

3-5

Typed 2X3/21/75  
JC K:RLG:Gmcl:ght  
129-11

March 25, 1975

Honorable Jacob K. Javits  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C [redacted] Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C concerning the findings of the Warren Commission has been referred to me.

The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission. The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry.

It has been publicly reported that Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the Bureau had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently discussed and has no intention of reopening the investigation. The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

I hope that this information is of assistance in responding to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Fiels)  
McNamee  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1139

Handwritten notes: RHP, JK, 3/25

1384

---

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

---

for such consideration as the communication  
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report  
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of  
inclosure.

By direction of

129-11

EX-103741

GPO 16-7189-2

U. S. S.

3/20  
CU

SECRET

B.P.

Justice  
TSC

7C

MARCH 5, 1975

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS,

I HAVE JUST SEEN THE SUPPRESSED FILMS OF  
THE ~~PRESIDENT KENNEDY MURDER~~, TELEVISED ON KCOPTV  
IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. I, ALONG WITH EVERYONE  
ELSE WHO HAS SEEN THESE FILMS, BELIEVE THAT  
THE "WARREN REPORT" IS A LIE.

I DEMAND A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION  
INTO THE KENNEDY MURDER AND THE SUBSEQUENT  
GOVERNMENT COVER-UP

7C

Typee- 3/24 4/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:KXX:ght  
129-11

March 7, 1975

Honorable Alan Cranston  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C [redacted] Your communication transmitting a telegram from [redacted] 7C  
[redacted] requesting that the investigation of the assassination  
of President Kennedy be reopened has been referred to me.

The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission. The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry.

I hope that this information is of assistance in responding to [redacted]. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure ✓

Files  
K McNemar  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1139

men  
3/4

February 28, 1975

129-11

D. A. K.

Honorable Alan Cranston  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Cranston:

Your correspondence of February 26, 1975, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to John C. Keeney, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

A. Mitchell McConnell, Jr.  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

AMM:lm:jmg

ALAN CRANSTON  
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 26, 1975

To: Office of Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Ave. & 10th St., N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Enclosure from:

7C [REDACTED]

Re: Are there any plans to reopen the investigation of  
President Kennedy's assassination? If not, why not?

I forward the attached for your consideration.

Your report, in duplicate, along with the return of the enclosure  
will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Alan Cranston*  
Alan Cranston

INDEXED

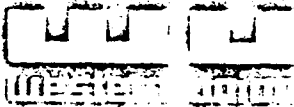
129-11

Please address envelope to:  
Senator Alan Cranston  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Att: E. Baum

B.P.

3/3  
LSP



Telegram

NFA018 WAA046(2318)(2-017539E054)PD 02/23/75 2318

ICS IPMRNCZ CSP

7075421326 POM TDRN SANTA ROSA CA 14 02-23 1118P EST

PMS SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON

CAPITOL TWO DC

WAS THE JFK ASSASSINATION ANOTHER WATERGATE REOPEN THE FILES AND LET  
THE PEOPLE KNOW

*TC*

NNNN

Typed 2x 3/4/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:ght  
129-11

March 7, 1975

Honorable Alan Cranston  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Your communication transmitting a telegram from [redacted] 7C  
7C [redacted] requesting that the investigation of the assassination of  
President Kennedy be reopened has been referred to me.

The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the  
Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence,  
so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a  
new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from  
parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission.  
The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the  
facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the  
basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see  
no basis for a new inquiry.

I hope that this information is of assistance in responding  
to [redacted] Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Files  
McNemar  
Kenney  
OLA Room 1139

McNemar  
3/4

7C



March 3, 1975

129-11

D. A. K.

Honorable Alan Cranston  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Cranston:

Your correspondence of February 26, 1975, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

[REDACTED]

7c

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to John C. Keeney, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

A. Mitchell McConnell, Jr.  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

AMM:lm:jmg

ALAN CRANSTON  
CALIFORNIA

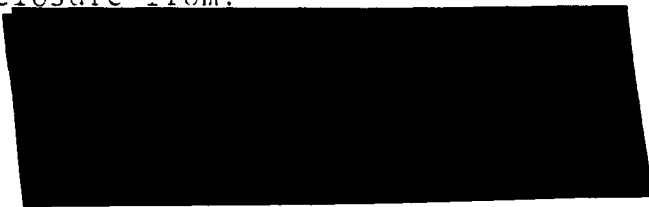
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 26, 1975

To: Office of Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Ave. & 10th St., N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Enclosure from:



7C

Re: Are there any plans to reopen the investigation of  
President Kennedy's assassination? If not, why?

I forward the attached for your consideration.

Your report, in duplicate, along with the return of the enclosure  
will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Alan Cranston*  
Alan Cranston 124-11

Please address envelope to:  
Senator Alan Cranston  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Att: E. Baum

MAR 3 1975

CRIMINAL DIVISION

3/3  
LMS



Telegram

NFA068 WAA111(1430)(1-023544C055)PD 02/24/75 1413

ICS IPMSEUD SEA

04038 (2-020763E055) 02-24 1344

PMS

7075465754 POM TDRN SANTAROSA CA 11 02-24 0144P EST

SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON

CAPITOLIWO DC

STRONGLY URGE LEGISLATION FOR REOPENING CASE FOR ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

7c

NFA069

2-27

Retyped: 3/11/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:LTR:rlh  
129-11

March 17, 1975

Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr.  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7c [redacted] Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7c  
[redacted] concerning the investigation of the assassination of the  
late President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me.

The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission. The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry.

OK  
3/17

JOH  
3/14

With particular reference to [redacted] reference to the allegation by comedian Dick Gregory about a photograph allegedly showing E. Howard Hunt and others at or near the scene on November 22, 1963, it has been publicly reported that Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the photograph was examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and found not to show the persons named by Gregory. Director Kelley said that the Bureau had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently discussed and had no intention of reopening the investigation. The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

-7c

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you in responding to [redacted] Your enclosure is returned as requested.

7c

Sincerely,

JOH

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Files  
Rigdon  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J., CHAIRMAN  
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA.  
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.  
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.  
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.  
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.  
ALAN GRANSTON, CALIF.  
HAROLD E. HUGHES, IOWA  
WILLIAM O. HATHAWAY, MAINE

STEWART E. MCCLURE, STAFF DIRECTOR  
ROBERT Z. MAGLE, GENERAL COUNSEL

JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.  
PETER H. DOMINICK, COLO.  
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.  
ROBERT TAFT, JR., OHIO  
J. GLENN BEALL, JR., MD.  
ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 24, 1975

TO: Department of Justice  
Congressional Liaison

ENCLOSURE FROM:

RE:

Investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy

I am forwarding the attached for your consideration. I would appreciate receiving any information you have available that will enable me to be responsive to my constituent's inquiry.

Please return the enclosed correspondence with your report.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

  
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

Reply to:

SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.  
352 Richard Russell Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

HAW:mwcs

B.E.

2/27  
LWS

February 1, 1975

Senator Harrison Williams, Jr.  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20013

Chris

Dear Sir,

Recently in my history class at school we studied the assassination of John F. Kennedy and we studied it in much detail. 76

My history teacher, [redacted] made me realize alot of things. Like men on the Grassy Knoll may have shot the President; government officials may have been involved in the assassination; and that the Warren Commission may not have been correct in its findings and may have covered things up.

Dick Gregory has now come out with information and evidence showing two men were firing shots from the Grassy Knoll. Frank Sturgess and E. Howard Hunt were on the Grassy Knoll at the time of the shooting, were both arrested by police on the scene; put into jail and later from some reason released; the police never even getting their names!!

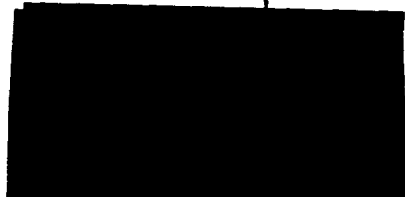
WILLIAMS

FEB 11 10 22 AM '75

I'm a student at Hurdow Heights High School. I am 17 and will soon be a very interested voter. I would like to know what will happen to this information that Dick Gregory has handed into the government. Will it be investigated and brought out into the open or put aside, covered up, and forgotten? When I grow older and have

children of my own, I would like to be able to tell them and have them learn the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I would like to know what you and all the other members of the Senate are going to do about finding out what really happened. There are some people in the world that still care about and would like to know what really happened on November 22, 1963, and I am one of them.

Sincerely,



7C /

Typed: 3/27/75  
JCK:RLC:GMCN:LTR:rlh  
129-11

March 31, 1975

Honorable Jacob K. Javits  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Your communication transmitting a letter from Mr. Howard Elterman concerning the reopening of the investigation of the assassinations of the late President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King has been referred to me.

With reference to the death of the late President Kennedy, the authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission. The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry.

It has been publicly reported that Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the Bureau had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently discussed and has no intention of reopening the investigation. The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

With reference to the assassinations of Senator Kennedy and Dr. King, both these investigations and the resulting trials involved violations of state law, and state court trials. You may want to advise your constituent to contact California state authorities concerning Senator Kennedy and concerning Dr. King, the authorities in the state of Tennessee.

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you in responding to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Files  
Rigdon  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339



United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

.....

for such consideration as the communication  
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report  
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of  
inclosure.

By direction of

129-11

129-11

GPO 16-7382-1

U. S. S.

3/20  
all

BP.

Marymount-Manhattan College  
221 East Seventy-First Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021  
Telephone (212) 861-4200

Burt Wallace

NO FORM  
FEB 25 1975  
COP

Feb 22, 1975

Dear Senator Javits;

I am enclosing  
~~material on the political~~  
~~assassinations of the~~  
~~1960's.~~

If you examine  
material you will realize  
how unlikely it was  
that a lone assassin  
could have shot either  
King or the Kennedys. Thus,  
the government has en-  
gaged in a cover-up far  
more significant and tragic  
than Watergate.

I urge you to



support a Congressional  
investigation into these  
ghastly events and specific  
support for Rep. Gonzalez  
efforts in these areas.

What is your  
position on these events  
and your reaction  
to this material.

(On RFK assassination  
perhaps you could speak  
to Allard Lowenstein  
concerning the 2<sup>nd</sup> ju  
in panting)

Sincerely  
yours,  
~~Harold Steiner~~  
Dept 'of Social

Ten years later:

# A Legacy of Suspicion

by Bernard Fensterwald Jr.

Are we any closer to answering the fundamental question:  
Who killed John Kennedy?

Consider this: each of the last three Presidential elections in the United States has been decided by bullets, not ballots. I believe the truth about who fired most of the bullets has never been told to the American people.

According to various opinion polls, a majority of the American people has never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone, psychopathic killer. And, although less clear, there have been lingering doubts that Sirhan Sirhan was untutored and unpaid for his role in the death of Robert Kennedy, or that Arthur Bremer was a loner in his attempt on the life of Governor Wallace, or that James Earl Ray was a lone killer, not a conspirator, in the fatal attack on Dr. Martin Luther King.

In order to lay aside whatever doubts remain, the federal government will have to release certain evidence it has kept from public view. It is possible that that may happen. Until recently, the researchers and critics of the Warren Report confined their activities to writing books and articles. Now they are going to court.

Two crucial "freedom of information" cases are, in fact, being heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. circuit, one bearing on evidence in the murder of President Kennedy, the other on evidence in the murder of his brother. The cases are being considered at the same time in a most unusual judicial proceeding—*en banc*, that is, all nine judges sitting together, rather than the normal three-judge hearing.

Doubtless the cases will go to the Supreme Court, but their significance is clear. Though the public is generally unaware of these latest developments, the books are not closed on the assassinations, or the attempts, of the past ten years. The truth is finally coming out.

The evidence being sought in the assassination of President Kennedy is the spectrographic analyses of the bullets and bullet fragments fired in Dallas on the fateful day. The man bringing the suit is Harold Weisberg, author of the *Whitewash* series. The spectrographic analyses that Weisberg wants to see were never given to the Warren Commission by the F.B.I. and would show whether all of the bullets and bullet fragments came from a single weapon. Although they could not prove conclusively that there was or was not more than one rifleman in Dealey Plaza, they would be powerful evidence in any court of law. Yet the analyses were never shown to Chief Justice Warren, and, predictably, they were withheld from Harold Weisberg as well.

So, in 1970, Mr. Weisberg went to court. In the U.S. District Court, Mr. Weisberg was given no relief by the Chief Judge, John Sirica, of Watergate fame. After lengthy deliberation, however, the Court of Ap-

peals reversed Judge Sirica. It was this reversal which, at the government's insistence, initiated the rehearing *en banc*.

The other of the two cases is being brought by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations—a group of persistent researchers of which I am the director. Our suit asks for access to the 4000-page F.B.I. report on the murder of Robert Kennedy.

Although the Los Angeles murder was a California crime, not a federal crime, the F.B.I. got into the case immediately and turned over its file to the Los Angeles District Attorney. It was subsequently given to Sirhan and his defense staff, who permitted two writers to see it. The results were two highly successful books, Robert Kaiser's *R.F.K. Must Die* and Robert Houghton's *Special Unit Senator*, but no one else has seen the file. Since the basic tenet of the Freedom of Information Act is that "what is available to one citizen must be made available to all," the Committee to Investigate Assassinations sued the Department of Justice for access to the file.

Those of us interested in probing the J.F.K. murder more deeply than the Warren Commission have been encouraged by a number of recent events. One of these is part of an interview with Lyndon B. Johnson, shortly before his death, by Leo Janos (*Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1973):

"During coffee, the talk turned to President Kennedy, and Johnson expressed his belief that the assassination in Dallas had been part of a conspiracy. 'I never believed that Oswald acted alone, although I can accept that he pulled the trigger.' Johnson said that when he had taken office he found that 'we had been operating a damned Murder Inc. in the Caribbean.' A year or so before Kennedy's death a C.I.A.-backed assassination team had been picked up in Havana. Johnson speculated that Dallas had been a retaliation for this thwarted attempt, although he couldn't prove it. 'After the Warren Commission reported in, I asked Ramsey Clark [then Attorney General] to quietly look into the whole thing. Only two weeks later he reported back that he couldn't find anything new.' Disgust tinged Johnson's voice as the conversation came to an end. 'I thought I had appointed Tom Clark's son—I was wrong.'"

We now know that the Kennedy Administration did consider a number of attempts on Castro's life, not just the one recalled by President Johnson. Another is outlined by Watergater E. Howard Hunt Jr. in his recent book about the Bay of Pigs.

Paralleling this development has been the quiet declassification of a few documents in the National Archives dealing with Oswald's trip to Mexico shortly before the Dallas murder. Close examination of these newly released documents (Continued on page 142)

(Continued from page 111) makes it clear that there were at least two Lee Harvey Oswalds in Mexico at that time—presumably one was "our" Lee Harvey Oswald; the identity of the other is unknown. There are, however, three rather good photographs of the "other" Oswald, and it is hoped that his identity might someday be established. Whether or not he was involved in the murder is unknown; but a massive manhunt for him was conducted in Mexico by agents of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. for the six weeks immediately preceding the assassination; ostensibly, he was never located . . . or was he in Dallas?

This "second Oswald" theme is not new. J. Edgar Hoover warned that the F.B.I. had information that another person might be using the Lee Harvey Oswald identity while "ours" was in Russia (1959-1962), and a whole book, *The Second Oswald* by Professor Richard Popkin, deals primarily with a second (or even a third) person using the identity in Texas just prior to the murder.

Of more recent date is the examination of the photographs and X-rays from J.F.K.'s autopsy by one of the country's leading forensic pathologists, Dr. Cyril Wecht of Pittsburgh. Dr. Wecht is a physician and an attorney; he is research professor of law and director of the Institute of Forensic Sciences, Duquesne University School of Law, as well as coroner in Pittsburgh. He is the first critic of the Warren Commission to be given permission to see these crucial pieces of evidence which, like the ballistics evidence, were never shown to the Warren Commission itself. After spending two days in minute examination of the photographs and X-rays which have been preserved (many have been "lost"), Dr. Wecht has reported in *Modern Medicine* last November:

"The assassination of President John F. Kennedy nine years ago last week simply did not happen the way the Warren Commission said it did. I state this because it is clear to me, from a strictly scientific point of view, based on my examination of available records, that the commission failed to make its case.

"Moreover, it is my judgment that more than one person was involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. And I also believe that it is still possible to unravel the mystery—at least the scientific aspects of it.

"The end of the thread is to be found in the assassination evidence in the National Archives, Washington, D.C."

Turning from John Kennedy to Robert Kennedy, there are a number of new developments which raise fresh questions as to whether Sirhan was a lone killer. No doubt, Sirhan was in the hotel pantry firing madly with his .22. The question is: Was he the one who fatally wounded Senator Kennedy, or was someone else also firing a gun in the pantry that night? One might well ask, how can there be any doubt about the murder? There were thirty to forty witnesses who "saw Sirhan do it," and, after all, Sirhan offered to plead guilty. How could there seriously be any question?

In the first place, eyewitnesses in such a situation are frequently confused, imprecise, and contradictory. There was, however, at least one point on which they seemed to agree: Sirhan, when he began firing, was in front of R.F.K. and a number of feet away. But consider these facts:

1) The coroner's report shows that all three of the shots which hit R.F.K. were fired from behind him, from below, and at a maximum range of six inches. In fact, the powder burns show that the fatal shot, which entered his head behind the right ear, was fired only one inch from his skull. Sirhan was never in a

position to fire this shot; when the coroner tried to testify at the trial, he was ordered by the judge to skip the "gory details." But gory details are precisely the subject matter of a coroner's testimony.

2) The officer who testified at the trial that he had performed ballistics tests on Sirhan's gun gave the serial number of an entirely different gun. The whereabouts of the actual murder weapon is unknown.

3) Several key witnesses, including a part-time guard standing at R.F.K.'s elbow, were never called.

4) Last, and probably most important, Sirhan's chief counsel at the time of the trial, Grant Cooper, has recently recanted in a long affidavit, which confesses that the information he has gained since the trial, if true, would justify further investigation.

In recent months, Sirhan has obtained a new attorney, Roger Hanson, who is attempting to get a new trial. Unfortunately, Sirhan's legal situation (plea of not guilty, followed by a "trial," not on his guilt but on his state of mind, and then a conviction) is very bleak. In all likelihood, if the full truth is to come out, it will not be as a result of a new trial but rather the diligence of private citizens who refuse to let his case remain buried. There are a number of investigators who are pursuing the case, year after year, in hopes of putting enough evidence together to force the State of California to re-try Sirhan in a proceeding in which more than his "state of mind" will be at issue.

The case of James Earl Ray, the alleged killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, is not dissimilar. One point of difference, however, is that Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ninety-nine years in prison.

It is Ray's contention that his guilty plea was involuntary. He claims that he was first held in solitary confinement for nine months, and then pressured by his own lawyer and the judge into pleading guilty. At the hearing, where he pled guilty, he tried, he claims, to get up and tell the truth, but he was quickly ordered to sit down by his lawyer and the judge.

Although Ray's trial was a sham, he has never been able to get even an evidentiary hearing on the issue of whether his guilty plea was coerced. He has been through all of the Tennessee courts twice without success. More recently, he was turned down by the U.S. District Court in Nashville. His case is now before the Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, and eventually it will go to the Supreme Court. As of this writing, he is being held in maximum security in a cell by himself, in "segregation" as the official term has it. This treatment is not for disciplinary reasons but for "administrative" purposes; two excuses are given: if he were let out of solitary, he might be harmed by other prisoners or he might escape. So James Earl Ray moulders away in solitary. If he is kept there long enough, he won't be of much help in his own defense, even if he is awarded a trial.

We now come to Arthur Bremer, the "loner" who has been convicted of shooting Governor Wallace.

There is the question, of course, of Bremer's finances. He was a ne'er-do-well busboy and dishwasher. Yet, before the shooting, he flew around the country, stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria, and hired a chauffeur-driven limousine. It simply doesn't fit.

And then there is Bremer's diary. Like Sirhan, he never kept a diary until several months before he was involved in a political murder. And what about the ammunition Bremer used. (Continued on page 265)

## COLUMNS • FEATURES

# Rep. Gonzalez center of move to restudy Kennedy assassination

WASHINGTON — Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of San Antonio, finds himself the main point for many of those who believe the conspiracy theory in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Watergate hearings which brought out CIA connections of some of the convicted Watergate burglars have spurred new interest among conspiracy camp followers. Some still believe the CIA, right-wing extremists, and Cuban refugee loyalists were somehow connected with the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The underground press and England's daily and weekly tabloids have picked up on the story again, all built around the continuing doubts of Gonzalez and his tentative idea to, at some point, ask Congress to review the investigation of the assassination.

The stories have produced substantial mail to Gonzalez, from Glen Mass, Calif., to Indiana University to Washington to North Eastern, Mass.

The letters urge him and volunteer information or ask for some.

Gonzalez says he doesn't put any credence in the theory or some that the CIA was involved in the Kennedy assassination until the revelations last year about CIA connected persons involved in Watergate crimes.

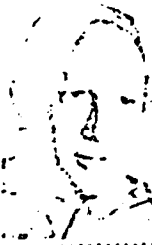
For example, he says the Congressional Research Service has been unable to trace the activities of some of the original Watergate burglars between 1961-63. "My suspicions have been revived and fortified and I feel we should look into it," he says.

However, he qualifies this in letters to those who write him to point out that any renewed investigation would have to come from the Judiciary Committee, which is right in the middle of its impeachment inquiry.

He is not on the committee, he further points out, but adds he is gathering information in his spare time and hopes to present it someday, perhaps next year.

The new burst of interest developed after the National Tattler, a weekly tabloid, published a story last November about Gonzalez' doubts.

There followed stories in the Real Paper in Boston, Mass., an inquiry from the Crain News, a story in the London Evening Standard, an on-the-air telephone interview with Gonzalez' administrative assistant, carried by the Zedee News Service in San Francisco and last week a



By Jim Wood

Caller Washington  
Correspondent

banner story in the National Star, a new U.S. weekly.

The story has not been picked up yet by the American daily press although The Associated Press prepared one but didn't file it.

The mail Gonzalez is getting goes something like this:

—A woman from Alexandria, Va., still wonders why President Nixon was in Dallas on the morning of the assassination.

—A lawyer, also from Alexandria, who served in the foreign service from 1960-63, thinks "Watergate and Dallas are closely related."

—The Committee to Investigate Assassinations, headed by Washington lawyer Bernard Berenson Jr., offers its information and assistance. The committee, which meets annually to review the assassinations of Kennedy, his brother, Robert, and Martin Luther King, is persuaded the full truth has never come out.

—A man from Johnstown, Pa., claims he has information that two cars were used in the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

—A professor at Indiana University writes to say he is preparing a paper on the assassination. "A qualified researcher raises some terrible questions about involvement — using names which reach into the White House!"

And soon.

It is not surprising that Gonzalez is receptive to further inquiry. He was an admirer of Kennedy, and like him, he is a social issue liberal.

He was in a limousine about 100 yards behind Kennedy's at the time of the assassination.

Waiting on the wall in his office is a picture of Gonzalez and Kennedy, taken in Fort Worth the day before the ill-fated presidential election.

# Photos Cited by Research Group in Kennedy Death

By PETER KILISS

A research group doing a new investigation of President Kennedy's assassination said yesterday that it was seeking the identity of two of three men photographed in police custody in Dallas just after the fatal shooting Nov. 22, 1963.

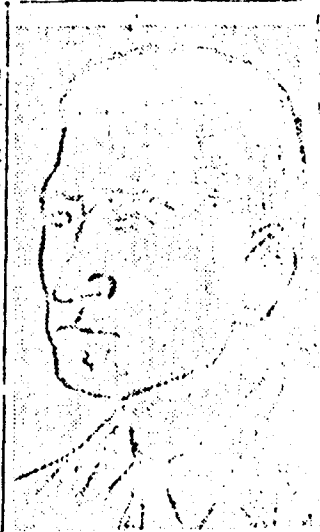
The Kennedy Assassination Inquiry Committee, whose national chairman is Trent Gough, a Canadian actor, said the picture of one long-nosed, thin-tipped man resembled a Mexico City police sketch of a suspect in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Mexican sketch of last April 10 was drawn by Sergio Falbert assertedly from a description provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Richard Sprague, a management consultant and photograph researcher, said that the three men might have been removed from freight cars in a railroad yard just ahead of the assassination site in Dealey Plaza in Dallas within 45 minutes to an hour after the shooting.

He noted testimony before the Warren Commission inquiry into the assassination in which D. V. Harkness, a Dallas police sergeant, said that he and other men had pulled some "tramps and hoboies" off a long freight train that was about to leave the yards, and had them taken in for questioning.

He also cited a report in commission documents in which Deputy Sheriff Harold F. Etkins, of the Dallas sheriff's office, said that he had



Sketch made by the Mexico City police of suspect sought for slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is said by research group to resemble picture of man taken into custody by police near Kennedy assassination scene.

taken three prisoners brought in by a policeman from the railroad yards and had turned them over to Police Capt. J. Will Fritz, chief of the homicide bureau.

### Cites Deputy's Report

The third of the three men, Mr. Sprague said, may have been identified in another report in which Deputy Sheriff C. L. Lewis listed that day one "Lonnie Ray Wright w/m/3 time loser [sic], drunk, put in jail. Was on RR track."

The questions were raised during a news conference at the Taft Hotel. Mr Gough, 30 years old, said the committee was formed last November as the Citizens Committee of Inquiry. It changed its name



Picture of man taken into custody by police near Kennedy assassination scene.

id, in part not to be confused with a former group that had Mark Lane, lawyer and writer, as its chairman.

Mr. Gough said the group had about 50 contributing members and 40 or 50 other volunteer helpers through the country. He said supporters included Paul Goodman, writer, and David M. Reynolds, pacifist, but the only other officer was Sylvia Bernstein, treasurer, another Canadian.

He said the committee's mail-

ing address was General Post Office Box 2691, New York City 10001. It operates from his home at 243 West 54th Street, he said.

### Four Newsletters Issued

The committee has issued four newsletters sent to 1,000 persons, he said, and sponsored four public programs at Carnegie Hall and the Orpheum Theater, 126 Second Avenue, last winter to hear critics of the Warren report. Mr. Gough said his committee did not subscribe to any theory of its own, and had "no political allegiances, left or right."

Mr. Sprague said he was not a member of the committee but had spent a year and a half gathering and studying photographs taken around the time of the assassination.

He said he had listed 51 such photographs in a privately circulated monograph—counting any movie sequence as only one—and had seen 400 which he believed the Federal Bureau of Investigation had seen only about 50 and the Warren Commission 26.

His view, Mr. Sprague said, is that President Kennedy was "caught in a crossfire by shot from three and possibly more persons"—one of them in the sixth floor window at the Texas School Book Depository from where the commission concluded that a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had fired.

30. University Review, "FBI Informer Talks: We Bombed in Seattle", Vol. 23, p. 3.

31. Vidal, Gore, "The Art and Arts of E. Howard Hunt", N.Y. Review of Books, Dec. 13, 1973.

32. WIN, "Air America: First Leg of Heroin Trail", Oct. 15, 1972.

33. WIN (Magazine), "Issues of Stolen Documents from FBI office in Media Pa. March 9, 1972, Jan. 17, 1974.

34. WIN, "The CIA in Chile", Nov. 7, 1974; Also see recent N.Y. Times and other articles on CIA\*ITT involvement in Chile (i.e. Sept. 11, 1974, Sept. 9, 1974, Sept. 8, 1974, Sept. 10, 1974 articles in N.Y. Times.) Also see Jack Anderson, N.Y. Post, Sept. 26, 1974 on ITT and Chile.

\*35. Wolfe, Alan. The Seamy Side of Democracy: Repression in America.

36- See recent revelations in N.Y. Times <sup>beginning 32,</sup> - Dec 1974 - on CIA illegal surveillance in U.S.

### III. Conspiracy: General Works.

1. American Political Assassinations: A Bibliography of Works Published: 1963-1970, compiled by The Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

2. Computers and Automation, "Political Assassinations in the United States: A Bibliography of Articles Published in Computers and Automation (magazine changed name to Computers and People in 1973), Nov. 1973.

3. Cookridge, E.H. Gehler: Spy of the Century.

4. Crotty, William, "Presidential Assassinations", Society, May, 1972.

5. Drafus, Claude, "Assassination U.S.A. - interview with Mark Lane, East Village Other (EVO), July 9, 1969.

6. Elterman, Howard, "Lone Assassins or Political Conspirators", unpublished paper.

\*7. Fensterwald, Bernard Jr. "A Legacy of Suspicion", Esquire, Nov. 1973.

8. Lasby, Clarence, Project Paperclip.



- \* 9. Ramparts (Editors), "A Decade of Unanswered Questions", Dec. 1973..
- 10. Rousseaus, Stephen, The Death of a Democracy.
- \* 11: Scott, Peter Dale, "From Dallas to Watergate: The Longest Coverup", Ramparts, Nov. 1973.

For other resource information on assassination-conspiracy write to:

- (1) Citizen's Research Investigating Committee, Box 3342, Beverly Hills, California 90212.
- (2) Mae Brussell, 25620 Via Crotals, Carmel, California 93921.
- (3) Sherman Skolnick, Citizen Committee to Clean Up the Courts, 9800 South Oglesby Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60617. (newsletter on Mid-way crash and death of Mrs. Howard Hunt)
- (4) See also issues of underground monthly Yipster Times and scandal sheets such as National Star and National Enquirer for surprisingly accurate accounts of assassination information censored from the establishment press.

See also Mae Brussell's Conspiracy Newsletter (595 Broadway, N.Y.C. 10012) including issues - "Why Patricia Hearst Was Kidnapped", "The Senate Watergate Committee is Part of Cover-up" and 1972 Realist issue with article on "Why Martha Mitchell Was Kidnapped".

See also The Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington D.C., Bernard Fensterwald, Suite 409, 927 15<sup>th</sup> St NW

#### IV. Political Assassinations.

##### (A) John F. Kennedy.

- 1. Atlantic Monthly, The CIA and the Kennedy Assassination article, July, 1973.

2. Bickel, Alexander, "CBS on the Warren Report", The New Republic, July 15, 1967.
3. Buchanan, Thomas, Who Killed Kennedy?
- \* 4. Cook, Fred, "Warren Commission Report: Some Unanswered Questions", Nation, June 13, 1966, pp. 705-15.
5. Cook, Fred, "Warren Commission Report: Testimony of Eye-witnesses", Nation, June 20, 1966, pp. 737-46.
6. Cook, Fred, "Warren Report and the Irreconcilables", Nation, Feb. 26, 1968, pp. 277-281.
7. Epstein, Edward, "Garrison", July 13, 1968, The New Yorker.
- \* 8. Epstein, Edward, Inquest.
9. Flammonde, Paris, The Kennedy Conspiracy.
- \* 10. Freed, Donald, Executive Action.
- \* 11. Garrison, Jim, A Heritage of Stone.
- \* 12. Garrison, Jim, Interview, Playboy, Oct. 1967.
13. Golz, Earl, "Footnote to the assassination or first step on an unexpected avenue?" Village Voice, Nov. 29, 1973.
14. Graham, Fred, "Mystery Cloaks Fate of Brain of Kennedy", N.Y. Times, August 2, 1973, p. 1.
- \* 15. Hepburn, James, Farewell America.
16. Joesten, Joachim, Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?  
" " , Oswald: The Truth.
17. Joesten, Joachim, The Garrison Inquiry: Truth and Consequences.  
Joesten, Joachim, The Truth About the Case of Jack Ruby.
- \* 18. Jones, Penn, Forgive My Grief. Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. III.
19. Karpel, Craig, "Why Was Jack Ruby Afraid to Admit His Role in the Watergate Coverup to Leon Jaworski. Esq?" Village Voice, March, 1974.

10. See recent issues of Amsterdam News for good coverage of Ray case.
11. Time; "Raising a Whirlwind: Ray's Plea of Guilty", March 21, 1968, pp. 16-17.
- \* 12. Turner, William, "Some Disturbing Parallels: JFK and MLK Assassinations", Reports, Jan. 25, 1969.
13. U.S. News and World Report, "Dr. King's Murder: New Questions", March 24, 1969; Also "Deepening Mystery of Dr. King's Assassination", May 27, 1968, p. 10; Also "Manhunt Ends: Mysteries Remain", June 24, 1968.
14. Waldron, Martin, "Questions on Dr. King's Murder Likely to Remain Whether or Not Ray Wins Current Plea for 2nd Trial", N.Y. Times, Dec. 1, 1974.
15. Waldron, Martin, "Ray Admits Guilt in Dr. King's Death Suggests a Plot", N.Y. Times, Mar. 11, 1969, p. 1.
16. Waldron, Martin, "Ray Says He Was Mile from Slaying Site", N.Y. Times, Oct. 30, 1974.
- \* 17. Weisberg, Harold, Frame-Up: The Martin Luther King - James Earl Ray Case

(C) Robert F. Kennedy

- \* 1. Crewdson, John, "6 Years Later Evidence in Sirhan's Case is Questioned", N.Y. Times, Dec. 15, 1974, p. 45.
2. Dubos, Helen, "Sirhan: Experts Cloud Issue", N.Y. Post, March 29, 1969.
- \* 3. Harper's Magazine, Jan. 1975, article on new evidence in Robert Kennedy assassination.
4. Houghton, Robert, Special Unit Senator: RFK Assassination.
5. Jansen, Godfrey, Why Robert Kennedy Was Killed.
6. Kaiser, Robert, "Conversation in Jail with Sirhan", Life, Jan. 17, 1969, pp. 20-25.
- \* 7. Kaiser, Robert, RFK Must Die.

8. Lane, Mark, "There Are Guns Between Me and White House -  
RFK to Jim Garrison", N.Y. Free Press, June 13, 1968.
9. Mendi, M.T. Kennedy and Sirhan: Why?
10. Minority of One, "How Many Conspiracies?" Sept. 1968, pp. 9, 16
11. Minority of One, "Three Assassinations", 10, No. 9, 1968,  
pp. 13-16.
12. Navasky, Victor, "RFK, MLK, J.E. Hoover, Who Did it to Whom?",  
Atlantic, Nov. 1970.
13. Newsweek, "Sirhan's Trance". April 7, 1969, p. 39.
- \* 14. Newsweek, "Unanswered Questions", June 24, 1968, p. 32.
- \* 15. Robinson, Douglas, "Ballistic Expert Testifies Bullet That  
Killed RFK 1" Away", N.Y. Times, Feb. 25, 1969.
- \* 16. The Second Gun (National General Pictures, 8100 Sunset Strip,  
W. Hollywood), (Review of Second Gun, Time, Oct. 22,  
1973 and Esquire, Feb. 1974.
17. Townsend, Dorothy, "Witness Reports Girl Said We Shot Him",  
L.A. TIMES, June 6, 1968, p. 11.
18. U.S. News and World Report. "New Clues in RFK Death: Was  
There a Plot?", June 24, 1968, p. 36.

(D) Shooting of George Wallace

1. Bremer, Arthur, An Assassin's Diary.
2. Stamm, Thomas, "The Shooting of George Wallace", Computers  
and Automation, 1973.
3. There may be more recent article(s) on Wallace shooting in  
1974 Computers and People magazine editions.

V. Recent Cultural Products Dealing with the Invisible Govern-  
ment: National and International Versions.

(A) Films

1. Costa-Gavras, Z and State of Siege.
2. Executive Action.

Lone Assassins or Political Conspirators?

Howard Elterman



7C

An Article for Society magazine.

The recent attempted assassination of Governor Wallace has once again brought forth the same cliché and inadequate explanations from government officials and the mass media that reverberated during the 1960's to explain the political assassinations of that decade.

For example, a New York Times editorial dramatically entitled "Anarchy Once Again" warns us that these cowardly crimes are.... "reflections of the hatred and polarization that are rampant in American society today."

Syndicated columnists such as Max Lerner and Harriet Van Horne have eagerly pointed to the alleged similarities between the man accused of shooting Governor Wallace and Lee Harvey Oswald, James Earl Ray and Sirhan Sirhan.

These similarities were succinctly capsulized in another New York Times editorial:

"Of the 4 men convicted or accused in the shooting of President Kennedy, Senator Kennedy, Dr. King, and Governor Wallace, not one was a political assassin in the traditional sense of a disciplined and deliberate killer committing an act of terror on behalf of a coherent political group. Instead, all were loners apparently mentally or emotionally deranged in some degree."

A theoretical framework for such a position is developed in the William Crotty article, "Presidential Assassinations" which appeared in the May 1972 issue of Society.

Unfortunately, unlike the glib assurances of the New York Times editorials, there is a serious contradiction throughout the Crotty article.

On the one hand, the writer admits that to understand assassinations of prominent American political leaders "as individual acts that result from the pathological drives of the Killers" are of little value in explaining the persistence of the murders over time or their broader implications."

Contrary to this warning, however, Professor Crotty in the article proceeds to analyze presidential assassinations as isolated events committed by "non-conspirators" who were "fringe members of society" and "virtually all mentally unstable." This approach which focuses on the peculiarities of a given assassination is summarized by Table I which lists the target, assailant, his age, occupation, weapon and other vital statistics of nine presidential assassinations and assault

Bremer, the accused assailant of the Governor. Thus, one hasn't a moment to lose, in what appears to be an already promising year for new political murders, to take a fresh look at the three major political assassinations of the 1960's--the killings of John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy.

Was there a lone assassin responsible for each of these deeds or is there evidence of a conspiracy (conspiracies) that <sup>have</sup> been suppressed by the government and the mass media?

A brief examination of each of these murders reveals the following unanswered questions and suspicious circumstances never successfully dealt with by the versatile, but limited, lone assassin theory.

#### I The Assassination of President Kennedy

A - The precise assassination method used in Dallas was spelled out in detail for authorities nearly two weeks in advance of the event according to a conversation recorded by a Miami undercover agent on Nov. 9, 1963.

B - According to the FBI, there was evidence that only two shots could have been fired from Oswald's gun because of a badly dented casing that would have prevented it from holding a cartridge. The Warren Commission had to account for three shots being fired from Oswald's gun.

C - The Zapruder films of the Kennedy motorcade established the fact that it would have been impossible for 2 shots to be fired from Oswald's rifle in the time interval between the wounding of President Kennedy as recorded on the film and the wounding of Governor Connolly. Connolly, his wife and all other witnesses testified that there were two separate shots and therefore at least two assassins.

As a result, the Warren Commission was forced to develop its implausible single bullet theory to account for a lone assassin's bullet hitting Kennedy in the upper back, coming out through the throat after passing through only soft tissue, rushing down into Governor Connolly's back, travelling through his body and in the process shattering a rib and fracturing his right wrist and gashing his thigh. This miraculous bullet was later found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital virtually undamaged.

D - Josiah Thompson in his book, Six Seconds in Dallas minutely investigated all the photographic evidence of the actual assassination. He concluded that Kennedy and Connolly were hit by separate shots--

hence there had to be more than one assassin.

Richard S. Ague, a photographic researcher, spent 1½ years gathering and studying photographs taken around the time of the assassination. In a private monograph he has listed 510 such photographs counting any movie sequence as only one. He has concluded that President Kennedy was caught in a crossfire by shots from three and possibly more persons--none of which were in the 6th floor window of the Texas School Depository from where the Commission concluded the lone assassin Lee Harvey Oswald fired.

E - Jesse Curry, retired police chief of Dallas, stated in a recent book that "The physical evidence and eye witnesses accounts do not clearly indicate what took place on the 6th floor of the Texas School Depository at the time Kennedy was assassinated." The former police chief said the key witness used by the Warren Commission had not told a consistent story to the police when he said he had seen a sniper shoot the President.

F - Dr. Milton Helpern, New York City Medical Examiner and nationally recognized forensic expert, has concluded that one of the bullets that hit President Kennedy was travelling in an almost straight line or even a little upward. This would be a difficult path for a bullet to follow if it had been originally fired from the height of the sixth floor depository, unless the projectile was capable of transcending the laws of gravity.

Helpern bases his hypothesis on two premises; Kennedy was not leaning forward in the car which the Zapruder film demonstrates, and the bullet entrance and exit wounds on the President's back and throat as revealed by the released autopsy reports--(no critic of the Warren Report, including Dr. Helpern has been permitted to examine the full autopsy reports that would conclusively confirm how many bullets hit the President. The Kennedy family sealed the autopsy evidence in the National Archives shortly after the assassination.)

G - Sylvia Odio, a 30 year old Cuban emigre active in anti-Castro movements was living in Dallas in late Sept. 1963 when three men came to her home. They told her they were members of the anti-Castro underground movement. Two appeared to be Cubans and one was introduced as Leon Oswald. The day after this visit she received a telephone call from one of the visitors who told her Leon Oswald was an ex-Marine, crack marksman and that he felt John Kennedy should be killed after the Bay of Pigs Fiasco. Mrs. Odio, the Warren Commission investigator



conceded, had supplied details she couldn't possibly have known had the meeting not taken place. Investigations also showed that Mrs. Odie had discussed the Sept. visit with her doctor a few days after the event had occurred and had written a letter to her father shortly thereafter inquiring about the three men. The Warren Commission chose to let the matter drop.

H - Dallas police claimed they had never heard of Lee Oswald right up to the time of the assassination. Yet in a memorandum drawn up by the detective division on the afternoon of the assassination they had revealed knowledge of an old and obscure address of Oswald.

I - Jack Ruby was intimate with many members of the Dallas police. He had been repeatedly arrested, twice on charges of carrying a hidden weapon. Four of the five officers grouped around Oswald when he was shot had known Ruby for a period of 10 to 12 years, and of the 70 policemen present at the murder scene, 40 were acquainted with Ruby. Apparently the security net protecting Oswald on the morning of Nov. 24, 1963 conveniently was not designed to exclude a person of Ruby's background and influence.

J - After Oswald had defected to Russia, denounced his country to American officials and declared he meant to tell the Russians all he knew about the American radar system, he was permitted to return to this country. Strangely, not one red warning card was filed in his record despite State Department regulations that make the filing of such a warning data mandatory in cases of possible subversives. The F.B.I. CIA and the Navy did not request such lookout card procedures on Oswald--something it routinely does in much less publicized cases.

In spite of his background the State Department not only financed his return to America with a loan but helped to pressure the Immigration Department to admit his Russian born wife Marina.

Oswald was known to FBI agent James Hosty Jr. whose name, car licensed plate number and unlisted telephone number Oswald wrote down in his note-book.

Furthermore a reporter, Lonnie Hudkins whose source was a Dallas sheriff told the Warren Commission that Oswald was a paid informer for the FBI. The Warren Commission never questioned the reporter or his source and accepted the word of the FBI and CIA that neither agency had ever employed Oswald.

At the time of Oswald's defection to Russia, Marguerite Oswald angrily claimed her son was a CIA agent. Jim Garrison, D.A. of New Orleans

has also revealed evidence that Jack Ruby was a gun runner to Cuba, in the early 1960's and both he and Oswald were involved with the CIA sponsored anti-Castro guerilla movement being trained in Southern La. in the early 1960's.

K - Richard Griesbrett, a reputable Winnipeg Canadian businessman reported to the FBI on Feb. 13, 1964 that he overheard two men in an airport restaurant discuss inside details of the Kennedy assassination. A few weeks later he claimed the FBI called him back and told him to forget what he heard, "it's too big." One of the men identified by Griesbrett was David Ferrie, an ex-CIA agent and a central figure in New Orleans DA Jim Garrison's investigation of a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

Ferrie later committed suicide before Garrison had a chance to subpoena him to testify at the Clay Shaw trial. Although Garrison was unable to convict businessman Clay Shaw of conspiring in New Orleans to kill Kennedy, the trial in 1970 did reveal evidence of a conspiracy in Dallas which resulted in the death of the President. (Garrison over the years has been harassed by the Federal government in his investigation of the assassination including threats by the former Attorney General Ramsey Clark to prosecute him on misconduct in office, and the release of an army medical document claiming Garrison was mentally unstable. Recently the Justice Department accused Garrison of accepting bribes and brought an indictment against him. The chief prosecution witness in a press conference at the end of May accused the Justice Department of paying him to frame Garrison.

L - Concerning the continued secrecy surrounding the assassination Lyndon Johnson sealed away 250 key documents of the murder in the National Archives until 2038.

According to Anthony Russo--co-conspirator with Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon plot and former Rand employee--there exists in the Rand Corporation a study of the Kennedy Assassination--Project Star. It's a particularly special study and its classification is higher than top secret. Only a few Rand employees even know of its existence.

One wonders how anxious the N. Y. Times is to expose this secret document in view of its consistent support of the Warren Commission's conclusions, including the paperback publication of the report.

Cyril Wecht, forensic expert from Pittsburgh, has stated that CBS reporter Dan Rather told him most Washington reporters believe there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Somehow, this skepticism

of the Warren Commission's conclusions was not yet manifested itself on any of the network news programs over the past ten years.

Although there is much less information available to critics of the official versions of the Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy assassinations, certain unanswered questions remain in both these murders. These point to the possibility of a similar conspiracy in each case and government and media suppression of this fact.

## II Assassination of Martin Luther King.

A - James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of King, pleaded guilty to the murder without the benefit of a trial. At this sentencing to 99 years at the Tennessee State Prison Ray claimed there was a conspiracy to kill the civil rights leader.

The following year Ray made a statement to his brother at the pris. He said Federal agents recruited him ostensibly to help overthrow Fidel Castro's Cuban regime and that they killed King. He was quoted as having told his brother "I am not the only one in on this." His brother further reported that Ray told him there was someone else in on this deal but it had been hushed up by the FBI. Ray also told William Huie, the writer that a blond Cuban named Raoul had hired him to kill King.

In the three years since his abbreviated trial Ray has attempted to appeal his 99 year prison sentence on the grounds that he was coerced into entering a guilty plea while on trial in March 1969. All such appeals for a post conviction relief hearing or for a new trial have been denied by the Tennessee Courts.

B - On March 15, 1969 a supermarket owner told a N.Y. Post reporter Ted Poster that one hour before King was assassinated on a motel balcony he overheard a Memphis businessman tell a telephone caller:

"I'm not going to pay you a damned thing until the job is done. You can shoot the son of a bitch on the balcony."

The supermarket owner said a few minutes later when the caller rang back, the businessman, sitting with an associate told him: "Naw, I don't want you around this place. You can pick up the \$5,000 from my brother in New Orleans."

Both the Memphis police and the FBI allegedly checked out the report and found it false.

C - Besides information linking Ray and Oswald to the CIA, Federal agents and anti-Castro Cubans, there are other parallels between the

two assassinations. In both Dallas and Memphis the police radio networks were penetrated. Within minutes after Kennedy was shot, the Dallas police radio was broadcasting a description of a suspect--he resembled Oswald--that to this day is of unknown origin. Similarly within minutes after the King shooting, the Memphis police radio was describing a police chase of a white Mustang thought to be the getaway car; police spokesmen now say the chase never took place.

A few days after King was killed a white Mustang registered to Eric Starvo Galt, an alias used by Ray, was found in Atlanta. In the car was a "map with circles drawn around King's house and church. A Dallas city map also with circles drawn around the Book Depository Building and several points along the motorcade route were found among Oswald's possessions after his arrest.

D - New Orleans, the city Garrison believes was important in the Kennedy assassination also plays a role in the King murder. As we have already pointed out, the supermarket owner claimed the city of New Orleans was mentioned in the suspicious telephone conversation of the Memphis businessman shortly before King was killed.

Also, Galt (alias Ray) claimed he formerly worked in a New Orleans shipyard. In 1967 he told several friends in Los Angeles that he had to make a trip to New Orleans to see an "important industrialist." He made a trip in the white Mustang. The FBI learned that Galt had lengthy meetings with a prominent industrialist at the Provincial Motor Lodge on Dec. 17th and 19th, 1967.

E - Witnesses widely disagreed in their descriptions of the man alleged to be Ray who registered in a downtown Memphis flophouse overlooking the balcony of the hotel where King was killed.

F - Who got a duplicate driver's license in Alabama for Ray in late Feb. 1968? Ray had obtained a license in Oct. 1967 using the name Eric Starvo Galt. On Feb. 28, 1968, Ray, still using the Galt alias, was in L.A. taking a course in the International School of Bartending. On that day, someone called the Alabama Highway Patrol driver's license division in Montgomery and asked that a duplicate of Galt's drivers license be sent to an address Ray had used in Birmingham when he was establishing his identity as Galt. The duplicate driver's license was mailed to Birmingham on Feb. 28th and a bill with 25 cents was returned to Montgomery by mail four days later. Ray was still in California at this time.

G - How was Ray, with a record as a bumbling petty criminal able to

finance extensive travels and leave a bewildering trail of false clues to his identity, both before and after the assassination in cities across the United States, Mexico, Canada, England and Portugal? Specifically, Ray was able to pick the names of three Toronto residents whom he could pass for physically to use as aliases and from whom he used for three false passports.

H - Where did Ray get the \$15,000 or more that he spent during the year he was free after escaping from the Missouri State Penitentiary before King was killed? Ray was quoted by his brother as having said he did not commit robbery to acquire the money he had from the time of his escape from jail to his arrest on June 8, 1968. European papers and the underground press in America claim Ray had in his possession \$400,000 in small bills at the time of his arrest.

How was it that the FBI sent out the wrong set of fingerprints for Ray after he escaped from jail?--a very unusual mistake for the Bureau to make.

### III - The Assassination of Robert Kennedy

A - Theodore Charach, a investigative journalist, has filed a suit against Mayor Yorty, the police chief and the district attorney of Los Angeles. He claims they "deliberately, intentionally and knowingly suppressed facts and evidence" in the assassination of Robert Kennedy. The suit claims "substantial evidence" that Kennedy was killed by a shot fired by a second gunman and not the convicted Sirhan. Mr. Charach has spent the last 3 years investigating the Kennedy killing.

B - A ballistic expert at the trial of Sirhan claimed the fatal bullet that killed Kennedy was fired approximately one inch away." The alleged two other shots had come from one to six inches away. From photographs and the television videotapes, it appeared Sirhan was never that close to Robert Kennedy in the kitchen passageway.

C - The 3 shots allegedly fired by Sirhan wounded not only Kennedy 3 times but also hit 5 other people. At the trial a ballistics expert admitted that some of the bullet fragments were so damaged that "I would not say positively that they come from the same gun."

D - On August 24, 1971, Los Angeles Deputy DA Richard Hecht made the disclosure that some of the evidence in the Robert Kennedy assassination case is missing. The missing evidence includes copies of exhibits introduced during the Sirhan court proceedings. He refused to elaborate.

E - The grand jury called to investigate reports of tampering with exhibits from the Sirhan trial (item D) was told by DA Hecht that important additional evidence had been found. He refused to elaborate.

Although the last two items appeared 10 months ago in small wire press stories one of which was buried in the New York Post on page 25, this writer has not been able to find any follow-up information to the story in the mass media.

This pattern of blackouts by government officials "who refuse to elaborate" and the mass media which refuses to report or investigate has remained consistent since Nov. 22, 1963. Almost all of the unanswered questions and suspicious facts raised in this article are based on independent research conducted or facts publicized by critics of the official versions of the three assassinations. If these issues have been reported at all by the press they have usually been filler items buried in the back of the newspaper. The New York Times for example which assembled a large team of reporters to edit and publish the Pentagon Papers has yet to investigate any of the many unanswered questions about these three assassinations. In fact, as we have pointed out, the only references to these assassinations in the last few years in the mass media has been in recent days to compare the alleged lone assassins of the 1960's to Arthur Bremer-"the lonely wierdo"-accused of trying to kill Wallace.

What is one to make of all this? Perhaps the saddest commentary is that after the last 10 years one is not even shocked about the way the establishment has dealt with these political assassinations. After the lies, deceit, repression and brutality of American institutions during the last decade ranging geographically from Vietnam to Kent State, and in documents from the Pentagon Papers to the Dita Beard memo, the unthinkable is indeed possible.

Namely, that conspirators and possibly even Federal agents were involved in one or more of these three assassinations. Furthermore, in the name of national security and in order to restore a sense of legitimacy to the government, distinguished Americans such as Earl Warren, and Ramsey Clark, as they have done so often in the past, as well as institutions from the Justice Department to the New York Times have become accessories to the three murders by suppressing or deliberately not investigating or reporting such evidence.

If indeed those who do not profit from history are forced to reflect on it, how many more assassinations of political figures must occur before

the American public, their sociologists and political leaders begin to ask some difficult questions? These questions will involve critical issues such as the very legitimacy of the American government, the futility of electoral change, the future possibilities of a police state, with a present invisible ruling government, the immorality of even decent politicians, the role of intelligence agencies in the American political process, the independence of the mass media and the very notion of how democratic we really are as a nation.

As one can observe these questions are of a more profound and frightening nature than those posed by the all purpose lone assassin theory which allows spokesmen of establishment institutions to discuss gun control legislation, condemn violence in American life and bemoan our collective guilt. It also fits conveniently every political murder or attempted assassination irregardless of the suspicious circumstances involved in the crime or the unanswered questions left dangling afterwards.

Postscript - At the time this article was completed a very strange news item was reported in the mass media. Five men were arrested on June 17 for breaking into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Washington D.C. The police said that they possessed sophisticated eavesdropping devices and photographic devices and photographic equipment.

The background of these men has a strikingly familiar ring to it, especially for critics of the official versions of the John Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations. As Tad Szulc reported in the N.Y. Times of June 18, "A reconstruction of the backgrounds of those allegedly involved in the raid on the Democratic headquarters suggested that all at different times has had links with the C.I.A. and anti-Cuban operations". Presently all five men have close ties with Cuban refugee groups supporting the re-election of President Nixon.

Specifically, the leader of the group is Cuban-born Bernard Barker who under the code name "Macho" acted for the C.I.A. in planning the Bay of Pigs operation. Another one of the arrested men, James McCord, worked for the C.I.A. from 1951 to 1970. He also played a role in propa-

missions for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The Washington Post said McCord served until four months ago in a special fifteen member military reserve unit that develops lists of radicals and draws up contingency plans for the censorship of the mass media and the U.S. mail. McCord until this unfortunate incident was employed as the security co-ordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of President Nixon and also, served as a security agent for the Republican National Committee.

The connections between these five men, the CIA, the Bay of Pigs, and the Republican Party became clearer in a recent Washington Post story. Federal sources revealed that address books owned by the alleged leader of the group Bernard Barker and another member Eugenio Martinez contained the name and telephone number of Howard Hunt, a former hundred dollar a day White House consultant. Next to Hunt's name in the address book were notations, "W. White" and "W.H."

Mr. Hunt by an odd coincidence was also an agent of the C.I.A. from 1949 to 1970 where he held a top post. Hunt in 1971 and this year had worked as an consultant to White House special counsel Charles Colson. Mr. Colson has been described as one of the "original backroom boys" to President Nixon.

Mr. Hunt was said by Cuban sources to have met about two weeks ago in Miami with Bernard Barker, leader of the arrested group. Mr. Barker was an aide to Mr. Hunt during the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. Unfortunately Mr. Hunt's interesting background cannot be described any further since he has refused to talk to both the press and the F.B.I.

Apparently then, the C.I.A. and the anti-Castro Cuban movement which possibly played so prominent a role in the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King is involved not only in the backgrounds of the five arrested men but also extends to a top level of the Republican Party in the person of Howard Hunt.

As a final footnote to this article, the suspects



arrested in Democratic National headquarters had with them a map of Senator McGovern's headquarters in Miami with the fire escapes marked.

It is evident that any business these gentlemen might have been conducting with Senator McGovern in Miami would require a rather hasty retreat.

A hasty retreat from what?

These things can't happen in America, but .....

Retyped: 3/11/75  
JEK:RLG:GMCN:LTR:rlh  
129-11

March 17, 1975

Honorable Lou Frey, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

Your communication transmitting a letter from [REDACTED] with further reference to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me. 7c

As has been publicly reported, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the Bureau had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently discussed and has no intention of reopening the investigation. The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you in responding to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Files  
Rigdon  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339

LOU FREY, JR.  
9TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

OSCAR F. JUAREZ  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEES:  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
INTERSTATE AND  
FOREIGN COMMERCE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

214 CANNON HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
AREA CODE 202, 225-36

210 BREVARD AVENUE  
COCOA, FLORIDA 32922

500 NORTH HARBOR CITY BOULEVARD  
MELBOURNE, FLORIDA 32935

1040 WOODCOCK ROAD, SUITE 222  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32803

February 19, 1975

Honorable John C. Keeney  
Acting Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Keeney:

7C On January 27 you responded to my inquiry on behalf of my  
constituent, [REDACTED] concerning the investigation  
of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This response was relayed to [REDACTED] 7C but he is convinced  
the Justice Department has not considered the photographs he  
believes reveal discrepancies. His most recent letter to that  
effect is enclosed. Therefore, I would greatly appreciate it  
if you could offer an explanation that would satisfy Mr. Keeney  
that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are accurate in  
this particular instance.

I will be deeply grateful for any assistance you can give.

Most sincerely,

Lou Frey, Jr.

LFJr/ks

Enclosures ✓

129-1

EF

3/27  
27 19

 7C  
February 2, 1975

Honorable Lou Frey, Jr.  
U.S. House of Representatives  
214 Cannon House Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515


Dear Congressman Frey:

Thank you for forwarding to me the reply from the Justice (?) Department concerning my letter and article on the assassination of President Kennedy. However, the aforementioned reply is a gross insult to the intelligence of both of us. The letter is in fact merely a standard stock reply which is repeated verbatim to anyone who questions the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

The statement in the second paragraph that the author of the article which I sent you does not have any new evidence is simply not true. Specifically, if you will examine photograph #2 taken by photographer Beers in the afternoon of November 22nd you will see three boxes stacked one on top of the other, too high for a rifle to be aimed downward. Whereas, the official photo in the Warren Report, taken later in the day after the Beers photo, shows the boxes stacked only two high with the third box placed on the window sill. Moreover, all the boxes have been turned around. The evidence has clearly been tampered with to create a "sniper's nest." And yet Mr. Keeney of the Justice Dept. has the unmitigated gall to dismiss this as no new evidence. The attitude of the Justice Dept. seems to be, "Our minds are made up. Please do not confuse us with any new facts or evidence."

Under the circumstances, therefore, I believe that I have the right to insist that the Justice Department explain the discrepancy between the two photographs: 1. Jack Beer's photo taken about 4 P.M. and 2. The official Warren Report photo taken later in the day.

This blatant attempt to cover up the true facts concerning the assassination of a President of the United States by an agency of the United States Government that is sworn to uphold the law is beyond my understanding.

Sincerely yours,  
 7C

# The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald

Richard E. Sprague  
Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530

*"That is not a picture of me; it's my face, but my face has been superimposed — the rest of the picture is not me at all. I will prove that it is a fake."*

— Lee Harvey Oswald

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

## Introduction

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald said to his captors in his Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". The president had been dead for a little over twenty four hours. Oswald had by then been charged with his murder. Few, if any, people attached much significance to Oswald's remark at that time, or for some period of time afterward. Ten years later many Americans said the statement was typical of the lies Oswald told before his death and after his arrest.

Yet, in that one short phrase Oswald neatly summed up the essence of the most remarkable murder in the history of the United States. It was remarkable not only because Oswald was framed, but also because the truth about who framed him and why

remains hidden from the American public and avoided by the American press after ten years.

This article examines the evidence showing that Oswald was "a patsy"; explores the possibilities of who framed him and why; and deals with his probable role in the assassination of President Kennedy.

## "I'm a Patsy"

The Oswald remark is on target. He was a patsy. That is to say, he was unknowingly framed as the lone assassin of the president. Evidence was manufactured, an assassination site was created, and evidence was planted in such a manner that Oswald would be judged to be the assassin. All of this happened without his knowledge, even though he knew there was to be an assassination, and had reported this fact to the FBI.

## Early Indications

The earliest indications of framing came from Oswald himself. In the light of ten years of collecting and analyzing evidence, it is now clear that every statement Oswald made in jail was true. Three of his statements are important here. First, he said, "I didn't kill anybody". Second, he said, "I'm a patsy". Third, he said, "That's not a picture of me; it's my face, but my face has been superimposed — the rest of the picture is not me at all. I will prove that it is a fake." The latter statement was made when he was shown a photograph of himself purportedly taken by Marina Oswald in the back yard of their house in Irving, Texas. The photo showed Oswald standing near a fence holding a rifle in one hand, a copy of the Daily Worker in the other hand, and wearing a pistol on his hip.

All three of these statements were true. The second and third statements pointed toward his being framed. Had the Warren Commission cared to look very hard, they could have followed these suggestions by Oswald and discovered evidence of framing. As we shall see, researchers have done just exactly that.

## The Evidence Against Oswald

In order to examine evidence of framing, it is first necessary to review the evidence purportedly showing that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy. The evidence cited by the Warren Commission as hard core evidence is as follows:

1. A "sniper's nest" was found near a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository

1. Building (TSBD) where Oswald worked.
2. The sixth floor window of the TSBD had a clear view of the area in front of the building where the shots struck the President.
3. Oswald was seen on the sixth floor prior to the assassination.
4. Oswald's rifle was found among some cartons on the sixth floor of the building.
5. Three shells were found on the floor beside the window. Tests proved the shells had been ejected from Oswald's rifle.
6. A bullet was found at Parkland Hospital on or near the stretchers of Governor Connally and President Kennedy. Tests proved this bullet had been fired from Oswald's rifle.
7. Two photographs of Oswald holding rifle and Daily Worker and wearing a pistol were found in a box in the garage at his house in Irving, Texas.
8. A witness, Howard Brennan, saw a man fire shots from the sixth floor window. Brennan subsequently identified Oswald in a line-up as the man he had seen.
9. Two witnesses saw Oswald place a paper bag in his friend's car and subsequently one of the two saw him carry the bag into the TSBD. A bag made of paper available in the TSBD was found on the sixth floor. The Commission concluded that Oswald had carried his rifle in the bag.\*
10. Oswald's palm print was found on one of the boxes in the window upon which he presumably rested the butt end of his rifle and his hands and arms.
11. Bullet fragments found in the President's limousine matched Oswald's rifle.

#### The Sixth Floor Window

One single fact, proved beyond any reasonable doubt by photographic evidence alone, is enough to start anyone interested in the truth, on the path toward evidence of a frame-up. That fact is: "No one fired any shots from the sixth floor window of the TSBD".

The proof of this fact was largely given in an article by the author on the photographic evidence of the Kennedy assassination.<sup>1</sup> In summary, the proof consists of a series of photographs of the window and of the President taken at the time of the assassination. These photos show that the window was empty at the time the shots were fired and that a large oak tree blocked the view from the window at the time of the first shot. Two of these photos (#6 and #7) are reproduced herein.

Additional proof is offered herein by photographs 1 through 5. Photo #1 is the official police, FBI, and Warren Commission exhibit<sup>2</sup> showing the "sniper's nest" and the positions of the boxes surrounding the sixth floor window. The photograph was taken by Dallas police photographer, Robert Studebaker at approximately 6 p.m., November 22, 1963. The time can be confirmed not only by Studebaker's testimony<sup>3</sup> but also by the lack of shadows in the photo, and the appearance of dusk outside the window in this and other photos taken by Studebaker at the same time.

Photo #2 was taken by Dallas Morning News photographer Jack Beers, of the "sniper's nest" and the

\* The expression "Oswald's Rifle" will be used herein to mean the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. There is still considerable doubt as to whether it was actually Oswald's rifle and which rifle it was.

boxes at 4 p.m. November 22, 1963.<sup>4</sup> The time of this photo can be determined from Jack Beers' testimony and from the shadow angles in this photo and #3<sup>1</sup> taken at the same time.

A careful examination and comparison of the Beers and Studebaker photos will show that the boxes were all moved between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. The three boxes piled one on top of the other near the window were changed to form two piles with a sloping angle such as would be found if a rifle were to be rested on them and pointed downward out the window. The Commission concluded that Oswald rested the block of the rifle on top of the two boxes and the barrel on the single box.

In the Beers photo, the wall of boxes shown on the left were moved back from the three boxes in the window in order to allow more room for a sniper to stand, kneel or sit. The Commission concluded that Oswald had enough room to sit or stand. One of the boxes in the solid wall was moved out and placed in the position where a sniper could have been sitting on it as he aimed his rifle. The police, FBI and Warren Commission concluded Oswald sat on that box. The circle drawn on the upper of the two boxes piled in the window in the Studebaker photo indicates a palm print of Oswald which the Commission concluded was imprinted when he fired the rifle.

To complete the frame it was necessary to raise the window to the fully open position shown in both photos #1 and #2. Photo #3 by Beers shows the view Oswald would have had looking out of the window toward the spot where the shots struck the President on Elm St. The exception to the real situation in this photo, and the clinching piece of evidence that no one fired any shots from that window, is the relative position of the top of the third box and the bottom of the raised window.

In photo #3 the window is completely open, as it is in photos #1 and #2. However, at the time of the shots, the window was only half way open (i.e., open half as far as it would go). This is proved by photo #4 taken by James Murray, Black Star photographer, less than 15 minutes after the shots were fired. It is also confirmed by photo #5 taken by Jack Beers about 15 minutes after the shots were fired.

Both of these photos were taken before anyone moved the window or the box showing in the window.

Photo #6 taken by Robert Hughes and photo #7 taken by Tom Dillard were reprinted in the May 1970 article, and substantiate the fact that neither box nor window were moved by the time of the Willis and Murray photos. The Hughes photo was taken 5.7 seconds before the first shot and the Dillard photo was taken 3.5 seconds after the last shot.

All four photos prove that the window bottom was too close to the top of the top box in the pile of three boxes to allow a rifle with telescopic sight to extend out of the window in the manner described by the Warren Commission. The dotted line in the Beers photo #3 shows where the bottom of the window was at the time of the shots. The gray silhouette area above the box shows how high the rifle with telescopic sight would have been if it had been resting on top of the box.

The question might arise as to whether the boxes were moved twice; once from their true position into the positions shown in the Beers photo #2 at 4 p.m., and a second time back into their original positions as shown in the Studebaker photo #1 at 6 p.m. For this to have happened, whoever moved the boxes would

have to have moved the entire wall of boxes up closer to the window for Beers, and then moved them back again for Studebaker. This seems highly unlikely since it was known that Beers, a news photographer, would probably publish his photos. If a sniper's nest really had existed at the time of the shots, it seems unlikely that the boxes would have been moved into positions eliminating that sniper's nest so that Beers could take a photo of them.

The clincher on this point is the comparison between the four photos (4, 5, 6 and 7) of the box in the window from the outside, against Beers' two photos (2 and 3) and Studebaker's photo (1). The upper corner of the box is the point on which to focus. Compare the horizontal and vertical position of the corner with respect to the sides and top and bottom of the window, as well as the position with respect to the window sill in the distance from the edge of the sill.

The Beers' photos of the box corner match. The Studebaker photo does not match. Beers' photos show the true position of the box at the time of the shots. Beers photo #18 shows how tight the space was between the wall of boxes and the three boxes in the window. Here there was no room for any of the three newsmen or Beers and the second cameraman to stand between the boxes and the window while the Dallas police official was standing there. In this photo, the window is still only half way open.

#### The Frame-Up

Once the conclusion has been reached that no one fired shots from the sixth floor window, all of the evidence pointing to Oswald firing shots from the window becomes suspect. It seems logical to carefully examine each piece of evidence to see whether it could have been planted, and to examine other evidence to see whether Oswald was framed and how. The Warren Commission certainly did not do this. There is no indication that the FBI or the Dallas police did either. Each piece of evidence against Oswald will now be examined in this way.

#### The "Sniper's Nest"

The foregoing section on the photographs of the "sniper's nest" clearly indicates there was no "sniper's nest" at the time the shots were fired. The boxes in the window were randomly stacked from the earlier part of the day. A floor repair crew had moved them over to the southeast corner while working in the southwest corner of the sixth floor.

Someone moved the boxes and rearranged them to look like a "sniper's nest" between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on November 22, 1963.

#### The Clear View from the Sixth Floor Window

As has been illustrated, there was no clear view from the sixth floor window of the positions on Elm St. where the President was located when he was hit. At the time of the first shot, a large elm tree blocked the view. At all times during the shots, not enough space existed between the top one of three boxes and the bottom of the half open window for a rifle with telescopic sight to fit through the opening.

#### Oswald's Presence on the Sixth Floor

Several other authors, notably Mark Lane in Rush to Judgment<sup>9</sup> and Sylvia Meagher in Accessories After the Fact,<sup>10</sup> have destroyed the credibility of any evidence that Oswald was on the sixth floor of the TSBD at the time of the shots. In summary, their conclusions based on available evidence from Warren Commission documents point to Oswald being on

the first floor, second floor in a lunchroom area of the building at the time the shots were fired. No witnesses saw him on the sixth floor for nearly half an hour before the shots, while three witnesses saw him on the first and second floors about 15 minutes before the shots and within a minute or two after the shots. Oswald himself said he was on the first floor when the shots were fired and on the second floor when police officer Baker and Roy Truly of the TSBD management met him drinking a coke.

#### Oswald's Rifle

There is little question in the mind of most researchers that Oswald's rifle was found on the sixth floor almost one hour after the shots were fired. There is considerable doubt, however, about how the rifle got there, who brought it into the building, how it was obtained from Oswald's house, and how and when the bullet and three shells were fired and ejected from it. As was pointed out earlier, if the conclusion is reached that no one fired shots from the sixth floor window, then evidence of planting of the rifle, shells and bullet becomes interesting.

The Commission concluded that Oswald carried the rifle into the building in a brown paper bag which was made of materials available in the TSBD. This conclusion is based on testimony from Buell Wesley Frazier, Oswald's associate who drove him to work that morning, and Frazier's sister, Annie May Randle. Both of them saw Oswald put a package about two feet long in the back seat of Frazier's car. Frazier saw Oswald carry the package into the building.

Oswald claimed the package contained curtain rods for his room in Oak Cliff. He lived in a room by himself during the week. The Dallas police claimed that a paper bag was found on the floor near the window and that this was the bag Oswald used to carry in the gun.

The police, FBI, and Warren Commission were unable to produce a photograph of the bag lying on the floor. The best they could do was Studebaker Exhibit F shown in photo #8. It has a dotted line showing where the bag was lying when it was supposedly found.

Photo #9 shows Dallas policeman, Lt. Montgomery, carrying the purported Oswald bag out of the TSBD. This photo, taken by Jack Beers, also was snapped at 3:30 p.m. The time can be established by other photos taken by Beers at the same time which show the time of day on the Hertz clock atop the TSBD. Also, Beers' statements confirm the time.

Two questions arise: why is the bag more than four feet long when Frazier and his sister said it was no longer than two feet? The second question is why are there no official police photos of the bag inside the building, and why did it take the police so long to remove it (around 3 hours) from the building?

One possible answer to all of these questions is that Oswald carried real curtain rods into the building and someone else carried the rifle in. Someone manufactured the large paper bag from materials in the TSBD between 12:30 p.m. when the shots were fired, and 3:30 p.m. when the bag was carried out. Whoever made the bag constructed it long enough to enclose the rifle assembled (40 inches), not realizing that it should be shorter for a disassembled rifle. No photo of the bag on the floor exists because the bag was never there.

Photo #10, taken by Gene Daniels of Black Star, proves that Oswald's room was in need of curtains.

It shows his landlady on Saturday morning, November 23, putting up curtains in Oswald's room. Daniel's statement confirms the time and he also stated that the landlady would not let him in. He sneaked in with a reporter and snapped the photo without the landlady's knowledge. There were curtain rods in Oswald's garage and what's more, they were just the right length, 27½ inches long.'

The entire episode of the rifle, the bag, the curtain rods, and the official police story smells highly of frame-up. As to how the rifle was removed from Oswald's room and fired, with a whole bullet plus three shells being recovered to be subsequently planted, no evidence has been brought forth. Two possible explanations will be explored. First, that someone did fire the bullet into a recoverable material prior to the assassination. Someone did remove the rifle from the Paine garage where Oswald kept it. Someone did carry the rifle into the building and plant it in the area near the stair well. Someone did plant the shells on the floor near the sixth floor window. Someone did plant the bullet in Parkland Hospital. Someone did manufacture the paper bag.

The second explanation is that someone fired three shots with Oswald's rifle from another location and then planted the rifle and the shells after the assassination. This will be discussed in more detail at the end of this article.

#### The Three Shells

Photo #11 is the official picture of the police, FBI, and Commission, showing the three shells lying on the floor near the window. There are two pieces of evidence proving this was frame-up planted evidence. The first is the statement of Roger Craig, deputy sheriff of Dallas County.<sup>8</sup> Craig was with the first group of officials arriving on the sixth floor. He saw the shells lying neatly stacked against the wall of the building, about three inches apart and parallel to each other perpendicular to the wall. In other words, not at all in the positions shown in the Studebaker photo (which was taken at 6 p.m.) and not at all in random positions as they would have been if they had been ejected from a rifle.

The second piece of evidence is a recent Commission document indicating that only two shells were found on the floor.<sup>9</sup>

The indications are that one person or group planted the shells on the floor without realizing they should be scattered randomly. A second person or group scattered them and added a third shell to match the rest of the frame-up story in time for Studebaker to take the photo at 6 p.m.

#### Bullet 399

The bullet found at Parkland Hospital which was fired from Oswald's rifle has been variously labeled: bullet 399 (because it became Commission Exhibit 399); "The Magic Bullet" (because it would have had to perform magic tricks to have done everything the Warren Commission concluded it did); and the "Bastard Bullet".

The latter title was awarded by Ray Marcus<sup>10</sup> in a thorough scientific analysis proving that it was planted in the hospital. Other authors, Josiah Thompson<sup>11</sup> and Robert Cutler,<sup>12</sup> have also shown it was a planted bullet, and Harold Weisberg<sup>13</sup> has speculated about a Cuban working in Parkland Hospital who may have planted it. A second possible explanation of how that bullet reached Parkland Hospital is given at the end of this article.

The implications of this evidence framing Oswald are widespread. First, someone had to gain access to Oswald's garage in advance of the assassination. Second, someone had to plan the frame-up well enough to fire the bullet and then to recover it and plant it in whatever hospital the President might have been taken for treatment. Parkland was the logical choice with the assassination being executed in Dealey Plaza, since it was directly on the route via the Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart where the President was scheduled to speak. The bullet could have been planted elsewhere, however, if plans had changed. The hospital planting was not accomplished with much finesse since the bullet was recovered from an area near Governor Connally's stretcher rather than from President Kennedy's stretcher directly.

The prime reason to believe the bullet was planted is its pristine condition. The Commission concluded the bullet passed through President Kennedy and three parts of Governor Connally, striking bone in several places, and deflecting its trajectory, leaving many more grains of material than were actually missing. Cutler also shows that the bullet would have had to make two nearly right angle turns and have paused for a good fraction of a second in mid-air between Kennedy and Connally.

The second possible explanation of the bullet's pristine condition is that it actually did hit President Kennedy in the back, but penetrated only to finger depth and later fell out of his back or clothing in the hospital.

#### The Fake Photographs

One of the most blatant portions of the Oswald frame-up were the two photographs of him planted in a box in his garage at the Paine house in Irving sometime before they were "found" by the police on Saturday afternoon, November 23.

A comprehensive study of the two photographs (which were published in Life magazine) has been made by researcher Fred Newcomb<sup>14</sup> in California. A forty slide presentation analyzing many features in the two photos proves conclusively that they were both fakes. Someone superimposed a photo of Oswald's head on two photos of a body of another person who was photographed holding a rifle and a copy of the Daily Worker and wearing a pistol.

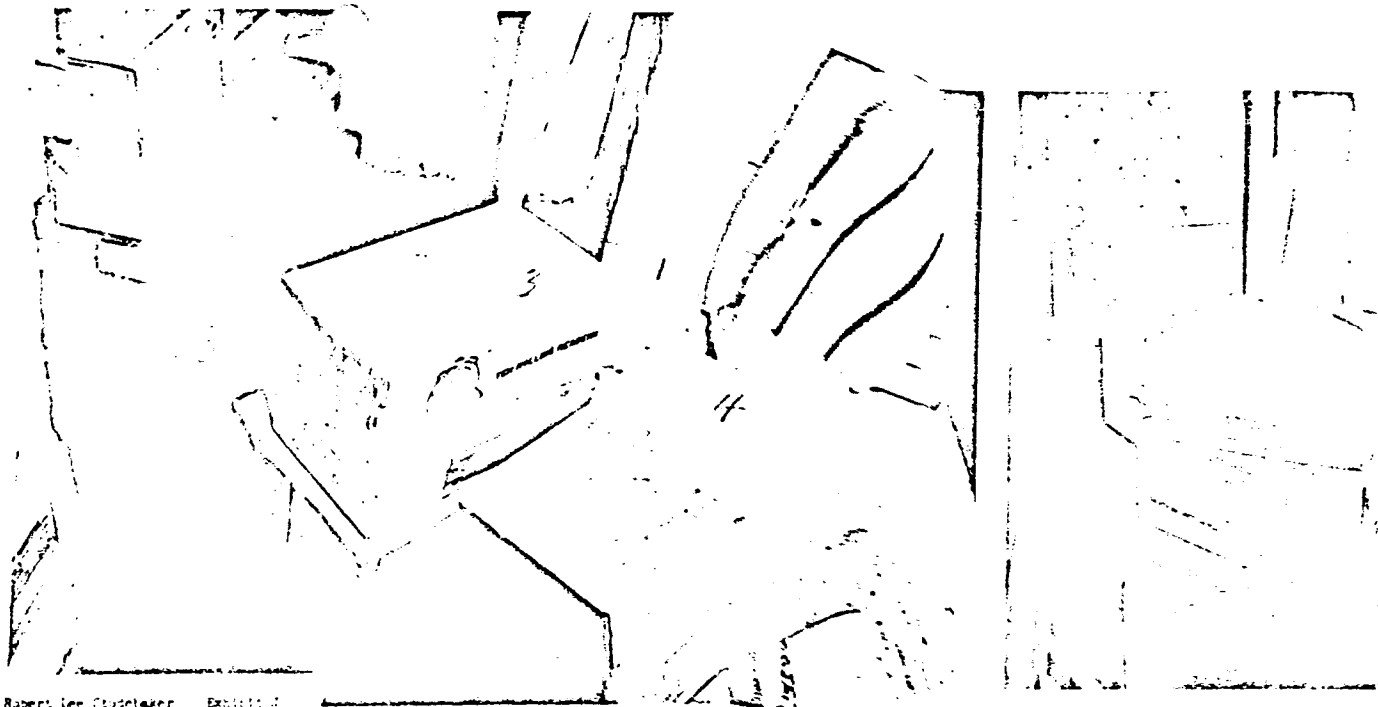
Photos #12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are reprints from Newcomb's slide series. Photo #12 shows the two fake pictures as printed in Life magazine in 1964. Photo #13 shows the real chin of Oswald compared to the chin in the fake pictures. It is obvious that the chin, sans cleft, belongs to someone else. Photo #14 showing the head in both fake pictures, makes it clear that the Oswald head photo was joined to the other body just above the chin.

Photos 15 and 16 show that the two body lengths differ by about a foot when the two heads are made to match exactly. The nose shadows in photo #12 are vertical while the body shadows fall at an angle. The ring on the body in photo 12 is on the wrong hand. Oswald always wore his ring on the other hand.

There are a number of other points indicating that Oswald was right when he said the photos were faked.

Someone photographed a man standing in Oswald's backyard with the two guns and the Daily Worker. Someone obtained a photo of Oswald's head and using photographic techniques made two composition photos. Someone planted the two photos in Oswald's garage

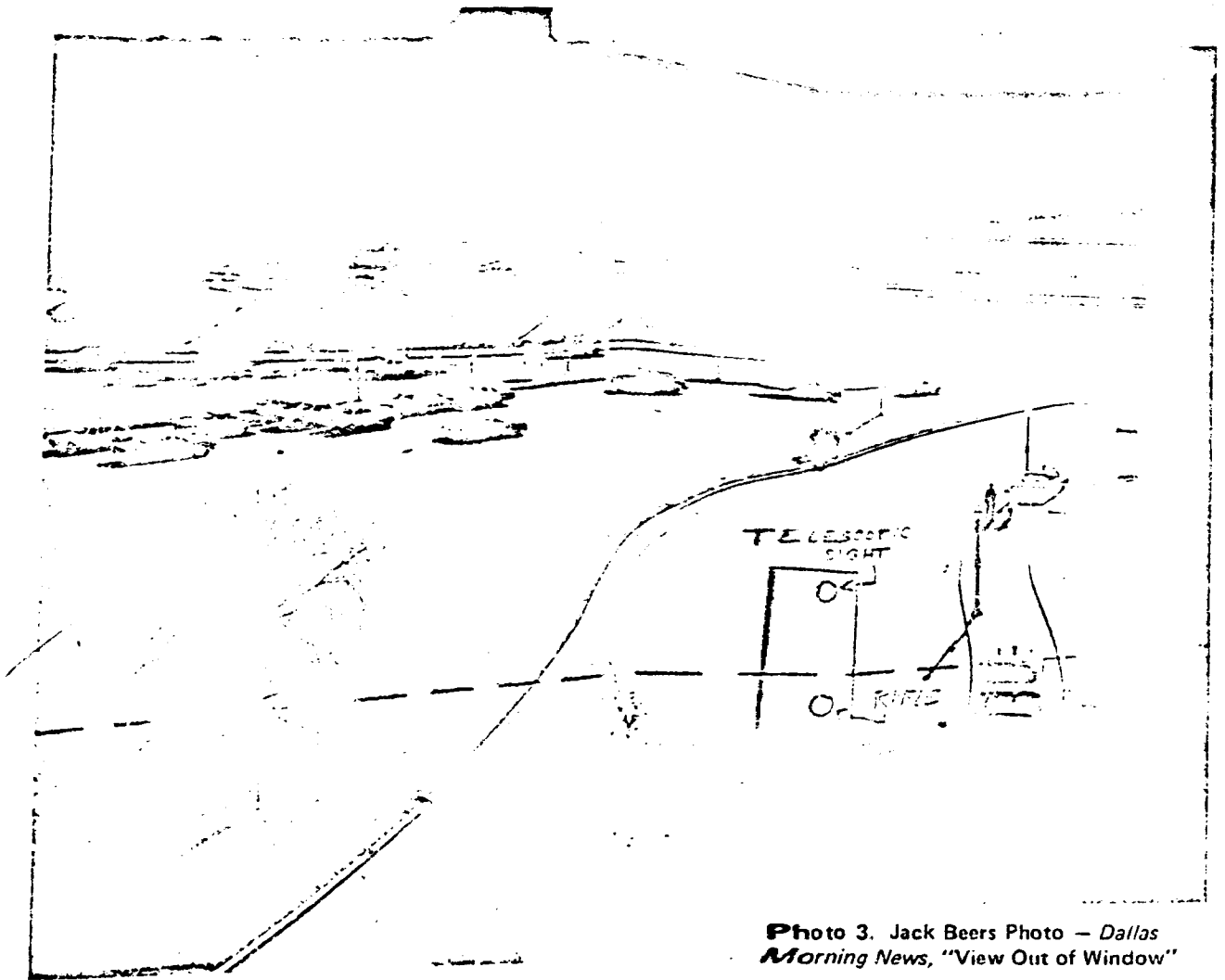




Robert Lee Studebaker Exhibit 101

**Photo 1.** Studebaker, Exhibit J – *Warren Commission Exhibits, Vol. XXI, Page 649, "Sniper's Window"*

**Photo 2.** Jack Beers Photo – *Dallas Morning News, "Sniper's Window"*



**Photo 3.** Jack Beers Photo – *Dallas Morning News, "View Out of Window"*



Photo 4. James Murray Photo — Black Star, view of Texas School Book Depository, 12:42 p.m.