination. The FBI had traced the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository to a mail-order house in Chicago which had purchased it from a distributor in New York. Approximately 6 hours later the Chicago firm advised that this rifle had been ordered in March 1963 by Post Office Box 2915, in Dallas, Tex., a box rented by Oswald. Payment for the rifle was remitted by a money order signed by A. Hidell. By 6:45 p.m. on Nov. 23, the FBI was able to advise the Dallas police that, as a result of handwriting analysis of the documents used to purchase the rifle had concluded that the rifle had been ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Throughout Friday and Saturday, the Dallas police released to the public many of the details concerning the alleged evidence against Oswald. Police officials discussed important aspects of the case, usually in the course of impromptu and confused press conferences in the third-floor corridor. Some of the information divulged was erroneous. Efforts by the news media representatives to reconstruct the crime and promptly report details frequently led to erroneous and often conflicting reports. At the urging of the news, Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, brought Oswald to a press conference in the police assembly room shortly after midnight of the day Oswald was arrested. The assembly room was crowded with newsmen who had come to Dallas from all over the country. They shouted questions at Oswald and flashed cameras at him. Among this group was a 52-year-old Dallas nightclub operator—Jack Ruby.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, arrangements were made for Oswald's transfer from the city jail to the Dallas County Jail, about one mile away. The news media had been informed on Saturday night that the transfer of Oswald would not take place until after 10 a.m. on Sunday. Earlier on Sunday, between 2:30 and 3 a.m., anonymous telephone calls threatening Oswald's life had been received by the Dallas office of the FBI and by the office of the county sheriff. Nevertheless, on Sunday morning, television, radio, and newspaper representatives crowded into the basement to record the transfer. As viewed through television cameras, Oswald would emerge from a door in front of the cameras and proceed to the transfer vehicle. To the right of the cameras was a "down" ramp from Main Street on the north. To the left was an "up" ramp leading to Commerce Street on the south.

The armored truck in which Oswald was to be transferred

arrived shortly after 11 a.m. Police officials then decided, however, that an unmarked police car would be preferable for the trip because of its greater speed and maneuverability. At approximately 11:20 a.m., Oswald emerged from the basement jail office flanked by detectives on either side and at his rear. He took a few steps toward the car and was in the glaring light of the television cameras when a man suddenly darted out from an area on the right of the cameras where newsmen had been assembled. The man was carrying a Colt .38 revolver in his right hand and, while millions watched on television, he moved quickly to within a few feet of Oswald and fired one shot into Oswald's abdomen. Oswald groaned with pain as he fell to the ground and quickly lost consciousness. Within seven minutes Oswald was at Parkland Hospital where, without having regained consciousness, he was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m.

The man who killed Oswald was Jack Ruby. He was instantly arrested and, minutes later, confined in a cell on the fifth floor of the Dallas police jail. Under interrogation, he denied that the killing of Oswald was in any way connected with a conspiracy involving the assassination of President Kennedy. He maintained that he had killed Oswald in a temporary fit of depression and rage over the President's death. Ruby was transferred the following day to the county jail without notice to the press or to police officers not directly involved in the transfer. Indicted for the murder of Oswald by the state of Texas on Nov. 26, 1963, Ruby was found guilty on March 14, 1964, and sentenced to death. As of Sept. 1964, his case was pending on appeal.

Conclusions

This commission was created to ascertain the facts relating to the preceding summary of events and to consider the important questions which they raised. The commission has addressed itself to this task and has reached certain conclusions based on all the available evidence. No limitations have been placed on the commission's inquiry; it has conducted its own investigation, and all government agencies have fully discharged their responsibility to cooperate with the commission in its investigation. These conclusions represent the reasoned judgment of all members of the commission and are presented after an investigation which has satisfied the commission that it has ascertained the truth concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to the extent that a prolonged and thorough search makes this possible.

1. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. Connally were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository. This determination is based upon the following:

(a) Witnesses at the scene of the assassination saw a rifle being fired from the sixth floor window of the depository building, and some witnesses saw a

rifle in the window immediately after the shots were fired.

(b) The nearly whole bullet found on Gov. Connally's stretcher at Parkland Memorial Hospital and the two bullet fragments found in the front seat of the presidential limousine were fired from the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor of the depository building to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(c) The three used cartridge cases found near the window on the sixth floor at the southeast corner of the building were fired from the same rifle which fired the above-described bullet and fragments, to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(d) The windshield in the presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment on the inside surface of the glass, but was not penetrated.

(e) The nature of the bullet wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Gov. Connally and the location of the car at the time of the shots established that the bullets were fired from above and behind the presidential limousine, striking the President and the governor as follows:

(1) President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not necessarily have been lethal. The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

(2) Gov. Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the right side of his back and traveled downward through the right side of his chest, exiting below his right nipple. This bullet then passed through his right wrist and entered his left thigh where it caused a superficial wound.

(f) There is no credible evidence that the shots were fired from the triple underpass, ahead of the motorcade, or from any other location.

2. The weight of the evidence indicates that there were three shots fired.

3. Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the commission to determine just which shot hit Gov. Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Gov. Connally's wounds. However, Gov. Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the mind of any member of the commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Gov. Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

4. The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald. This conclusion is based upon the following:

(a) The Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5-millimeter Italian rifle from which the shots were fired was owned by and in the possession of Oswald.

(b) Oswald carried this rifle into the depository building on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963.

(c) Oswald, at the time of the assassination, was present at the window from which the shots were fired.

(d) Shortly after the assassination, the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle belonging to Oswald was found partially hidden between some cartons on the sixth floor and the improvised paper bag in which Oswald brought the rifle to the depository was found close by the window from which the shots were fired.

(e) Based on testimony of the experts and their analysis of films of the assassination, the commission has concluded that a rifleman of Lee Harvey Oswald's capabilities could have fired the shots from the rifle used in the assassination within the elapsed time of the shooting. The commission has concluded further that Oswald possessed the capability with a rifle which enabled him to commit the assassination.

(f) Oswald lied to the police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters.

(g) Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963, thereby demonstrating his disposition to take human life.

5. Oswald killed Dallas police Patrolman J. D. Tippitt approximately 45 minutes after the assassination. This conclusion upholds the finding that Oswald fired the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. Connally and is supported by the following:

(a) Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippitt shooting and seven eyewitnesses heard the shots as they saw the gunman leave the scene with revolver in hand. These nine eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man they saw.

(b) The cartridge cases found at the scene of the shooting were fired from the revolver in the possession of Oswald at the time of his arrest to the exclusion of all other weapons.

(c) The revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was purchased and belonged to Oswald.

(d) Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight taken by the gunman as he fled from the scene of the killing.

6. Within 80 minutes of the assassination and 35 minutes of the Tippitt killing Oswald resisted arrest at the theatre by attempting to shoot another Dallas police officer.

7. The commission has reached the following conclusions concerning Oswald's interrogation and detention by the Dallas police:

(a) Except for the force required to effect his arrest, Oswald was not subjected to any physical coercion by any law enforcement officials. He was

advised that he could not be compelled to give any information and that any statements made by him might be used against him in court. He was advised of his right to counsel. He was given the opportunity to obtain counsel of his own choice and was offered legal assistance by the Dallas Bar Association, which he rejected at that time.

(b) Newspaper, radio, and television reporters were allowed uninhibited access to the area through which Oswald had to pass when he was moved from his cell to the interrogation room and other sections of the building, thereby subjecting Oswald to harassment and creating chaotic conditions which were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of the rights of the prisoner.

(c) The numerous statements, sometimes erroneous, made to the press by various local law enforcement officials, during this period of confusion and disorder in the police station, would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald. To the extent that the information was erroneous or misled, it helped to create doubts, speculations, and fears in the mind of the public which might otherwise not have arisen.

8. The commission has reached the following conclusions concerning the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963:

(a) Ruby entered the basement of the Dallas Police Department shortly after 11:17 a.m. and killed Lee Harvey Oswald at 11:21 a.m.

(b) Although the evidence on Ruby's means of entry is not conclusive, the weight of the evidence indicates that he walked down the ramp leading from Main Street to the basement of the police department.

(c) There is no evidence to support the rumor that Ruby may have been assisted by any members of the Dallas Police Department in the killing of Oswald.

(d) The Dallas Police Department's decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view was unsound. The arrangements made by the Police Department on Sunday morning, only a few hours before he attempted transfer, were inadequate. Of critical importance was the fact that news media representatives and others were notified of threats to Oswald's life. These deficiencies contributed to the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

9. The commission has found (See REPORT, Page 8)

Television Programs

Channel 4	AGNC-TV, MONDAY	NBC
8:00 The Match Game	6:00 News	5:00 Pre-Olympic Spl.
8:15 News	6:15 Weather	6:30 News
8:30 Sheriff Bill	6:30 Sports	6:35 News
8:50 Yogi Bess	6:50 Hollywood and The Stars	6:55 News
9:30 News		

Channel 7	KVII-TV, MONDAY	ABC
6:00 Major Adams	6:00 Local News	6:00 Wendy and Me
6:15 Trailmaster	6:15 Weather	6:15 Ring Crosby Show
6:30 Zane Grey	6:30 The Cowboy with the News	6:30 Ben Casey
6:45 See Hunt	6:45 The News	6:45 Local News
6:50 Leave It to Beaver	6:50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea	6:50 Movies
6:55 Rifleman	7:00 No Time for Softies	

Channel 10	KFDA-TV, MONDAY	CBS
6:00 Secret Storm	6:00 Weather	6:00 Saturday's People
6:10 Amos 'n Andy	6:10 To Tell the Truth	6:10 News-Jim Pratt
6:20 Chief Proud Eagle	6:20 I've Got a Secret	6:20 Weather Report
6:30 Superman	6:30 And Griffith	6:30 Background
6:40 Lone Ranger	6:40 Lucy Show	6:40 The Big Flicker
6:50 CBS News	6:50 Many Happy Returns	6:55 News
6:55 News		6:55 The Flicker (Cont.)

Channel 14	TUESDAY
6:37 Kalligon	6:30 Love Lucy
6:50 Pub. Ser. Features	6:30 The McGuffin
7:00 Jack Tompkins	6:30 Pete And Gladys
7:10 News Report	6:30 Love of Life
7:20 Weather-Report	6:30 CBS News
7:30 Local Events	6:30 Search for Tomorrow
7:40 CBS Kangaroo	6:30 Tomorrow's Light
7:50 CBS Morn. News	6:30 News

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With Major Hoople



BLITZ BROTHERS

by SAKREN



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LOVE IS A SWEET

BADGERS ON

HILL-BILLY

LOVE IS

HE'S TO

PUL-LEEZE



Blondie



Alley Oop



Bonnie



Ben Casey



Mickey Finn



Priscilla's Pop



Dixie Dugan



Joe Palooka



Freckles

The Berries

Bugs Bunny

Short Ribs

Captain Easy

Jackson Twinn

Zesty Nuts

SOME satisfied... of blood... Harvest... hands... night... comments... t i e s H... night all... ject... the... bered... the coach... sportswr... Maybe t... but I'll... one. The... is a good... Duro the... and there... These... their head... day night... everything... ute of t... just simp... ger, fast... coach H... Truly re... was a su... indicated... the most... district a... had an a... speed. I... Vacon... plot our... defense... However... icizing th... the Harv... win... pa victo... did they... call off... Quit bec... good? Or ma... say the... Perhaps... the Harv... tell them... 'til next... as I am... vesters... of winni... them be... and... This is... Holiday... defense... think the... anyone... there re... erything... Unfortun... backs d... pounder... men ha... 210-pou... the only... out a w... the Big... as good... Anyon... isn't th... district... still th... team s... '62... ter. On... scores... can't r... we'll k... cosa is... to be

Sporting Sidelines

By JEFF COHANE

SOME PEOPLE are never satisfied, except with the sight of blood. Following the Pampa Harvesters' 26-0 defeat at the hands of Palo Duro Friday night, visitors, phone calls and comments from fans at Mobeettie's Homecoming Saturday night all dwell on the same subject... the Harvesters got clobbered... the team is no good, the coach is no good, maybe the sportswriter is no good, too.

Maybe the last remark is true, but I'll disagree on the first one. The Harvesters crew of 1964 is a good one... but the Palo Duro team is a great one... and there is the difference. These Harvesters kids fought their hearts out on that field Friday night. Most of them gave everything they had every minute of the way... they were just simply outplayed by a bigger, faster, better team. Both coach Holladay and Yours Truly realized that Palo Duro was a superior team. Holladay indicated that he felt they were the most powerful team in the district and that they definitely had an advantage in weight and speed. I pointed out that Mike Vachon, if anybody, could exploit our lack of speed on pass defense.

However, people are still criticizing because we acted as if the Harvesters had a chance to win... that I predicted a Pampa victory in the game. What did they expect us to do... call off the game and forfeit? Quit because they were too good?

Or maybe I was supposed to say the other team would win. Perhaps I shouldn't try to build the Harvesters' spirits up, just tell them to forget it and wait 'til next week... Well, as far as I am concerned, the Harvesters ALWAYS have a chance of winning... I don't consider them beat until the final whistle and I never will.

This is not a defense of coach Holladay or myself, but it is a defense of the team. I don't think they need it, however... anyone who saw them play out there realizes they gave it everything they had all the way. Unfortunately, 170-pound fullbacks don't run as hard as 195-pounders and 180-pound linemen have a little trouble with 210-pounders. Phil Kleamer was the only man on the team with out a weight disadvantage, and the Big Russian was up against as good a tackle as I've seen. Anyone who thinks Palo Duro isn't the team to fear in this district is badly mistaken. I still think it's the best district team since the Berger crew of '62... Otis thinks it's even better. On the basis of comparative scores with Dumas, Berger can't rate with the Dons, and we'll know Friday night if Tascosa is that good. They'd have to be better than last year's

state semifinalists, though, and that's almost impossible. I still think we'll win our share of games.

MESSAGES coming in on our boys in college indicate that this year's freshman crop from the TOT is doing right well. Ray Corcoran of Mobeettie is rated as the fastest runner on the West Texas frosh team and Big Jerry Quirk of Groom is also showing well. Another message from NMMI reports that Jocko Neslage beat out two All-Staters for his starting position. (Picture accompanying shows Jocko in his usual pose... half asleep). AND... we have a copy of the Houston Post and also one of the Chronicle which reports on a freshman game at the University of Houston. It says in part... "Kenny Hebert, the power-legged quarterback from Pampa who scored from the one in the first quarter, kicked a 32-yard field goal in the third and passed 18 yards for the last TD in the fourth."

APOLOGIES to bowling fans... seems bowling must be better than ever, there seem to be more league reports coming in to the office than ever before, and we just can't seem to keep up with them. We'll run 'em off as fast as we can, but if you have to wait on your league, please be patient. We are so rushed for space we couldn't even sneak Gil Burdick's column in yet this week, and here he has a nice welcome message for us.

THE MOBEETTIE Homecoming was real good Saturday night as far as seeing all our old friends from Mobeettie and Wheeler, but frankly the game was just a wee bit confusing when they played the 11-man game on that 80-yard field. I even missed one touchdown because I thought Mobeettie held on fourth down only to find it was counting 10 yards off, and had to get Jackie Barton to figure it out for me. One thing, Mobeettie boys aren't as shy as Wheeler... last year Neil Rogers died a thousand deaths before kissing a Queen for a picture. Jerry Rector of Mobeettie planted one on Homecoming Queen Judy Uzzle every time someone pointed a camera in his direction! Guess he liked his work.

Incidentally, those poor, crippled-up Canadian Wildcat Dwayne Currie keeps telling me about the healthiest specimens the Wheeler Mustangs ever saw! Horse quarterback Richard Wallace said if they were crippled, he'd hate to run up against them when they were healthy, and Dunk Porter admitted he had never been hit as hard in his life.

A QUICK preliminary survey shows, of all people, Otis the Hat Holladay leading the Experts again! I think we're wasting our time, we ought to take Otis to the race-track as a handicapper and all get rich! See if we can take him out this week.

BY THE WAY... where are all these Philadelphia fans that were razing me so when I first came home?

HOGAN RESIGNS PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Ed Hogan, public relations director for the Philadelphia Eagles, has resigned to accept a new position in the near future. Hogan has been with the Eagles since 1947.

Colts Clip Chicago

By TIM MORIARTY UPI Sports Writer

One of the darkest days in the history of the Baltimore Colts was Sunday, Nov. 25, 1962.

Before 56,164 shocked onlookers at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium, the Chicago Bears flattened their heroes, 57-0. It was the worst shelling ever administered to the Colts and eventually led to the dismissal of head coach Weeb Ewbank. "One day we'll get our revenge," quarterback Johnny Unitas promised in the Baltimore dressing room after that humiliating defeat. "And I hope I'm around to enjoy it."

The Colts got their revenge—in spades—Sunday and Unitas enjoyed himself thoroughly, tossing three touchdown passes in a 32-0 rout of the defending National Football League champions. Coming on the heels of a 21-20 triumph over Green Bay, it firmly established Baltimore as the team to beat in the Western Division this season.

Never before had the Bears taken such a pasting and when it was over their coach, George Halas, gave most of the credit to Unitas.

"Johnny had a great day," conceded Halas, "and when he has a great day it's embarrassing."

Near Perfect Passing Unitas tossed only 13 passes but completed 11 for 247 yards while the Baltimore defenders, led by Geno Marchetti, bottled up Chicago pass master Billy Wade and limited the Bears to 60 yards rushing.

Rookie Joe Don Looney, inserted into the Colts' backfield late in the game, outgained all the Bears' ball carriers by picking up 82 yards on eight carries, including a 56-yard touchdown gallop in the final period.

A hometown crowd of 56,537 cheered wildly as Unitas tossed a 36-yard pass to Ray Berry for the Colts' first touchdown in the opening period. His other TD passes went to Jimmy Orr (37 yards) and to Jerry Hill (26 yards).

It was a formful weekend in the NFL as all the favorites won, starting with the New York Giants' comeback 13-10 victory over the Washington Redskins Friday night. The Cleveland Browns downed the Philadelphia Eagles, 28-20, the Los Angeles Rams turned back the Minnesota Vikings, 22-13, the Pittsburgh Steelers edged the Dallas Cowboys 23-17, and the St. Louis Cardinals ripped the San Francisco Forty-Niners, 22-13, in Sunday's other games.

Gino Jets Past Jets

By GARY KALE UPI Sports Writer

Mike Holovak's intuition back in 1960 turned Gino Cappelletti into one of the most prolific scorers in the American Football League.

Cappelletti has the jump on this mark with 40 points this season, including 14 he scored Sunday in Boston's 26-10 victory over the New York Jets. He clicked for four field goals for the second time in two weeks (47, 27, 41 and 42 yards) and added two extra points after Babe Parilli tossed a pair of 59-yard touchdown passes to half-back Ron Burton and flanker back Jim Colclough.

Boston's victory enabled the Pats to stay in a first place tie with Buffalo in the Eastern Division at 3-0. The New York loss, its first in two games, dropped the Jets into last place.

Houston (2-1) took over third place with a 38-17 victory over the Denver Broncos. The Oilers scored the first two times they got the ball as Willard Dewell grabbed a 10-yard scoring pass from George Blanda and Charley Tolar scampered 23 yards for another touchdown.

Kansas City sent Oakland to its third straight defeat as the Chiefs beat the Raiders, 21-9, to take over the Western Division lead with a 1-1 record.



HOMECOMING QUEEN — Captain Jerry Rector of the Mobeettie Hornets escorts Mobeettie Homecoming Queen Judy Uzzle to receive her crown and bouquet Saturday night between halves of the Wheeler game.

Reds Want Try At Yanks Again

By TIM MORIARTY UPI Sports Writer

The Cincinnati Reds would have "gladly settled for second place" a week ago, according to Frank Robinson, but the only thing they'll settle for now is another crack at the New York Yankees in the World Series.

The veteran left fielder, like many of his Cincinnati teammates, remembers all too well how the Yankees demolished the Reds in five games in the 1961 Series.

Now the Reds, staging one of baseball's greatest comebacks, are moving toward a possible rematch with the Yankees, and Robinson relishes the thought.

"Oh, how we'd like another shot at those Yankees," Robby said Sunday after the Reds stole the National League lead from the Philadelphia Phillies by sweeping the New York Mets, 4-1 and 3-1, to extend their winning streak to nine games.

"This is a mighty funny game," added Robinson. "We had our hearts set on finishing no worse than second last Monday. Now we'd sure be unhappy with that."

Drop To Second A week ago today, the Phillies held a 6½ game lead over the Reds and the St. Louis Cardinals. Then Gene Mauch's crew hit the skids. When the Phils dropped their seventh straight, 14-8, to the Milwaukee Braves Sunday they fell to second place, a game back of Cincinnati and only a half-game ahead of the Cardinals.

Callison Hits Three It mattered little that Johnny Callison hit three homers and drove in four runs for the Phillies, who now have lost 10 of their last 12 while the Reds have put together a 12-1 streak. Callison hit one homer off Tony Cloninger (18-14) and two off reliever Chi Chi Olivo.

The Phillies, meanwhile, closed out their home schedule with one of their saddest performances. Milwaukee pounded Jim Bunning (18-7) and four successors for 22 hits, Lee Maye showing the way with four singles and a double.

The Cardinals retained their pennant hopes by winning their fifth straight over the Pirates 5-0, the Chicago Cubs knocked San Francisco 4½ games off the pace with a 4-1 and 4-2 sweep, and the Houston Colts posted a 1-0, 12 inning victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers. The Yankees' pennant-clinch-



By United Press International American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
New York	95	60	.613	
Baltimore	93	64	.592	3
Chicago	93	64	.592	3
Detroit	83	73	.532	12½
Los Angeles	80	78	.506	16½
Minnesota	77	79	.494	18½
Cleveland	76	80	.487	19½
Boston	69	88	.439	27
Washington	61	96	.389	35
Kansas City	55	100	.355	40

Sunday's Results

Wash 3 New York 2, 11 ins
Baltimore 4 Cleveland 0
Detroit 3 Boston 0
Chicago 5 Kansas City 3
Minnesota 3 Los Angeles 1
Monday's Probable Pitchers
Cleveland at Boston — Donovan (7-9) vs. Charlton (0-1). (Only game scheduled)

Tuesday's Games

Kansas City at Minnesota
Los Angeles at Chicago, night
Washington at Baltimore, night
Detroit at New York (2), twilight
Cleveland at Boston, night
National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	91	66	.580	
Philadelphia	90	67	.573	1
St. Louis	89	67	.571	1½
San Francisco	86	70	.551	4½
Milwaukee	82	73	.529	8
Pittsburgh	77	78	.497	13
Los Angeles	76	79	.490	14
Chicago	72	83	.465	18
Houston	65	91	.417	25½
New York	51	105	.327	39½

Sunday's Results

Cincinnati 4 New York 1, 1st
Cincinnati 3 New York 1, 2nd
Milwaukee 14 Philadelphia 8
St. Louis 5 Pittsburgh 0
Chicago 4 San Fran 1, 1st
Chicago 4 San Fran 2, 2nd
Houston 1 Los Ang 0, 12 ins
Monday's Probable Pitchers
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night) — Short (17-8) vs. Gibson (17-11).
Chicago at Los Angeles (night) — Ellsworth (14-16) vs. Reed (2-4). (Only games scheduled).

Tuesday's Games

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night
New York at Milwaukee, night
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night
Chicago at Los Angeles, night
Houston at San Francisco, night

PAMPA DAILY NEWS Sports MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1964

UT-Army Contest Historical

By CURT BLOCK UPI Sports Writer

History will be made Saturday night in Austin, Tex., when two of the nation's top college football teams meet for the first time.

In one of their rare trips out of the East, Army coach Paul Dietzel and his Cadets tackle a University of Texas squad that is unscored upon in 1964. The Longhorns, defending national champions, last New Year's Day toyed with a Navy team that was rated second in the final ratings of the season and beat the Middies 28-6 in the Cotton Bowl.

This year Army looks like one of the best among the eastern clubs. After rolling over The Citadel, 31-0, they blanked Boston College, conquerors of Syracuse, until the final period Saturday and then settled for a 19-13 win.

Larry Parcells running and a stunning 93-yard punt return by sophomore Fred Barossik sparked the win that was somewhat dulled when quarterback Rollie Stichveh sprained an ankle in the second quarter and sat out the remainder of the game.

Win 13 Straight The Longhorns tallied in each of the first three periods in downing Texas Tech, 23-0, running their string of consecutive victories to 13.

Mississippi's regular season winning streak was snapped at 21 by the under-dog Wildcats of Kentucky, 27-21. Rick Kestner, a 19-year-old end, caught three touchdown passes — the deciding one in the final minutes of play after recovering an Ole Miss fumble.

Southern California had a surprise in store for New Oklahoma coach Gomer Jones in the form of a 40-14 shocker. U.S.C. quarterback Craig Fertig scored twice and threw for another TD in the Sooner home opener.

Ara Parseghian had a more pleasant debut as the Fighting Irish pounded out a 31-7 triumph over Wisconsin. A stonewalled defense threw the Badgers for a minus-51 yards rushing and a John Huarte-Jack Snow combination provided enough offense for two games. An inexperienced quarterback, Huarte completed 15 of 24 passes for 270 nine of them to Snow for 217 yards.

Syracuse sophomore halfback Lloyd Little had one of the day's outstanding individual performances scoring five touch-downs as the Orange drubbed Kansas, 38-6.

Staubach Sparks Middies All-American Roger Staubach, nursing a bad ankle, was used for only four plays, but snarled a 35-8 Navy win over William and Mary. He entered the game early in the final quarter with Navy ahead 14-8, and passed for one score and handed off for another.

Ohio State opened its schedule before 80,737 fans with an easy 27-8 victory over SMU. Tom Barrington and Will Sanders led the Buckeye running game while the defense held the Mustangs to 79 yards on the ground and did not allow a score until the last minute of play.

Davis Cup Final Today

CLEVELAND (UPI) — Roy Emerson meets Chuck McKinley today in the final match of the Davis Cup challenge round and the steady Aussie, winner of 47 straight singles matches, was favored to defeat America's No. 1 player, and take the cup back to Australia.

Fred Stolle pulled Australia even Sunday with a 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 9-11, 6-4 victory over Dennis Ralston. The match was some three hours late in starting, due to rain, and officials did not even attempt to start the final match in this best-of-five series. The last time there was

Tascosa-Pampa Among Top Tilts

A dangerous weekend is shaping up for Texas schoolboy football's Class AAAA rated powers and a wholesale shakeup could be in the making after most survived last week's action.

Top-ranked Garland, for instance, goes after its 15th consecutive victory against the Richardson Eagles, probably the roughest customer the Owls will have to face in getting outside their own district and back down the playoff path to a repeat state title.

While Garland was struggling to subdue Mesquite 16-8 in a district opener last week, Richardson romped past a good Denton team 34-13.

Second-ranked Spring Branch High, which beat Corpus Christi Ray 26-0 last week, now must face fifth-ranked Victoria on the latter's own grounds.

Outlook: Tough Seventh-ranked Pasadena, which polished off 10th-ranked Port Arthur 12-7 last week, must take on a Port Neches team which many observers rate superior to Port Arthur and eighth-ranked Nederland in tough 11-AAAA.

And, Nederland, which dumped Lufkin 20-0 last week, goes to Louisiana to face always-dangerous Sulphur.

Third-ranked Tyler High, fourth-ranked Amarillo Tascosa and sixth-ranked Galena Park High aren't expected to be troubled much by Carthage, Pampa and Houston S. F. Austin, respectively.

Dumas Set Neither are Class AAA's top-ranked Dumas Demons expected to work up much latter against Carlsbad, N. M., a team which already has fallen to weaker Texas foes.

Second-ranked McKinney is idle and the opposition doesn't stack up too tough for the other rated AAA teams. Third-ranked Vidor plays Beaumont Kelley; fourth-ranked Pharr-San Juan-Alamo meets Donna; fifth-ranked Brownwood, fresh from a 62-8 walloping of San Angelo Lake View, plays Abilene Cooper; sixth-ranked Andrews meets Hobbs, N. M.; seventh-ranked Clear Creek plays Cypress-Fairbanks; eighth-ranked Kermit faces troublesome Snyder, and 10th-ranked Palestine hosts Ennis.

The schedules by districts fall Friday unless noted.

CLASS AAAA

- 1-El Paso Austin at Velta High
- 2-Velta Bel Air at Roswell, N.M.
- 3-Paso Brown vs. Paso Pecos (4), Artesia, N.M. at Velta Eastwood, El Paso High
- 4-San Mexico Military, Roswell, El Paso Jefferson vs. El Paso Tech (4)
- 5-Roswood at Abilene Cooper, McAllen at Odessa High (4)
- 6-Amarillo Caprock at Lubbock High
- 7-Pampa at Amarillo Tascosa (4)
- 8-SATURDAY Lubbock Monterey at Amarillo High (4), Borger at Plainview (4)
- 9-Balton City at Arlington High (4), Grand Prairie at Richland Hills (4)
- 10-Wichita Falls High at Hurst Bell (4), Irving at Wichita Falls Rider (4)

NOW THRU WEDNESDAY

CAPRI

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OPENS 1-4:5

ADULTS 85c CHILD 25c

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ROBERT GOULET
AMY WILLIAMS

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MAURICE CHEVALIER

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LAVISTA

MO 4-7:01

OPENS 6:30

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ROCK

TECHNICOLOR

— PLUS —

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TECHNICOLOR

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TOPOTEXAS

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The Pampa Daily News

A Watchful Newspaper

EVER STRIVING FOR THE TOP O' TEXAS TO BE AN EVEN BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

The Pampa News is dedicated to furnishing information to our readers so that they can better promote and preserve their own freedom and encourage others to see its blessing. Only when man is free to control himself and all he produces, can he develop to his utmost capabilities. We believe that freedom is a gift from God and not a political grant from government. Freedom is neither license nor anarchy. It is control and sovereignty of oneself; no more, no less. It is thus consistent with the Human Relations Commandments, the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence.

Constitution and Foreign Aid

There have been a number of non-lawyers who have insisted that the foreign aid program of the U.S. government is not authorized by the Constitution. The Citizens Foreign Aid Committee (to aid American taxpayers) now submits the following legal opinions from men with considerable legal experience: On June 24, 1960 the late Marlin T. Phelps, formerly Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Arizona and member of the CFAC, presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee, in part: "I find not a word, a line, a clause or a provision in the federal Constitution that authorizes the foreign aid program." On July 2, 1959 Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., LL.B., Harvard, discussed on the floor of the Senate the then pending foreign aid bill: "I do not think we are empowered to take tax money and give it to neutrals merely to advance their welfare." On Sept. 6, 1961, Dean Clarence Manion, for 25 years professor of constitutional law at Notre Dame and 11 of those years dean of Notre Dame College of Law, before the House Appropriations Sub-committee on Foreign Operations, testified in part: "If Sen. Ervin was right in this (above) interpretation of the Constitution, he was moral-

Downright Unethical

An enterprising fellow named Thomas M. Novak has been making \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year practicing medicine in Livonia, Mich., a suburb of Detroit. The only problem is that Doctor Novak turns out not to be a doctor of medicine at all. He just picked up the trade in his casual reading and by attending a few lectures. The attorney general calls it "one of the most fantastic cases of deception in Michigan history," which is saying quite a mouthful. As far as we can determine, one of the "fantastic" aspects of the affair is that there is no evidence showing "Doctor Novak" killed or even hurt anybody very much.

New News About Booze

An eminent neuropsychiatrist has studied more than 500 alcoholics (he must be punch-drunk himself by now) and has come to these conclusions: - Gin guzzlers walk with a peculiar gait (that's news?), but manage to hang on to their marriages pretty well. - Wines tend to become bums and have a high rate of divorce. - Rum makes you squint. (So does sunglasses, and it's cheaper.) - Whisky can do the most physical damage to the body. (Especially if you try to drive after drinking it.) - Beer makes you light in the head and heavy in the tummy. The drinkers reported a funny feeling in the abdomen when they drank water as a chaser. (The sudden change.) - Despite his discoveries, the doctor has concluded that alcohol is here to stay. This leaves us about where we came in. Isn't there a moral here somewhere?

BERRY'S WORLD



"Ye' know Charlie, sometimes I wonder... whatever happened to the five dollar lunch?"

Pull Up A Chair

By Frank J. Markey

Maybe Uncle Sam will eliminate the coin shortage. At any rate, the U.S. Mint will turn out 4.5 billion coins this year, triple the amount in 1957. John L. Lewis when in his prime would have roared about it, but automation has hit the coal mines. Almost 100 per cent of the bituminous coal is now mined by machine. A lawyer-friend advises that it might be well for unmarried gals to seek legal advice before changing their status. He tells us that in many states the will of an unmarried gal is revoked when she marries. Life insurance statistics show heredity is the greatest factor in longevity. Your chances of living to a ripe old age are good if your parents lasted that long. Of course, that doesn't help if you're involved in a serious accident.

Today's smile: Manny Williams, the funniest magician in show business, tells one about a doctor receiving an urgent call from a man who said his son had swallowed a fountain pen. The M. D. promised he'd respond immediately, then questioned the father: "In the meantime, what are you going to do?" The father said: "Oh, I'll use a pencil." Scientists sometimes say the darndest things, which we think defy proof. The latest item to raise our eyebrows is the assertion a 10-legged beetle found in an Italian cave is a left-over species that flourished 70 million years ago. Sounds like a wild guess to us. A recent insurance company survey revealed middle-aged persons are the safest drivers because they combine good judgment with dexterity. We agree.

Thoughts while shaving: Reading a bit of English history recently we learned that King Henry VIII liked plump gals so much that he once ordered a ration of eight gallons of beer daily for the maids of honor at his court. Judging from Holbein's famous portrait of the monarch, he must have sampled some of the daily ration, for And staid Queen Victoria detested spectacles so much that she forbade the wearing of eye-glasses at court. We'll bet a lot of her near-sighted flunkies floundered around in her presence, bumping into furniture and each other. We're glad to learn the Russians are going to solve the problem of snow on the city's streets by putting underground heating units under major Moscow thoroughfares. It's safe to say heating conduits run under many of Manhattan's streets, but we've found they are not much help in a blizzard. We read somewhere that 44 minerals are found in solution in inexhaustible quantities in sea water. They could be the source of untold wealth if some smart chemist was clever enough to separate and harvest them. And don't think some young brain at one of the technological schools has not already thought of it. The Redland (Calif.) DAILY FACTS reported: "Dramatic eye make-up belongs only in the chick-fashion lounges after six." AND ONLY on slick chicks we hasten to add.

Country Editor speaking: "It's a well-known fact that stairs get higher and autos go faster when you get older, but we've noticed lately electric wall outlets are getting lower too."

Matter of Fact



The oldest organized sport in America is lacrosse. It is the name given by the French settlers of Canada to the old Indian game of "bag-gaway," because the implement used, the curved netted stick, resembled a bishop's crozier. It was played by the six nations of the Iroquois throughout the territory of upper New York state and lower Ontario before Columbus landed in the new world in 1492. The Indians adopted the sport as a training measure for war.

Humphrey Dumpty



A.D.A. DICTATORIAL CENTRAL GOVT. PURE SOCIALISM

CHARLES WERNER, INDIANAPOLIS STAL

Backstage Washington

Eight Days in Mexico - Commission Leaves Big Question: What Did Oswald Do There?



ROBERT ALLEN



PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON - The Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy is leaving the door open for possible future investigation of the reason for the mysterious Mexican trip of Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected assassin. At the insistence of Senators Richard Russell, D-Ga., and John Sherman Cooper, D-Ky., the commission's historic findings will frankly stress the big "informational gap" about Oswald during which he visited both the Soviet and Cuban embassies. While reporting that Oswald escaped surveillance during much of his Mexican visit, the commission reveals that the "limited" observations by U.S. and Mexican intelligence authorities clearly indicate the trip involved more than an effort to obtain a visa for travel to Cuba and Russia. In very carefully selected language, the commission has pointed out that too little is known about Oswald's covert activities in Mexico to determine if he used the trip to plot the assassination of President Kennedy. The commission's report will hint that the surveillance failure was a major U.S. blunder, since a number of government agencies had advance notice that Oswald planned to go to Mexico. Their evidence showed that Oswald obtained a tourist card from the Mexican consulate in New Orleans on Sept. 17. At that time the Marxist already had an American passport in his pocket. It was issued in New Orleans on June 25 - one day after he filled out his application.

When the other five commission members accepted their demand, Senators Russell and Cooper agreed to make the report unanimous. COMPARING NOTES - There is a striking similarity between the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City, on August 20, 1940. This comparison of the Kennedy and Trotsky assassinations is cited in a document filed with the Warren commission by Representative John R. Pillion, R-N.Y., a member of the House Appropriations Committee, which handles funds for the Central Intelligence Agency. It points out that both Trotsky's assassin and Oswald used aliases, stating: "Trotsky's assailant, while using many aliases, was commonly known as Ramon Mercader. Like Mercader, Oswald used various aliases and cover names. Mercader was 27 when he killed Trotsky; Oswald was 24 when he assassinated President Kennedy. Both were obsessive loners. "Mercader served in the Communist forces in the Spanish Civil War, receiving sabotage and terrorist training. After the war he went to the U.S.S.R. where he received further specialized training from the MKVD, one of the various names which the Soviet Secret police has had in former years. Oswald received his training in the U.S. Marine Corps, and thereafter went to Soviet Russia, where he put himself under the protection and undoubtedly indoctrination and training of the KGB and its related agencies." Representative Pillion pointed out that the evidence regarding Mercader's identity and background was virtually non-existent during the time of his trial in Mexico City, reporting: "More than ten years elapsed before Mercader's true identity was established and before sufficient circumstantial evidence was produced to conclusively prove that he had killed Trotsky on direct orders of the Soviet Secret Police. "There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other Communist agen-

Clearing House

Articles for this column are preferred to be 300 words or less in length. However, longer articles may be printed. All letters must be signed.

YOU HAVE A CHOICE

Editor: With only five weeks to go before the Presidential vote, politics will largely dominate our thinking. This year more than ever before we face an individual responsibility of voting in a manner to preserve the freedom originally dedicated to us under our constitution. You may even want to transgress party lines. What a privilege it is to be able to vote come November for a President of our choice and what a tragedy that in the past presidential elections so many people did not embrace this free voting privilege. Every American wants to be a free American; but tell me how free is an American who lives under our government which he has not helped to choose? - who has not taken the trouble to be even so free as those subjects in autocratic states who are herded to the polls and vote almost unanimously for the chosen candidate of the ruling group? In the next few weeks I believe every good American should do some heavy thinking as to which candidate best qualifies for the principles this country was founded upon. Every thinking American, regardless of party affiliation should get out and vote. That vote is a must!!! It should reflect patriotism and loyalty. To vote that way will encourage and strengthen the American way of life. Personally after much soul searching, I feel I must carry Barry Goldwater's banner on my back in November because he best fits the above picture - "Because Goldwater will keep us out of Hotwater". However, this is, I hope, still America - in this land we still have both Democrats and Republicans - the important thing is to decide individually who gets that vote. Don't vote impulsively, or because you want to be able to say after the election - "I voted for the winner". Make your vote a vote of a thinking American - not a vote based on political expediency or traditional party lines. Voting thoughtfully is our finest hour in preserving our God-given heritage and I for one when it comes time for me to vote and I can hardly wait for that time; will never apologize or make excuses should it become necessary to change parties to save the freedom of our people. Diane Strutz 1724 Irvine Ave., Newport Beach, Calif.

The Nation's Press

A TRUST BETRAYED (Christian Economics)

Current negotiations between Franco Spain and Communist Russia call to mind an earlier attempt of freedom-loving people to cooperate with the Kremlin tyrants. Most of the leaders of Republican Spain were not Communists. We knew several of them, including the last Prime Minister, Dr. Juan Negrin. It was he who sent \$800 million worth of Republican Spanish gold to Moscow in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of General Franco when the latter was knocking on the gates of Madrid near the close of the Civil War in Spain.

Negrin was not a Communist. He was a patriot, interested in the preservation of freedom for the Spanish people. Like other

Republican leaders he thought he could trust the good intentions of Stalin who offered safekeeping for the Spanish gold.

After the Nationalists, under the leadership of General Franco, had won the Civil War, Negrin, realizing that the gold belonged to the Spanish people, sent the receipts which the Communist government had issued for it back to the Franco government, fully expecting that the gold would be returned to Madrid. This was a good many years ago but not a penny of the Spanish gold has ever been returned. The Kremlin tyrants invent one excuse after another; the latest being that the gold was all expended by the late Spanish-Republican authorities "for purchases a broad" including tanks, planes, and guns to fight Franco's forces during the Civil War.

WASHINGTON:

First-Hand Report on Viet Coup

By RAY CROMLEY Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A few weeks back I had an hour's private talk with Brig. Gen. Duong Van Duc, commanding general of the Viet Nam Fourth Corps and one of the three prime movers in the seizure of Saigon.

Although the attempted coup was short-lived, Gen. Duc remains a man to watch.

My talk with Gen. Duc was in his headquarters at Can Tho in the far south of Viet Nam, in an area where the Viet Cong have been entrenched for two decades.

I'd made an 85-mile helicopter trip to Can Tho from Saigon (with machine gunners at both chopper doors) because I'd been told Gen. Duc was one of the toughest generals in the Vietnamese army. Four hundred miles of travel through his Fourth Corps area convinced me he also was one of the most aggressive.

His troops were making a good many mistakes. But on orders from topside (Duc) they were using Viet Cong tactics against the Viet Cong. Duc was spending a considerable amount of effort, he said, infiltrating agents into Viet Cong hamlets. He was sending organizing teams into contested villages.

Duc has the toughest territory in South Viet Nam and he has not yet made much of a dent in the Reds. But he was showing more imagination than I saw in any other corps area in Viet Nam.

Duc told his officers he wasn't sold on fortified hamlets. He believed they created a Maginot Line complex which left initiative to the Reds. Instead, he put out an order which he paraphrased as "Don't sit around in your own hamlets waiting for the Reds to come. Get out and set ambushes like the Viet Cong do."

I found him young, determined, ambitious and frank. He pulled no punches about his own mistakes. "Are the Reds landing a lot of arms and equipment on your coasts?" I asked.

"Yes, they're slipping right through me." He stood up, drew imaginary lines on a map. "You see this island?" he asked. "I hold it. Yet the Reds sneak in from this Cambodian island next to it despite my patrols. "You see, the patrols go around and around the island on regular schedules. The Reds wait until the patrol has gone by, then they go through."

The answer to this, Duc said, is a complete cleanout of ineffective officers and local officers. He said he wanted this authority in his hands, instead of in Saigon hands (Khanh's). He'd extracted a promise of this authority from Maj. Gen. Khanh before Khanh made himself president.

There were some who feared such a move would make Duc a warlord. But warlord or not, his American advisers were sold on him. He'd listen to their ideas. He'd give his officers and officials and the American advisers leeway to try out their own ideas. He encouraged his men to use imagination.

He'd won over a major religious sect to our side and tricked the Viet Cong into some foolish attacks. He was thoroughly sold on the idea that he had a political war to fight against the Reds as well as a military war. He was putting considerable effort into reorganizing the governments of hamlets where the Reds were putting in their hardest ticks.

Duc was worried about one thing: Would the United States stay in this war to the finish or would it get tired and drop out?

True enough the Russian Communists had assisted the Republic faction during the Civil War but this had all taken place before the gold was shipped to Moscow. None of this gold was used for such purposes and it was an afterthought on the part of Moscow to demand payment in gold for the aid previously given. It was clearly a subterfuge to enable the Communist government in Moscow to avoid returning some 600 tons of Spanish gold.

If one embraces a bear, he should not be surprised at the hug which is sure to follow.

Wit and Whimsy

As we grow old we become more foolish and more wise.

With an air of great importance, the small boy of a Sunday school in Belfast imparted this happy fact to his teacher: Small Boy—The devil is dead. Teacher—What makes you think that? Small Boy—Dad said so. I was standing in the street with him yesterday when a funeral passed, and when dad saw it he said: "Poor devil! He's dead."

100 Million Americans profess on religious faith. Grandmother was bitterly opposed to gambling games - especially poker - but gave her sanction to the playing of authors. So the grandchildren engaged her interests in the game of her choice. Her enthusiasm increased as the game progressed, and while she knew that the cards used were a deck of authors, she didn't know that the game she was playing was poker, and that grandmother was enthusiastically playing Whittiers wild.

Judge—How could you swindle people who trusted in you? Prisoner—But, Judge, people who don't trust you can not be swindled.

Registration Officer—Your name, please? Woman—Matilda Brown. Registration Officer—And your age? Woman—Have the Misses Hill, next door, given you your age? Registration Officer—No. Woman—Well, then, I'm the same age as they. Registration Officer—That will do. (Then, proceeding to fill out the form, he wrote, "Matilda Brown, as old as the Hills.")

Being told to write an essay on the mule, a small boy turned in to his teacher the following effort: "The mule is a harder bird than the guse or turkie. It has two legs to walk with, two more to kick with, and wears its wings on the sides of its head. It is stubbornly backward about coming forward."

The secret of happy marriage is simple: Just keep on being as polite to each other as you are to your best friends.

In a certain court case one of the lawyers caused much amusement by referring to opposing counsel as Mr.—er—shall we say Necessity. This went on for some time until the judge interrupted. Judge—Might I ask, Mr. Robinson, why you continually refer to learned counsel as "Mr. Necessity"? Lawyer—Because he knows no law.

Judge—The jury having acquitted you of the charge of bigamy, you are free to leave the court and go home. Prisoner—Thank you, your honor, but I want to be on the safe side—which home?

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Report

(Continued From Page 5)

no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy. The reasons for this conclusion are:

(a) The commission has found no evidence that anyone assisted Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination. In this connection it has thoroughly investigated, among other factors, the circumstances surrounding the planning of the motorcade route through Dallas, the hiring of Oswald by the Texas School Book Depository Co. on Oct. 15, 1963, the method by which the rifle was brought into the building, the placing of cartons of books at the window, Oswald's escape from the building, and the testimony of eyewitnesses to the shooting.

(b) The commission has found no evidence that Oswald was involved with any person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President, although it has thoroughly investigated, in addition to other possible leads, all facets of Oswald's associations, finances, and personal habits, particularly during the period following his return from the Soviet Union in June 1962.

(c) The commission has found no evidence to show that Oswald was employed, persuaded, or encouraged by any foreign government to assassinate President Kennedy or that he was an agent of any foreign government, although the commission has reviewed the circumstances surrounding Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union, his life there from October of 1959 to June of 1962 as far as it can be reconstructed, his known contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City MORE See Sub ADD "J"

(d) The commission has explored all attempts of Oswald to identify himself with various political groups, including the Communist party, U.S.A., the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and the Socialist Workers party, and has been unable to find any evidence that the contacts which he initiated were related to Oswald's subsequent assassination of the President.

(e) All of the evidence before the commission established that there was nothing to support the speculation that Oswald was an agent, employee, or informant of the FBI, the CIA, or any other governmental agency. It has thoroughly investigated Oswald's relationship prior to the assassination with all agencies of the U.S. government. All contacts with Oswald by any of these agencies were made in the regular exercise of their different responsibilities.

(f) No direct or indirect relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby has been discovered by the commission, nor has it been able to find any credible evidence that either knew the other, although a thorough investigation was made of the many rumors and speculations of such a relationship.

(g) The commission has found no evidence that Jack Ruby acted with any other person in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

(h) After careful investigation the commission has found no credible evidence either that Ruby and officer Tinnit, who was killed by Oswald, knew each other or that Oswald and Tinnit knew each other.

Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and re-

sources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission.

10. In its entire investigation the commission has found no evidence of conspiracy, subversion, or disloyalty to the U.S. government by any federal, state, or local official.

11. On the basis of the evidence before the commission it concludes that Oswald acted alone. Therefore, to determine the motives for the assassination of President Kennedy, one must look to the assassin himself. Clues to Oswald's motives can be found in his family history, his education or lack of it, his acts, his writings and the recollections of those who had close contacts with him through out his life. The commission has presented with this report all of the background information bearing on motivation which it could discover. Thus, others may study Lee Oswald's life and arrive at their own conclusions as to his possible motives. The commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives. It has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These factors were:

(a) his deep-rooted resentment of all authority which was expressed in a hostility toward every society in which he lived;

(b) his inability to enter in of meaningful relationships with people, and a continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings;

(c) his urge to try to find a place in history and despair at times over failures in his various undertakings;

(d) his capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill Gen. Walker;

(e) his avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, as he understood the terms and developed his own interpretation of them; this was expressed by his antagonism toward the United States, by his defection to the Soviet Union by his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States, even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts, though frustrated, to go to Cuba.

Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions.

12. The commission recognizes that the varied responsibilities of the president require that he make frequent trips to all parts of the United States, and abroad. Consistent with their high responsibilities presidents can never be protected from every potential threat. The Secret Service's difficulty in meeting its protective responsibility varies with the activities and the nature of the occupant of the office of president and his willingness to conform to plans for his safety. In appraising the performance of the Secret Service it should be understood that it has to do its work within such limitations. Nevertheless, the commission believes that recommendations for improvements in presidential protection are compelled by the facts disclosed in this investigation.

(a) The complexities of the presidency have increased so rapidly in recent years that the Secret Service has not been able to develop or to secure adequate resources of personnel and facilities to fulfill its important assignment. This situation should be promptly remedied.

(b) The commission has concluded that the criteria and procedures of the Secret Service designed to identify and protect persons considered threats to the President, were not adequate prior to the assassination.

(c) The protective research section of the Secret Service, which is responsible for its preventive work, lacked sufficient trained personnel and the mechanical and technical assistance needed to fulfill its responsibility.

(d) Prior to the assassination the Secret Service's criteria dealt with direct threats against the President. Although the Secret Service treated the direct threats against the President adequately, it failed to recognize the necessity of identifying other potential sources of danger to his security. The Secret Service did not develop adequate and specific criteria defining those persons or groups who might present a danger to

the President. In effect, the Secret Service largely relied upon other federal or state agencies to supply the information necessary for it to fulfill its preventive responsibilities, although it did ask for information about direct threats to the President.

(e) The commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other federal agencies necessarily concerned with presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service.

(f) The commission has concluded that some of the advance preparations in Dallas made by the Secret Service, such as the detailed security measures taken at Love Field and the Trade Mart, were thorough and well executed. In other respects, however, the commission has concluded that the advance preparations for the President's trip were deficient.

(g) Although the Secret Service is compelled to rely to a great extent on local law enforcement officials, its procedures at the time of the Dallas trip did not call for well-defined instructions as to the respective responsibilities of the police officials and others assisting in the protection of the President.

(h) The procedures relied upon by the Secret Service for detecting the presence of an assassin located in a building along a motorcade route were inadequate. At the time of the trip to Dallas, the Secret Service as a matter of practice did not investigate, or cause to be checked, any building located along the motorcade route to be taken by the President. The responsibility for observing windows in these buildings during the motorcade was divided between local police personnel stationed on the streets to regulate crowds and Secret Service agents riding in the motorcade. Based on its investigation the commission has concluded that these arrangements during the trip to Dallas were clearly not sufficient.

(i) The configuration of the presidential car and the seating arrangements of the Secret Service agents in the car did not afford the Secret Service agents the opportunity they should have had to be of immediate assistance to the President at the first sign of danger.

(j) Within these limitations, however, the commission finds that the agents most immediately responsible for the President's safety reacted promptly at the time the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Recommendations

Prompted by the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service has initiated a comprehensive and critical review of its total operations. As a result of studies conducted during the past several months, and in cooperation with this commission, the secret service has prepared a planning document dated Aug. 27, 1964, which recommends various programs considered necessary by the service to improve its techniques and enlarge its resources. The commission is encouraged by the efforts taken by the Secret Service since the assassination and suggests the following recommendations.

1. A committee of cabinet members including the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, or the National Security Council, should be assigned the responsibility of reviewing and overseeing the protective activities of the Secret Service and the other federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the president. Once given this responsibility, such a committee would insure that the maximum resources of the federal government are fully engaged in the task of protecting the president, and would provide guidance in defining the general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to presidential security.

2. Suggestions have been advanced to the commission for the transfer of all or parts of the presidential protective responsibilities of the Secret Service to some other department or agency. The commission believes that if there is to be any determination of whether or not

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9. The commission recommends that the president's physician always accompany him during his travels and occupy a position near the President where he can be immediately available in case of any emergency.

10. The commission recommends to Congress that it adopt legislation which would make the assassination of the President and vice president a federal crime. A state of affairs where U.S. authorities have no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate the assassination of a president is anomalous.

11. The commission has examined the Department of State's handling of the Oswald matters and finds that it followed the law throughout. However, the commission believes that the department in accordance with its own regulations should in all cases exercise great care in the return to this country of defectors who have evidenced disloyalty or hostility to this country or who have expressed a desire to renounce their American citizenship and that when such persons are so returned, procedures should be adopted for the better dissemination of information concerning them to the intelligence agencies of the government.

12. The commission recommends that the representatives of the bar, law-enforcement associations, and the news media work together to establish ethical standards concerning the collection and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings, or the right of individuals to a fair trial.

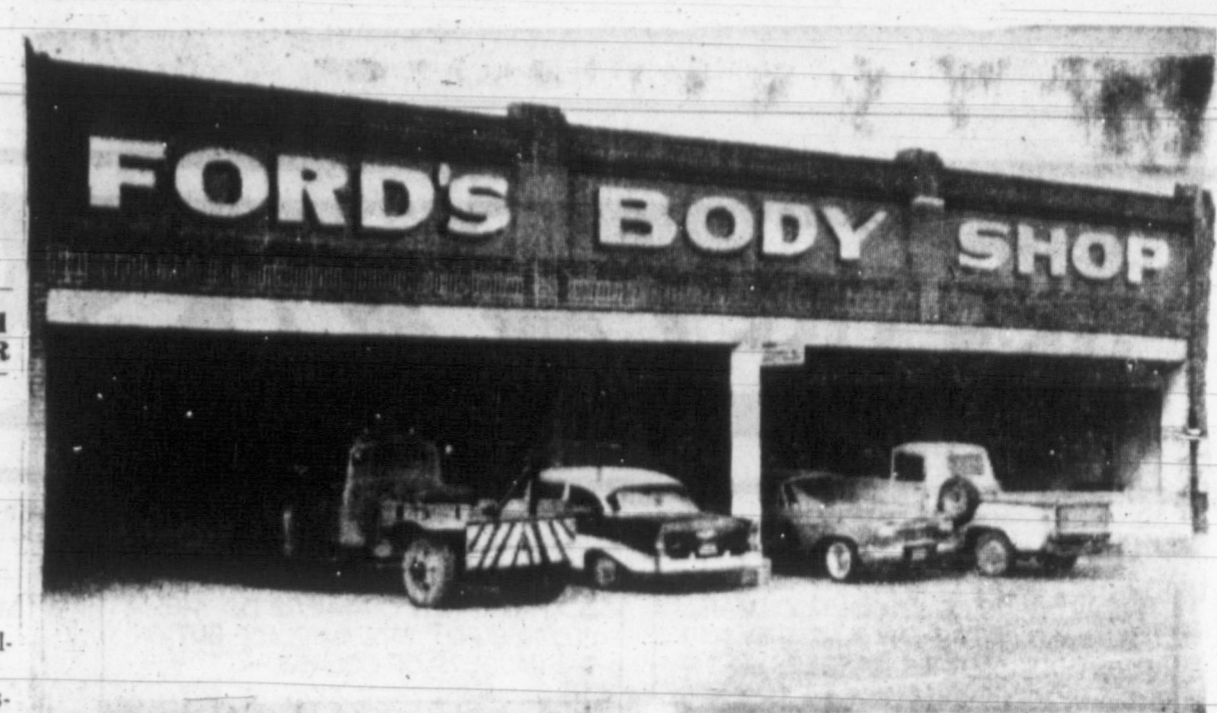
OFFERS ROLLS ROYCE
 CHEDDLETON, England (UPI)—David Scott—Moncrieff Sunday offered to give a Rolls Royce to anyone finding his missing gray African parrot Charlie. "Charlie has a Liver-pool accent and an extensive vocabulary of four-letter-words. We are very attached to him," he said.

5. The commission recommends that the Secret Service improve the protective measures followed in the planning, and conducting of presidential motorcades. In particular, the Secret Service should continue its current efforts to increase the precautionary attention given to buildings along the motorcade route.

6. The commission recommends that the Secret Service continue its recent efforts to improve and formalize its relationships with local police departments in areas to be visited by the president.

7. The commission believes that when the new criteria and procedures are established, the Secret Service will not have sufficient personnel or adequate facilities. The commission recommends that the Secret Service be provided with the personnel and resources which the service and the Department of the Treasury may be able to demonstrate are needed to fulfill its important mission.

8. Even with an increase in Secret Service personnel, the protection of the president will continue to require the resources and cooperation of many federal agencies. The commission recommends that these agencies, specifically the FBI, continue to require the resource-developed, particularly since the assassination, of assisting the Secret Service upon request by providing personnel or other aid and that there be a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all federal agencies.



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 7:45—Louise's Beauty Salon vs Fleetwoods
 8:30—Pampa Warehouse vs Hiningers Tipsters
 9:15—Pampa Daily News vs La Bonita Beauty Salon
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