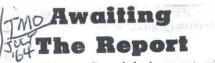


too infrequently in the press and on television, and no wonder: such

searching questions and such curisearching questions and stert curi-osity have been steadily losing a place of hoper in this county for years. A triggely as gread as the murder of John E. Kennedy en-not full to bring our national character is in the tendency, the only to avoid embartassing ques-tional litestream those who are in any way related to such question into histoream those who are in any way related to such question the way we have dealt with the Ose, al affair is accessed with an interesting exploration is offer all so the alleged assays is not is - Oswald way inserted to an interesting exploration is offer all so the alleged assays is not is - Oswald way inserted to a interesting exploration is offer all so the alleged assays is not is - Oswald way inserted to a minoresting exploration is offer all so the alleged assays is not is - Oswald way inserted to a minore the alleged assays is not is - Oswald way inserted to a stranger to the American first and heritage. Now does the two for the offer the American first and heritage. Now does the two aparticular country and search first and heritage. Now does the two and heritage for the American first and heritage. Now does the two and heritage to be annung the marc showing us to be annung the marc bardient of the discount strate form and nechanism of projection by which and and heritage of the discount we be an any true from a with senter and projection of the first and a due to be any of the discount of the first and heritage of the discount of the heric hoperation a people This in turn allows us to a people out at This in turn above its to transmit, to carry out act, retribution under the moral go of sell protection. The at-tion of the country is turned from the source of the illness, the flness inclusion and angle and focused instead on the "oth

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The Warren Commission's report will soon be out. And even in what seems to be the last few weeks before its publication, it appears that the Commission continues to follow what has become its tradition of peculiar procedures. A UPI dispatch of May 27 quoted The Dallas Times Herald to the effect that "it had been informed by reliable sources that the Warren Commission's sole purpose in re-enactment [of the assassina-tion], last Sunday, was to prove" that the bullets which killed President Kennedy "could have been fired only from the Texas School Book Depository Building." And we had naively hoped that the re-enactment's sole purpose would be to establish whatever is the truth. Similarly puzzling is the fact that no one

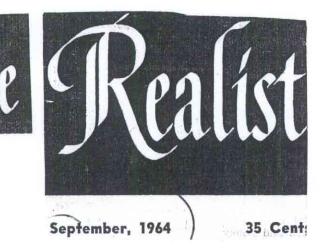
seemed eager to provide the public with the likeness of Billy Lovelady. It is, of course, possible that the man seen in the by now famous assassination photograph of the Associated Press was not Lee Oswald-but-Billy Lovelady, and that, therefore, the photograph does not prove that at the crucial time Oswald was not at the location from which the shots are alleged to have come. There is nothing to disprove that the F.B.I. is telling the truth about that photograph. The only question is why the F.B.I. has not re-enacted the situation as shown in it, with Billy Lovelady standing in the doorway of the depository building and with some-one taking photographs for purposes of comparison.

Other doubts are aroused by the exchange of serious recriminations between the Secret Service and its now suspended agent, Abraham Bolden. The Service accuses its former employee of attempting to sell official documents to an accused counterfeiter; Mr. Bold<u>en charges that he is being framed because he intended to disclose to the Warren Commission the Service's "laxity" in guarding the late President Kennedy.</u>

Secret Service authorities proudly point to the fact that in 99 years there has never before been a case of one of its agents being prosecuted on criminal charges. To realists, this will merely indicate that for the sake of its public image the Secret Service preferred to deal with internal improprieties outside of public view. The question, therefore, arises why Mr. Bolden was singled out for unprecedented treatment by his employer. Is he an innocent man who is being framed lest he shed embarrassing light on the Secret Service? Or is he a guilty man in an organization which never before publicly compromised its guilty members? What, if not Mr. Bolden's own explanation, explains the Secret Service's breach with institutional tradition and its sudden readiness, even eagerness, to put a blot on its "otherwise impeccable" record? Or is it that anything will be done to suppress any doubt at all with regard to the official version of the

## assassination of President John F. Kennedy?

One thing is certain: if the Warren Commission's report will merely be a cover-up job, it will be one prepared as competently as possible. This statement is by no means intended to prejudice anyone's reaction to the report; we merely recommend that one approach it with the always desirable grain of scepticism and also remembering that the procedure of the Warren Commission often appeared to be quite unjudicious. With such sound reservations, one should study the report with an open mind, certainly not discounting any of the possibilities, including that the report is telling the truth.



## The Crackpot and the Evidence

There seemed to be something absurd about the announcement that there would be a special talk by attorney Mark Lane at the Cafe AuGoGo this month on "Who Killed Kennedy?"—Lane has been independently investigating the assassination—and the apparent absurdity was almost overshadowed by the irony that the regular attraction at the AuGoGo this particular week was Vaughn Meader.

My prejudice was met with allegations—based on documentation Lane presented to the Warren Commission (his testimony was classified as top secret and by discussing it publicly he has been violating the espionage law)—such as the following:

• The police description of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22nd for the shooting of officer J. D. Tippet went out at 12:43 P.M.; Tippet was shot at 1:18. • The rifle with which Oswald was supposed to have shot Kennedy was originally identified as a German mauzer, 7.65 caliber. When it was discovered that Oswald had purchased an Italian carbine, 6.5 caliber, the story changed. The rifle, now in possession of the Warren Commission, clearly bears the legend: "MADE IN ITALY, 6.5 caliber."

• Not one of the 24 points on which the Dallas district attorney said he had an air-tight case against Oswald remains the same. Example: the D.A. had said that Darryl Click was the cabdriver who had driven Oswald home after the President was shot. There never was a cabdriver in Dallas named Darryl Click. The cabdriver is now named William Waley.

• The Dallas FBI chief said the paraffin test proved Oswald had gunpowder on his hands and face, but the test (which can only reveal the presence of nitrates) actually showed that Oswald did *not* have nitrates on his face, only on his hands. There were traces of nitrate on both hands of many employees of the Texas School Book Depository because they had been moving inventory on freshly-painted plywood boards.

• Louise Markham, a witness to the shooting of officer Tippet, described his assailant as short, heavy, with somewhat bushy hair. The police never asked her for a description—although she did tell them that the man was wearing a light grey jacket—but they arrested Oswald, who was wearing a dark brown shirt, and had been described in the police bulletin as tall, slender, with thin, receding hair. The Dallas police description was claimed to be based on Oswald's absence from a roll call of book depository employees—but there never was a roll call, and if there had been, at least three other employees would also have been missing.

• Oswald had not sought the job at the depository; it was offered to him through his landlady, Mrs. Payne. This is a paradox, since after the scandal of subversion in textbooks there, the company was highly securityminded, and Oswald's defection to Russia had gotten much local publicity. Moreover, the route of the Kenmedy procession was changed (to go in front of the depository) only at the last minute by the Secret Service upon the advice of the local police and the FBI. • <u>Bill Markham, the witness' son (his arrest is re-</u> ferred to in this issue of the <u>Realist in Harold Feld-</u> man's article), jumped, fell or was pushed from a bathroom-on a high floor of the prison building, the only one which has no bars on the window.

· Warren Reynolds, a parking-lot owner who saw a man fitting Mrs. Markham's description running with a pistol in his hand immediately after Tippet was shot, later was himself shot and left for dead. He livedand identified the man who shot him. The charges against this man were dismissed because he had an alibi: at the time of the shooting, he was with his ? girlfriend (a stripper at Jack Ruby's night club). The man has since disappeared from Dallas. The girlfriend was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge. In jail, she ostensibly committed suicide, by hanging herself. • The Dallas doctors who treated the dying President said that the bullet-hole in his throat was an entrance wound. It would have been physically impossible for this to have ben caused by a rifle from the depository since the Kennedy car had already passed the building when he was shot. FBI-briefed, Life magazine in

> an article titled "An End to Nagging Rumors" in its December 6th issue, asserted that the President was looking backward at the moment he was shot. However, in the November 29th issue of *Life*, those still-photos (from the motion-picture film they had paid so much money for) showed that Kennedy was looking *forward*, and *Life*'s own caption verified this fact.

> If the President had to be shot from the back in order for the bullet to have come from the depository. then the doctors would then have to confess error and say now that the opening in Kennedy's throat was an exit wound. On the basis of a visit by two Secret Service agents to the hospital, the doctors did indeed change their minds. They did so on the basis of (1) an autopsy which they couldn't see because it would violate national security; and (2) the history of the casenamely, that Oswald was behind Kennedy, therefore it had to be an exit wound. Newsweek interviewed Dr. Perry-who had performed the tracheotomy on Kennedy, inserting a tube into his throat so that the blood wouldn't interfere with his breathing-and he said that there was much more he wanted to tell them, but he couldn't. Newsweek suppressed the suppression.

> Mark Lane told me later that his photostat-documents —which were accepted as valid when he testified before the Warren Commission—had been temporarily lifted from the Dallas district attorney's office by someone whose motivation was a certainty that Fidel Castro had told Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy and that this truth would never reach the public because Chief Justice Earl Warren is a Communist,