

**NINETEEN AGAINST LYNDON JOHNSON.**

**"Jack Ruby:** There is an organization here, Chief Justice Warren, if it takes my life at this moment to say it, and Bill Decker said he a man and say it, there is a John Birch Society right now in activity, and Edwin Walker is one of the top men of this organization-- take it for what it is worth, Chief Justice Warren.

**"Unfortunately for me, for me giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed, has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives.**

**"Don't re-ister with you, does it?"**

**"Chief Justice Warren: No; I don't understand that.**

**"Jack Ruby: Would you rather I just delite what I said and just pretend that nothing is going on?"**

**--June 7, 1964, Dallas County Jail.**

At the end of its investigation the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. For the following reasons this conclusion may be rejected:

1. Because the Commission did not study and make available to independent specialists in pathology the photographic and X-ray record of President Kennedy's wounds, no statement regarding these wounds may be accepted.
2. Because no bullets were found in or near President Kennedy or Governor Connally, the assassination weapon cannot be identified.
3. Because Jack Ruby was not questioned in circumstances of maximum security to himself, his family, and members of the Commission, no statement regarding his motive or possible participation in a conspiracy can be accepted.
4. The Commission found no evidence that a conspiracy did not exist.
5. The commission found no evidence that the man who killed Patrolman J.D. Tippit also killed President Kennedy.
6. If Oswald shot at and missed Maj. Gen. E.A. Walker on April 10, 1963, it is doubtful that on November 22, 1963, he possessed sufficient skill as a marksman to hit President Kennedy twice. The Commission found no evidence that, on November 22, Oswald possessed sufficient skill as a marksman to

commit the assassination.

7. If Oswald, after his arrest, lied to the police, this proves nothing in respect to the assassination--especially as Oswald could have been charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

8. The Commission found no evidence that Oswald had a weapon in his possession at the time of the assassination.

9. No witness saw a rifle in Oswald's possession on November 22, 1963.

10. The only witness--Howard L. Brennan--who ever claimed to be able to identify Oswald as the man who fired shots from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, declined to do so on the day of the assassination (Report, p. 145). There is no way to determine whether Brennan lied on November 22 or during his later testimony before the Commission or on both occasions. No other witness claimed to have seen Oswald on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination.

11. The fact that a rifle, said to belong to Oswald, was found on the sixth floor of the Depository does not prove that Oswald was the assassin.

12. The brown paper bag (38" long) found on the sixth floor was longer than the one described by the only witnesses--Mrs. Randle (27-28") and Buell Frazier (24-28 1/2")--who saw Oswald in possession of a paper bag on November 22. The longest part of Oswald's disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano is 34.8". No one saw Oswald carry a paper bag into the Depository. (See Report, pp. 133-134.)

13. The Commission found no evidence that the three used cartridge cases found on the sixth floor belonged to bullets fired on November 22.

14. The Commission found no evidence that Oswald had a distinct motive for the assassination.

15. Jack Edwin Dougherty, a Depository employe, testified that, on November 22, he arrived at the Depository about one hour earlier than the other employes

page 7

and that he was on the sixth floor immediately before the fifth floor during the assassination. While it is unlikely that he fired the fatal shot, he, more easily than Oswald, could have brought a rifle into the building, manufactured the brown paper bag, and arranged the screen of boxes at the sixth floor window. As Dougherty descended on an elevator from the fifth floor after the assassination but immediately before Roy Truly and Patrolman Baker reached the fifth floor via the stairs, Dougherty could have taken the assassin down with him. Were this the case, the assassin would be someone other than Oswald and there would have been a conspiracy. (See Report, pp. 149-154 and Hearings, vol. 6, pp. 373ff.)

16. Suppose someone laid before the Dallas police seemingly tangible evidence that the assassin was Tippit, not Oswald. Could the Dallas police exonerate Oswald and accuse a fellow officer? What did Ruby tell District Attorney Henry M. Wade and Justice of the Peace David L. Johnston, and why did Ruby act as Wade's proxy about an hour before Oswald was arraigned before Johnston for the murder of President Kennedy? (See Report, pp. 198, 212.)

17. Suppose someone laid before the Warren Commission seemingly tangible evidence that Oswald was an agent of the federal government. Could the Commission have concluded that Oswald was both a federal agent and the assassin? Or, could the Commission have found that Oswald was a federal agent but not the assassin? As the Commission could adopt neither of these alternatives, it had no choice but to find that Oswald was the assassin but not a federal agent. Why, at the outset of the Commission's investigation, did Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr and District Attorney Henry M. Wade fly secretly to Washington to report a rumor that Oswald had been employed by the FBI as undercover agent number 179 since September, 1962, at a salary of two hundred dollars per month? (Ford and Stiles, Portrait of the Assassin, plh)

18. Having attempted to deceive the American people, the members of the Warren Commission have rendered themselves morally unfit to hold public office.

19. Because the Constitution of the United States provides that the Vice President automatically becomes President when a President dies in office, if the President is assassinated, suspicion falls first and automatically upon his Vice President. Having failed thus far to purge himself of this suspicion, Lyndon Johnson is morally unfit to serve as President and should resign.

Note: the above observations are based on a study of the Warren Report.

If the Commission's conclusions are not substantiated by evidence presented in the Report, the Report falls. DC 7/19/68

Note: while we do not believe that Lyndon Johnson fired the fatal bullet, we simply do not know that his policies are not today inspired by those who initiated the attack on President Kennedy.



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