Richman was the source for prenature D has police tailin de jation hundrast at 12:45 e.m. Yet Breaman himiff stated he gave his first description of the man in the window to a Secret Servner agent who arrived on the scene at a quoximately one w.m.—15 minutes too here to explain the all-points bulletin describing. Oswald, And so we are left and the Commission's "most probably" assumption that the hulletin was based on. Bream's identification—which, when to-fronted with the evidence, Jesuit seem very probable at all.

witness evidence that Oswald shot Officer Lipt-It? LARL It's not the witnesses' original satements I challenge. It is the Commisson's me of them that is so disquieting. The eyesteness evidence shows that Os-

wald did not shoot Tippit. PLAYBOY: What evidence?

LANE: Well, there were three witnesses to Tippit's murder close enough to identify the murderer. The Commission sought to obscure this fact by writing that "at least 12 persons saw the man with the revolver in the vicinity of the Tippit crime scene at or immediately after the shooting," but it was able to present the testimony of only two who said they had seen the shooting. The others saw a man fleeing from the scene or from the general neighborhood. Their efforts to identify a fleeing man, whom they had never seen before and had seen just briefly then, are to be weighed with caution. This is particutarly so in view of the nature of the police line-ups conducted by the Dallas police. At least one witness said that he could pick Oswald out of the line-upsince he was loudly protesting his placement in the line-up with a group of teenagers. In addition, witnesses said that they signed the affidavit identifying Oswald as the culprit from the line-up even before they were taken to the lineup. The Commissioners said only that they were satisfied with the line-upleading one to believe that they were too easily contented. Of the eyewitnesses to the actual murder, however, one was a Mexican-American mechanic named Domingo Benavides, who was parked in a pickup truck only 15 feet from the murder scene. Benavides told me that on Nosember 22 he told the Dallas police that the man who killed Officer Tippit was short and somewhat heavy. After Benavides gave this description of the killer, the police evidently decided there was no use bringing him down to the line-up to view Lee Harvey Oswald, who was extremely thin and above middle height. The second witness was Mrs. Acquilla-Clemon, an Oak Cliff housewife, who tool me in a filmed interview that she heard shots, then ran out of her house and saw a man with a pistol in his hand standing over Patrolman Tippit's body.

She described the man as short and beavy. Mrs. Clemons further said that this man with the pistol then waved to another man across the street and the two men ran off in opposite directions. Mrs. Clemons said neither man was Lee Harvey Oswald. The Commission never called her to testify, and she was never questioned by the Commission law ers, Now the third witness, Mrs. Helen Lamise Markham, became the Warren Commission's star witness in this aspect of the case, because she eventually identified Oswald as the uninderer. The only prob-Icm is that on November 22 Mrs. Markham gave a statement to the police-~ which the press picked up-that the man who shot Tippit was short, heavy and had bushy hair. Lee Oswald had thin and receding hair. After M18, Markham had changed this initial ideatification and told the Commission that Oswald was the murderer, I phoned her in Dallas and tape-recorded our conversation. She repeated her original description to me, reiterating that Tippit's murderer was short, on the heavy sidebut not too heavy-with somewhat bushy

PLAYBOY: This tape recording of your conversation with Mrs. Markham crused

quite a furor during the Commission

proceedings. At one point, after you re-

fused to hand over the tape, Earl Warren said, "We have every reason to doubt the truthfulness of what you have heretofore told us." Why didn't you want to give the tape to the Commission? LANE: That remark you quoted is just one of the many excessive statements made by the Chief Justice during the hearings. First of all, since the recording of my conversation with Mrs. Markham was made without her knowledge and consent, for me to make and divulge such a recording voluntarily would constitute a Federal crime. If the Commission ordered me to surrender the tape. however, I would no longer be liable to prosecution, since the responsibility for divulging the contents would then be theirs. I really wanted them to have it. because Mrs. Markham was then denying she had ever talked to me. But the Chief Justice relused to direct rae to hand it over, and then he told the press that I had refused to give the Commission the tape. This unfair accusation was widely printed, detily conveying the impression that I did not really possess such a tape. I returned to my office to think the whole thing over and decided that even though I could be sent to jail for voluntarily handing over the tape, a case such as this justified the risk. So I did give the tape to the Commission, and they subsequently published a transcript of it as an exhibit. When Mrs. Markham

was confronted with the recording, she

broke down and admitted that she had

talked to me. So here we have the Com-

mission's star witness admitting she gave

me a description of pipit's murderer that could not have teel Oswald—and tacreby also indicated that she had apparently committed perjury in her previous testimony. And what did the Commission do about this? It chose to believe that Mrs. Markham had really seen Lee Oswald shoot Tippit. She is the sole eyewitness support for the Commission's allegation that Oswald killed Patrolinan Tippit. Somewhere a short, stocky nurderer with bushy hair may be walking our streets.

walking our streets. PLAYADY: Why do you think Mrs. Markham changed her initial identification of the killer?

IANE: You should ask her that, I don't wish to be hostile to the poor woman. As she told me, she had been ordered by the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas police not to discuss the case at all. Her son told the FBI that she "had lied oil many occasions, even to members of her immediate family." He said that she was frightened to death of what would happen if she didn't testify that Oswald was the killer. And if you'll look at the Commission proceedings, you'll find that after Mrs. Markham finally admitted she had repeated her initial non-Oswald description of Tippit's murderer to me, she asked the Commission lawyer auxiously. "Will I get in any trouble over this?" and he reassured her that she wouldn't. The Commission's lawyer was simply conveying the idea that if you commit perjuly on the side of the Warren Commission, you'll be protected. If Mrs. Markham had told the truth, she'd have a very good reason to worry.

PLAYBOY: What do you mean? tane: To live in Dallas and contradict the official version of the assassination can prove to be an invitation to violence. For example, shortly after our investigators visited the Markham home, Mrs. Markham's son was arrested for car theft, and, according to the Dallas police, he "fell" from a third-floor window "while trying to escape." Fortunately, he surviyed. Mrs. Acquilla Clemons, to whom I referred a few minutes ago-another witness who said Tippit's murderer was not Oswald-was threatened. Mrs. Clemons told me in a filmed and taperecorded interview that she was visited by a man she believed to be a plainclothes policeman, who wore a gun in a bolster at his waist. According to Mrs. Clemous, "He just told me it'd be best if I didn't say anything because I might get hort." Mrs. Clemons said the man intimated she could easily be killed on her way to work.

HATON: Your book skips abruptly from the Tippit shooting to Owald's arrival at the Dallas jad. Why did you leave out details of Owald's arrest in the Texas Theater—such as his statement to arresting officers: "Well, it's all over now"? IANE: The press reported, on the basis of information supplied by the Dallas

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