

Reopen The Warren Commission

(Last Installment of Volume I)

May-19 '66

This writer met John F. Kennedy only once. This was at the airport in Dallas during the 1956 campaign of Adlai Stevenson, and we admired him from that day. After the assassination we recalled the words of Albert Camus about his friend and fellow underground worker, Rene Leynaud, who was murdered by the Germans. Camus wrote: ". . . His exceptionally proud heart, protected by his faith and his sense of honor, would have found the words needed. But his is now forever silent. And some who are not worthy speak of the honor that was identified with him, while others who are not trustworthy speak in the name of the God he had chosen."

It would be presumptuous for a weekly newspaper to think it could solve such a heinous crime. So heinous, in fact, that every branch of the government involved assisted in covering and obfuscating the evidence left after that terrible weekend in Dallas.

Our aim is to try to assist history, and to that end we shall continue to work.

In "MASK FOR TREASON, The Lincoln Murder Trial," Vaughan Shelton said:

. . . In spite of the fact that the legend of the Booth "conspiracy" presented to the nation at the Conspiracy Trial has remained the general basis for textbook versions of the episode for a hundred years, the suspicion of a plot has persisted. . . . Since legends are only fantasy sparingly seasoned with fact, repeated analysis of them does not, unfortunately, bring us much closer to the truth. . . .

The fanciful legend Earl Warren helped to fix in the minds of Americans is the burden he must bear.

Timid liberals in Dallas must share a great part of the responsibility for the pre-assassination attitudes in Dallas which permitted such an atmosphere to fester there. An effective organization in Dallas would have discovered the plot before its culmination. There is more evidence than the Jarnagin report that Ruby and Oswald were acquainted.

Liberals in Dallas did not work to make sure all facts were reported after the assassination, and this criminal neglect will blacken the name of Dallas for all time. Example: On the morning of the Presidential parade, one of Ruby's Dallas strippers had an automobile accident near Lemmon and Inwood Road on the Presidential parade route. On the front seat of her car was a map marked as the one later presented as the map belonging to Oswald. Little wonder Oswald showed surprise when he saw a mark at the site of the assassination on the map. Even Oswald soon figured out that he was "Just a patsy" which was what he screamed to newsmen at 7:55 on Friday night.

We repeat our prediction that more killings are going to be necessary in order to keep this crime quiet.

A description of the Commission's activities might be compared to an inept strip mining company with an area of rich ore lying in plain view ready only to be systematically scooped up and reduced to purity. The Commission's attorneys ignored the rich exposed evidence and began immediately to drill individual shafts and tunnels as seemed to suit each attorney or investigator. It is difficult to comprehend such errors by competent lawyers and investigators. Yet this is the Warren Report, and the starting point for

historians.

The battle is still raging in medical circles over the incompetency in handling the autopsy report on the body of President Kennedy. Was ever a head of state's body more poorly analyzed after his death by medical personnel who knew better? Outside of ancient history, was ever a head of state more poorly served by the branches of the government supposed to be protecting him?

The only possible reason we have found for the lack of thoroughness in Dallas on the wounds is that it is alleged the personnel were so anxious for a souvenir. One of the personnel, it is alleged, had the crassness to ask Mrs. Kennedy, as she was leaving the hospital, if he could keep President Kennedy's undershirt! This, apparently, is the reason the undershirts of neither the President nor Governor Connally are shown in the Warren Report exhibits. When we related this story to an FBI representative who called upon us, the agent replied: "Yes, but we got that back." But the recovery apparently was not made until after the Warren Report had been printed.

Summation is a misnomer for this installment, but a name must be given for the last chapter of this volume. Many important witnesses have not been mentioned in this book. Some have been only slightly mentioned when they deserve much more space in a future volume. The shadowy testimony of George DeMorenshield, and George Bouhe have not been mentioned. Mrs. Ruth Paine deserves much space at a later date.

Only one comment will be made at this time on the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover, the mighty of mighties, who can do no wrong—in sending flowers to Walter Jenkins, or by calling Nobel Peace Prize winner Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. "... the most notorious liar in the country."

Needless to say there are many opinions reached by Hoover in his testimony on which this editor does not feel competent to evaluate. We only hope he was more accurate in the rest of his testimony than he was in the monologue printed here:

"... Now, some people have raised the question: Why didn't he shoot the President as the car came towards the storehouse where he was working?

"The reason for that is, I think, the fact there were some trees between his window on the sixth floor and the cars as they turned and went through the park. So he waited until the car got out from under the trees, and the

limbs and then he had a perfectly clear view of the occupants of the car. . . ."

Does the FBI Director mean there are some trees in the middle of Houston Street in Dallas, or does he mean there is a tree six stories tall in front of the bookstore building?

The fact is the view was not obstructed at all as the President's car approached the bookstore on that hateful day, nor is the view obstructed today. (See inside cover of this book for a picture taken near the corner of Main and Houston looking toward the warehouse where Oswald worked). When the President's car turned the corner, the view was blocked by a tree for 157 feet past the corner. Oswald had a much closer shot as the President approached than he ever had as the car was leaving the corner of Houston and Elm Street.

A more germane question for the FBI Director might have been: "Where in the Dealy Plaza area is the best place to assassinate a man?" Surely Mr. Hoover, who was the Director at the time of the gunning down of the notorious John Dillinger on a street in downtown Chicago, would have had the correct answer. If one wants to make doubly sure an assassination is to be successful, one uses

least two rifles. A rifle shooting from a sixth floor window in the Texas School Book Depository is the one that crossed with the fire of a rifle hitting in the trees at the end of the avenue nearest the building. The rifleman on the ground at this spot would have been slightly above and directly in front of the President when the fatal shots were fired.

To this writer, the FBI Director's testimony indicates contempt for the entire investigation. He showed no attempt and set the pattern for the FBI investigation. His aides on the afternoon the President was murdered. The background and details of this story were furnished to us by Bill Turner of Ramparts Magazine from San Francisco for ten years an FBI Agent.

Shortly after President Kennedy made his last phone call, Attorney General Bobby picked up the phone number from the desk of the Attorney General to the FBI. When Bobby's secretary answered the hot line, Bobby said, "When I call this phone, there is only one man I want to talk to - the phone on the Director's desk."

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, Hoover and several of his aides were in his office when the hot line rang, and rang, and rang. When it finally stopped ringing, Hoover told an aide, "Go get that phone from Gandy's desk."

The most unbelievable remark under the signature of Director J. Edgar Hoover is in his report to President Johnson on the assassination. Hoover was directed to investigate directly to the President. His Presidential report is not a part of the Warren Report and is now available to be read by the public in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover's Presidential report states in part:

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder, in the neck area, and had traveled down his spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees. There was no exit wound, and that the bullet was in the body.

One bullet we know went through President Kennedy and The Warren Commission claims another bullet went through President Kennedy and Governor Connally. The FBI claims one bullet went into the President's chest and did not stay there.

The Commission has only one man, the FBI Telephone Room, who was present at the time of the assassination. But the Commission has not been permitted to know of the details of the

store... released, it seems... charges and one light charge in an... we are regretful we cannot relate the true significance of the Ray Acker entry here. The... of the Warren Commission and the...

