

DAILY WORLD
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Executive
Action
Kennedy, John F.
Oswald, Lee Harvey

JFK assassination — the doubt lingers

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 — Thanksgiving Day, by ironic coincidence marks the 10th anniversary of the assassination of President John Kennedy.

Never for a moment since that tragic day in Dallas has controversy let up over the circumstances of his death. Despite a prestigious government-appointed Commission, headed by Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, which heard dozens of witnesses over a period of months, examined tons of evidence and finally brought out a massive report, doubt has persisted to this day as to who actually killed President Kennedy, and why.

The Commission concluded that there was one assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, that he acted alone, and that his action had no political significance.

But contradictions and omissions in the report, and the reputations of the FBI, the CIA, the Dallas police and federal officials were tarnished or destroyed.

The event spawned a torrent of books and articles all over the world. It gave birth to TV programs, and theater and film pro-

ductions, the latest being "Executive Action" which puts forward the theory that Kennedy was killed because of the change in his policies toward the Cold War.

Kennedy's speech at American University in Washington, a few months before his death, had called for an end to the cold war based upon an acceptance of co-existence.

Oswald's background

According to this theory, Oswald had been groomed by the CIA as a Soviet agent. (Oswald actually lived in the Soviet Union for a short while and brought back a Russian wife) and he was set up as a "friend" of Castro Cuba as part of the assassination conspiracy.

In any case, Oswald's own assassination, in full view on television, by Jack Ruby, the nightclub owner, destroyed the key link in the chain of evidence that could have settled the question. Oswald's death left doubt lingering to this day.

But Kennedy's assassination had another significance that owed nothing to conspiracies or lone killers. It came in a context of political turmoil, national doubt and insecurity. It reflected the class oppression and demonstrated its effect on every area of American life. For the first time in the history of the U.S. in the midst of a barbaric war, of burned cities and murdered Blacks, Indians, and Chicanos — of further assassination soon to come — the American Dream was turning into the American nightmare for millions.