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**U.S. Seizes British Publications  
On JFK Assassination Which...**

**PROVE**

**WARREN**

**REPORT**

**WRONG**

# U.S. Seizes British Publications on JFK Assassination Which...

# Prove Warren Report Wrong

By STAN HAYES

An educational "JFK assassination kit" containing two documents that disprove the findings of the Warren Commission has been impounded by the U.S. Customs.

The documents — one FBI report and one photograph which were not published by the Warren Report — reveal that President Kennedy was shot in the back — not in the back of the neck as the Warren Commission asserts.

The FBI report states that this bullet did not pass through Kennedy's body — contradicting the Warren Commission's finding that Governor John Connally and the President were hit by the same bullet which first passed through Kennedy's neck. And if the two men were hit almost simultaneously by separate bullets, there must have been two gunmen, not one as the Warren Commission contends.

The "assassination kit," published in England, is meant for students of the Kennedy assassination, and it contains photos, descriptions and a cardboard cutout kit of the scene that brings to life every gruesome detail of that Nov. 22, 1963.

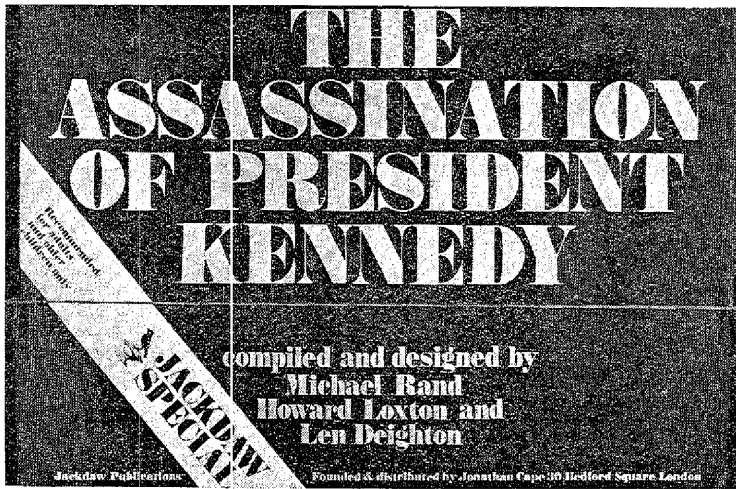
In addition to the two documents — an FBI report of the autopsy and a picture of Kennedy's bloodstained shirt showing a bullet hole in the back — the assassination kit carries a pathologist's report from the Warren Commission which also pinpoints the bullet wound in Kennedy's back.

Yet this exhibit flatly contradicts two other Warren Report exhibits contained in the kit which say the President was hit in the neck and that the bullet exited at his throat.

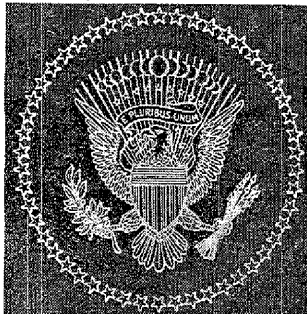
Dial Press Inc., of New York City purchased 500 of the "assassination kits," called "Jackdaws," from their manufacturer, Jackdaw Publications of London, planning to market them in the United States.

But not one packet was sold. As soon as they arrived at New York's Kennedy International Airport on March 6, they were impounded by the U.S. Customs Department — officially because a version of the Presidential Seal appears on the back of the cover and the name of the country where the packet is made fails to appear.

Dial Press Publisher Richard Baron was outraged at the ruling, and told this ENQUIRER reporter on March 17: "Instead of doing their job as inspectors, Customs officials are playing the role of



**CONTROVERSIAL COVER** Because country of origin was not printed on cover and because a version of the Presidential seal (below left) appeared on this British publication about JFK's assassination, U.S. Customs impounded 500 copies and prevented their sale.



police by using censorship to prevent the Jackdaw from being sold.

"The two legal technicalities they mention are only a pretext. For what

they are really trying to do is establish a standard of taste for the American public and at the same time defend the Warren Report, which the Jackdaw severely criticizes.

"Our only legal right at the moment is to demand a 'Customs inquiry' in which high Customs officials review the department's ruling."

But later the Customs Department ruled that the kits would not be allowed into the country. And now Dial Press is planning to publish its own Kit on the assassination.

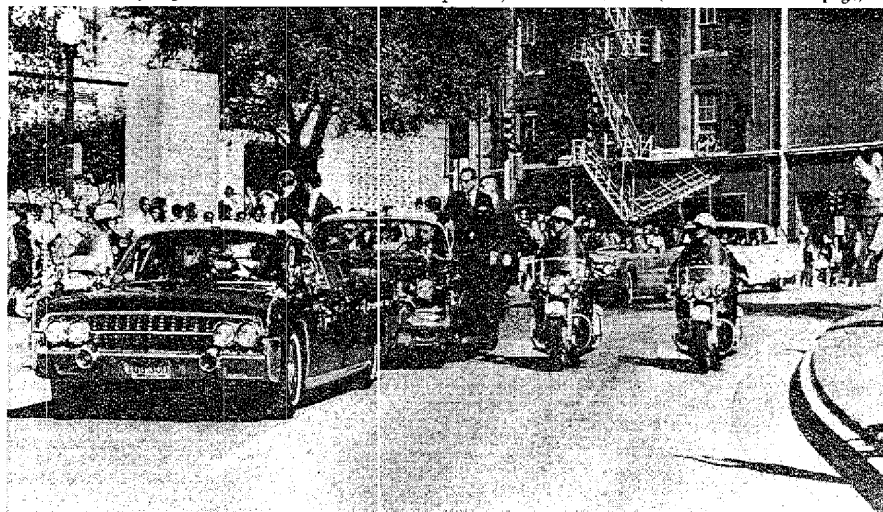
Jackdaws, which have been widely used in English schools as "educational packets," have dealt

with such historical events as the Battle of Trafalgar, The Magna Carta, Joan of Arc and The Battle of Waterloo.

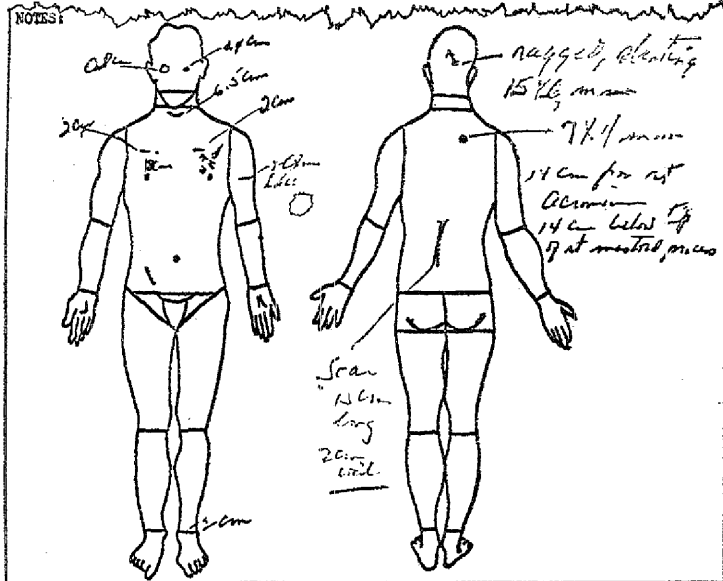
The Kennedy Jackdaw was compiled by Michael Rand, Howard Loxton, a director of Jackdaw Publications, and Len Deighton, a mystery writer.

It takes a definite stand against the Warren Report claiming that two thirds of the American public rejects the Report's conclusions.

Priced at under \$2 in England, the packet contains 12 "exhibits," — including the FBI report and the photograph which disprove the findings of the Warren Commission. (Continued on next page)



**EXHIBIT NO. 3:** This photograph was taken approximately one second after assassin's bullet struck President Kennedy. JFK, in car at left, is partly hidden by car mirror.



**EXHIBIT NO. 7:** Sketches made by pathologists show wounds in President's body. The black dot on his back in figure at right confirms the previously unpublished FBI report, Exhibit No. 6, and photographs of Kennedy's shirt, Exhibit No. 8.

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 4

During the autopsy inspection of the area of the brain, two fragments of metal were removed by Dr. HUMES, namely, one fragment measuring 7 x 2 millimeters, which was removed from the right side of the brain. An additional fragment of metal measuring 1 x 3 millimeters was also removed from this area, both of which were placed in a glass jar containing a black metal top which were thereafter marked for identification and following the signing of a proper receipt were transported by Bureau agents to the FBI Laboratory.

During the latter stages of this autopsy, Dr. HUMES located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole which was below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column.

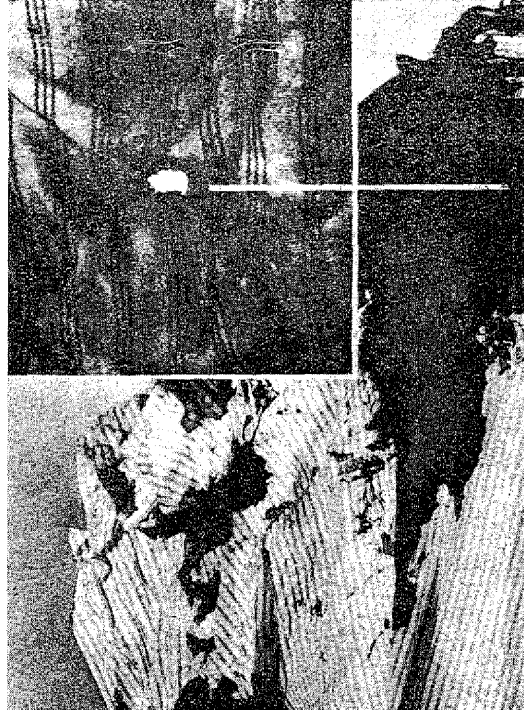
This opening was probed by Dr. HUMES with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. Further probing determined that the distance travelled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger.

Inasmuch as no complete bullet of any size could be located in the brain area and likewise no bullet could be located in the back or any other area of the body as determined by total body X-Rays and inspection revealing there was no point of exit, the individuals performing the autopsy were at a loss to explain why they could find no bullets.

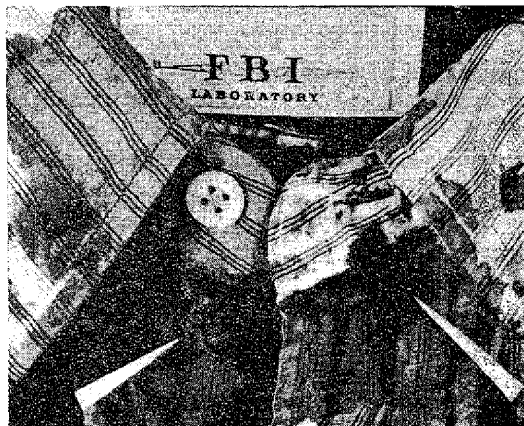
A call was made by Bureau agents to the Firearms Section of the FBI Laboratory, at which time SA CHARLES L. KILLION advised that the Laboratory had received through Secret Service Agent RICHARD JOHNSON a bullet which had reportedly been found on a stretcher in the emergency room of Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. This stretcher had also contained a stethoscope and pair of rubber gloves. Agent JOHNSON had advised the Laboratory that it had not been ascertained whether or not this was the stretcher which had been used to transport the body of President KENNEDY. Agent KILLION further described this bullet as pertaining to a 6.5 millimeter rifle which would be approximately a 25 caliber rifle and that this bullet consisted of a copper alloy full jacket.

Immediately following receipt of this information, this was made available to Dr. HUMES who advised that in his opinion this accounted for no bullet being located which had entered

**EXHIBIT NO. 6:** Page 4 of the report filed by FBI agents James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill Jr., who witnessed the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Their report contradicts the Warren Commission claim that a bullet struck President Kennedy at the back of the neck and exited at the front of the throat. This FBI report was not published by the Warren Commission.



**EXHIBIT NO. 8:** The Warren Commission did not publish this showing a bullet hole (close-up in inset) 5 3/4 inches below the conclusion that the President was struck in the back of the neck. Jet holes in JFK's collar (left) and one in his tie (right), also were



(Continued from preceding page)  
 mission — five "essays," a table of contents and a pamphlet entitled "Unanswered Questions."

A spokesman for Jackdaw Publications explained that the release of the Kennedy Jackdaw on March 23, was timed to coincide with the paperback release of Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgment," which attacks the Warren Report. He also said that schools which normally receive new Jackdaws would not be approached to distribute the Kennedy packet for its label says: "Recommended for adults and older children only."

In a press release issued in London shortly before it was to go on sale, Jonathan Cape Ltd., which owns Jackdaw Publications, announced that another of the Kennedy Jackdaw's 12 exhibits contains a reproduction of an important document which the Warren Report failed to publish.

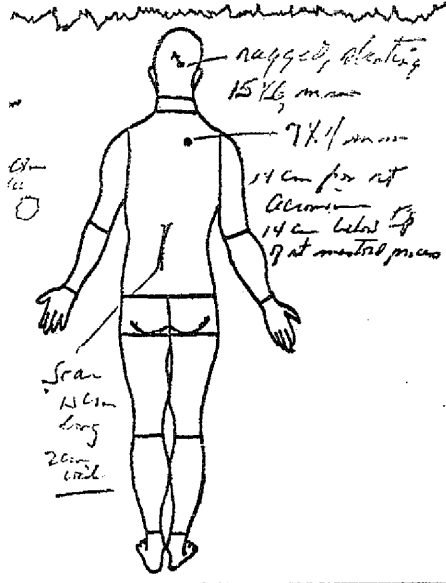
This is of an interview between a Secret Service man and a reporter

who claimed Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informer. The Warren Commission did not call upon the reporter or his informant for evidence but stated: "Oswald agent of the U.S. government"

This interview, the FBI said, was the photograph of the shirt which was classified list at the U.S. Archives but were discovered by researchers into the assassination who were recently made public. Yet newspaper editors in the country have ignored the

The 12 items in the Kennedy Jackdaw exhibit #1: A scale map of the city of Dallas. By erasing the board buildings and structures, the reader can plot the possible route of the President and the possible location of the assassin.

Exhibit #2: A "Wanted" handbill depicting a leftist President which was found on the streets of Dallas



by pathologists show wounds in President's body. The right confirms the previously unpublished FBI report of Kennedy's shirt, Exhibit No. 8.

inspection of the area of the brain, were removed by Dr. HUMES, namely, x 2 millimeters, which was removed the brain. An additional fragment of millimeters was also removed from this placed in a glass jar containing a thereafter marked for identification of a proper receipt were transported FBI Laboratory.

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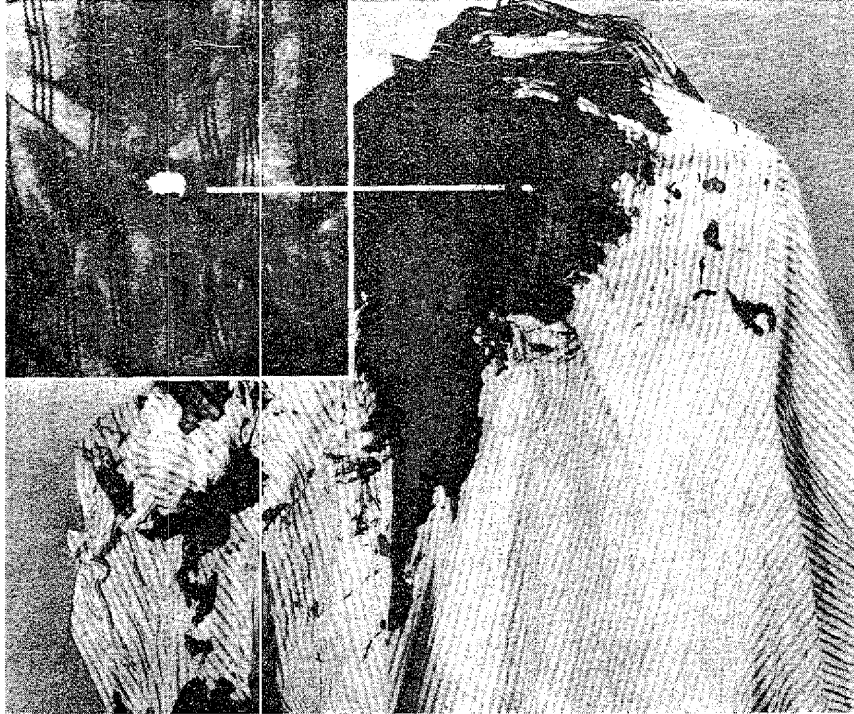
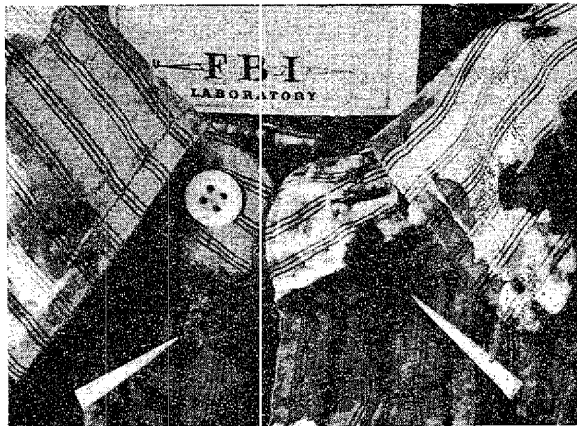


EXHIBIT NO. 8: The Warren Commission did not publish this FBI picture of Kennedy's bloodstained shirt showing a bullet hole (close-up in inset) 5 3/4 inches below the collar. The bullet hole disproves the Warren conclusion that the President was struck in the back of the neck. The two photos below, with arrows pointing to let holes in JFK's collar (left) and one in his tie (right), also were not published by the Warren Commission.



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This is of an interview between a Secret Service man and a reporter

who claimed Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informer. The Warren Commission did not call upon either the reporter or his informant to give evidence but stated: "Oswald was not an agent of the U.S. government."

This interview, the FBI report and the photograph of the shirt were on the classified list at the U.S. National Archives but were discovered by researchers into the assassination when they were recently made available to the public. Yet newspapers across the country have ignored the documents.

The 12 items in the kit are:  
Exhibit #1: A scale model of Dealey Plaza in Dallas. By erecting cardboard buildings and structures, the reader can plot the position and the route of the President and his entourage, and the possible location of any assassin.

Exhibit #2: A "Wanted for Treason" handbill depicting Kennedy as a leftist President which was circulated on the streets of Dallas the day before the assassination.

Exhibit #3: A photograph of President Kennedy, taken by Press photographer James Earl Ray, approximately one second before he was shot.

Exhibit #4: The final official report of the autopsy performed on President Kennedy at the Bethesda Naval Hospital on Nov. 22, 1963. The report states that the non-fatal bullet exited through the front of the back of the President's neck.

Exhibit #5: A medical drawing of President Kennedy's neck. This is Warren Commission No. 385, a schematic drawing by a medical illustrator based upon a verbal description of the President's neck wounds furnished by James Humes, the autopsy surgeon. The drawing is identical to Exhibit 4.

Exhibit #6: An FBI report

ROENTGENOGRAMS:

Roentgenograms are made of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. These are developed and were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

SUMMARY:

Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person or persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A portion of the projectile traversed the cranial cavity in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull roentgenograms) depositing minute particles along its path. A portion of the projectile made its exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior saggital sinus, and of the right cerebral hemisphere.

The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissues of the supra-scapular and the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

In addition, it is our opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the deceased surviving this injury.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However, it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

*J. J. Humes*  
J. J. HUMES  
CDR, MC, USN (497831)

*Thornton Boswell*  
THORNTON BOSWELL  
CDR, MC, USN (498878)

*Pierre A. Flingk*  
PIERRE A. FLINGK  
LT COL, MC, USA  
(04-043-322)



This FBI picture of Kennedy's bloodstained shirt (above) he collar. The bullet hole disproves the Warren Report's neck. The two photos below, with arrows pointing out bullet were not published by the Warren Commission.



Survey Oswald was the Warren Commission upon either the mant to give evidence Oswald was not an informant." The FBI report and the shirt were on the U.S. National discovered by re-assassination when made available to papers across the kit are: the kit are: the model of Dea-By erecting cardl structures, the position and the it and his entour- location of any

Wanted for Treating Kennedy as which was circulat-Dallas the day be

fore the assassination took place. Exhibit #3: A photograph of President Kennedy, taken by Associated Press photographer James Altgens, approximately one second after a bullet struck the President. Exhibit #4: The final page of the official report of the autopsy, Warren Commission Exhibit No. 387, performed on President Kennedy's body at the Bethesda Naval Hospital on Nov. 22, 1963. The key passage states that the non-fatal bullet entered the back of the President's neck and exited through the front of the neck. Exhibit #5: A medical illustration of President Kennedy's neck wounds. This is Warren Commission Exhibit No. 385, a schematic drawing made by a medical illustrator and based upon a verbal description of the President's neck wounds furnished by Commander James Humes, the chief autopsy surgeon. The drawing agrees with Exhibit 4.

Exhibit #6: An FBI report of the



EXHIBIT NO. 5: This drawing in the Warren Report by a medical illustrator shows the way the non-fatal bullet entered and left the President's body. This conclusion is also disproved by Exhibits 6, 7 and 8.

autopsy, filed by agents James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill Jr.

The report was not published by the Warren Commission and it flatly contradicts Exhibits 4 and 5 that a bullet struck President Kennedy at the back of the neck and came out at the front of the throat.

According to Sibert and O'Neill, the chief autopsy surgeon, Dr. James J. Humes, located a bullet hole in the President's back "below

EXHIBIT NO. 4: Final page of official report of JFK's autopsy signed by three pathologists. It was published by Warren Commission and states that the non-fatal bullet entered the back of the President's neck — which is disproved by Exhibits 6, 7 and 8.

the shoulders" not, as the Commission reported, at the base of the neck.

The agents reported that Dr. Humes concluded that the bullet did not pass through the President's body. Therefore, say the authors of the kit, it could not have caused the small, neat wound in front of the throat.

And, say the authors, if the President was struck by bullets coming from both the front and back, the assassination could not have been committed by a single rifleman.

The writers point out that the controversy concerning the position of the rear wound could be resolved by an examination of the X-rays and color photographs of the President's body which were taken at the autopsy. But these valuable pieces of evidence were not published nor even examined by the Warren Commission. Until November 1 they were in the custody of the Kennedy family. Now they are in the U.S. National Archives and, on the instructions of the Kennedy family, they will not be released until the late President's wife, parents, brothers, sisters and children are dead.

Exhibit #7: The autopsy pathologists' illustration of President Kennedy's wounds. This page, part of Warren Commission Exhibit No. 397, was prepared by the autopsy pathologists during the medical examination of the President's body on the evening of Nov. 22, 1963. The sketches show a wound in the President's back which appears considerably lower than the one on his throat — corroborating the FBI report of the autopsy in Exhibit 6 and the photo of the bloodstained shirt in Exhibit 3, but contradicting Exhibits 4 and 5 which say the bullet struck the President in the back of the neck.

The authors of the kit say it seems clear (Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

that a bullet on a downward path could not have exited from the President's throat if it entered his back at the point marked.

The authors conclude: "If the front and back wound were each caused by entering bullets, then the President was the target of gunmen firing from two different directions."

This is in direct contradiction to the Warren Report's conclusion that the assassination was the work of one man.

Exhibit #8: FBI photographs of President Kennedy's shirt and tie at the time he was shot, were prepared for the Warren Commission by the FBI, but were not published by the Commission.

The authors of the kit say that the photograph showing the bullet hole in the back of the shirt agrees with Sibert and O'Neill's eyewitness account of the autopsy on the President's body, and with the original illustration of the President's back wound prepared by the autopsy surgeons but it contradicts Exhibits 4 and 5.

The nick in the tie and the hole in the front of the shirt show the exit hole, says the Commission. But the authors of the kit point out: "The hole in the back of the shirt is 5 and 3/4 inches below the top of the collar. According to the Commission, the bullet entered the point on a downward trajectory then exited at the necktie knot in the front of the shirt!"

Exhibit #9: A partial transcript of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's testimony before the Warren Commission. This contains Mrs. Kennedy's description of the assassination sequence and was recorded in her home in Washington on June 5, 1964. But the Warren Commission deleted, "for an undisclosed reason," her references to her husband's wounds.

Exhibit #10: This report, which was also not published by the Warren Commission, summarizes an interview by Secret Service Agent Lane Bertram with newsman Alonso Hudkins who was then a reporter on the Houston Post. Hudkins said that "Lee Harvey Oswald was being paid \$200 a month by the FBI as an informant in connection with their subversive investigations" and gave the "alleged informant number assigned to Oswald by the FBI as 'S172.'" Hudkins said his main source for this information was Allen Sweatt, the chief Criminal Deputy of Dallas County.

The authors of the kit point out that the Warren Commission was concerned with finding out whether Oswald had worked with the FBI or any other federal agency, but neither Hudkins nor Sweatt was called as a witness or asked to submit a statement or affidavit. But the Warren Report stated flatly: "Oswald was not an agent for the U.S. Government."

Exhibit #11: The advertisement for the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the gun Oswald allegedly used to shoot Kennedy.

The authors say that even though the Warren Commission identified the advertisement as the one from which Oswald ordered the rifle, the advertisement was not used as evidence  
(Continued on next page)



**ASSASSINATION KIT:** This is the entire kit. U.S. Customs prevented its sale in this country.



**WANTED**  
FOR  
**TREASON**

**THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:**

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold): He is turning the sovereignty of the U.S. over to the communist controlled United Nations. He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).
2. He has been WRONG on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations-Berlin wall-Missile removal-Cuba-Wheat deals-Test Ban Treaty, etc.)
3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.
4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.
5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.
6. He has consistently appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office; Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings. Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.
7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marriage and divorce).

**EXHIBIT NO. 2:** This vicious handbill was circulated in Dallas the day before President Kennedy's assassination.

767

**UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ORIGIN: Field                            | OFFICE: Houston, Texas                 | FILE NO.: 00-2-34,030                                |
| TYPE OF CASE: Protective Research        | STATUS: Closed - Houston (this matter) | TITLE OR CAPTION: Assassination of President Kennedy |
| INVESTIGATING AGENT AT: Houston, Texas   | PERIOD COVERED: 12/16-17/53            | Lee Harvey Oswald                                    |
| INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SAIC Lane Bertram | <i>pol</i><br><i>gpr</i>               |  |

**SYNOPSIS**

Interview with Houston Post reporter Alonso H. Hudkins III. He states Oswald reported to be on FBI payroll as an informant, and other information.

**BRIEF OF INVESTIGATION**

On December 16, Alonso H. Hudkins, reporter, Houston Post, called the office and advised that he was of the opinion that Jack Rubenstein's roommate, George Senator, could possibly have some connection with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. He did not appear to have any particular reason for making this suggestion other than when reinterviewed on December 17 he stated that Ruber had a brother and a nephew who formerly worked for Jimmy Hoiza in Detroit, Michigan and he stated it was a "wild guess" that the Hoiza organization could be behind the assassination.

On December 17, Mr. Hudkins advised that he had just returned from a weekend in Dallas, during which time he talked to Allen Sweatt, Chief Criminal Division, Sheriff's Office, Dallas; (Chief Sweatt mentioned that it was his opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald was being paid \$200 a month by the FBI as an informant in connection with their subversive investigations. He furnished the alleged informant number assigned to Oswald by the FBI as "S172".

Hudkins stated it is significant to him that attorney <sup>Milano</sup> Milton L. Belli of San Francisco, attorney representing Jack Rubenstein, was listed as an east coast associate on stationery of attorney <sup>Att</sup> [redacted] who was the first attorney Lee Harvey Oswald asked to represent him.

He states that Chief Deputy Sheriff Allen Sweatt has copies of this stationery. Sweatt censors all of Ruby's mail.

|   |                              |                             |              |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| DISTRIBUTION: Chief ✓, Belli ✓, Houston | COPIES: Orig & 1, 2-cc, 1-cc | REPORT MADE BY: [Signature] | DATE: 1/3/54 |
| APPROVED: [Signature]                   | DATE: 1/3/54                 |                             |              |

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)      U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE      16-58200-1

**EXHIBIT NO. 10:** This is a Secret Service report indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been an FBI informant. The Warren Commission did not publish this document and stated flatly: "Oswald was not an agent for the U.S. government."

(Continued from preceding page)  
in the published 26-volume Warren Report.

Exhibit #12: A full-size reproduction of the same type of rifle allegedly used in the assassination. The release points out that since the actual Mannlicher-Carcano rifle Oswald is said to have used was sold by his wife as a memento, the Commission did not use a full-scale drawing of the weapon as evidence. The Jackdaw print was made from an identical weapon in the Imperial War Museum in London.

The kit explains that the Warren Commission reconstructed the shooting, to prove that the rifle was capable of firing three accurate shots within 5.6 seconds as Oswald is alleged to have done.

But not one of three expert riflemen was able to duplicate Oswald's marksmanship. One rifleman did succeed in firing a group of three shots as quickly as Oswald, but none of the shots hit the target on the neck or head.

The kit also contains a pamphlet headed, "Unanswered Questions," which criticizes the Warren Commission's "single bullet" theory that Kennedy and Connally were injured by the same bullet.

In a Warren Commission picture the bullet appears to be undamaged — even though it is supposed to have passed through Kennedy's neck, Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.

Say the authors of the kit: "This theory is hardly supported by a comparison with a bullet fired into the wrist of a corpse by Warren Commission investigators.

"It inflicted damage very similar to the damage to Connally's wrist, but in doing so was distorted and bent.

"So, could its companion really have traveled right through the President's body, through Connally's body, wrist and thigh, and still look as though it was fresh out of a carton?"

The pamphlet also asks:

- Why didn't the Warren Commission take evidence from a man who saw someone running away from the assassination scene with what appeared to be a rifle?

- Why were four frames missing from the published record of a film of the assassination?

- Why did Dallas police radio a description of Oswald 13 minutes after the assassination when he hadn't been identified as a suspect until 11 minutes after the broadcast?

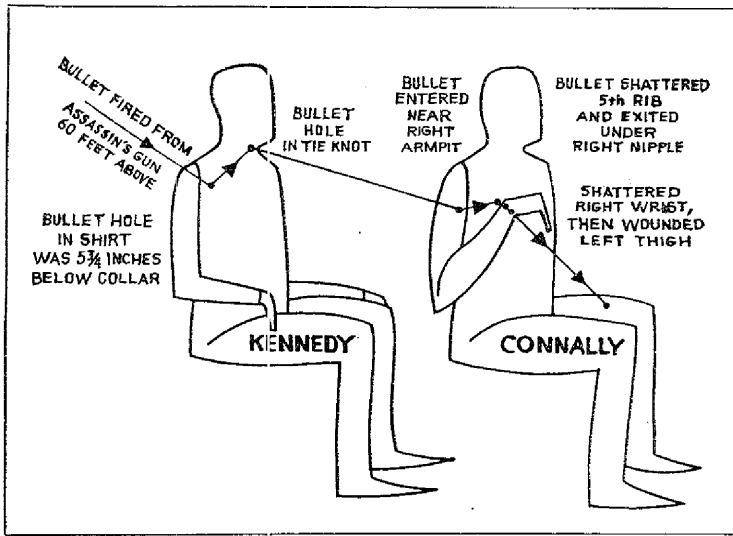
- Why does the Warren Commission say Oswald boarded a taxi at 12:48 p.m. when the cabbie's log shows the trip began at 12:30 p.m.?

- Why did a Dallas police car stop outside Oswald's lodgings at 1:02 p.m., sound the horn twice then drive away?

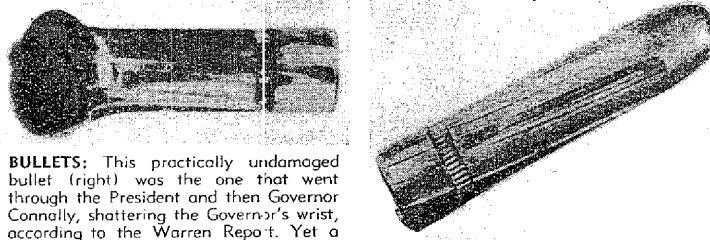
In addition, the packet has five essays on the background to the assassination. They are:

1. **JOHN F. KENNEDY:** A historical portrait of Kennedy from the time he was a child to the day of his death. It traces the development of his character, his political interests, his rise to power and how he founded his "New Frontier" administration. The essay describes Kennedy as a "practical politician who acted with cold intellectual detachment."

2. **DALLAS:** "The home of extreme right-wing political elements." The essay describes how Ken-



**BULLET'S PATH?** If the Warren Report's conclusion is true — that a single bullet went through President Kennedy and then also wounded Texas Governor John Connally — this is the path the bullet would have had to travel. Since Exhibits 6, 7 and 8 prove the non-fatal bullet struck JFK 5 3/4 inches below the collar, the bullet would have had to travel upward after it entered the President's body at a downward angle.



**BULLETS:** This practically undamaged bullet (right) was the one that went through the President and then Governor Connally, shattering the Governor's wrist, according to the Warren Report. Yet a similar bullet (above), after being fired only through the wrist of a corpse by investigators for the Warren Commission, showed considerable damage.

ned was killed despite the fact that Secret Service Agents made careful arrangements to protect him before his trip to Dallas. It describes the air of tension in the city, the circulation of the handbill (Exhibit 2) which criticized Kennedy, describes Oswald's activities, and the President's final ride.

3. **THE ASSASSINATION:** A detailed description of the President's route, his death, the reactions of local police, doctors' futile efforts to save Kennedy, the capture of Oswald, and the swearing in of Lyndon B. Johnson as the 36th President of the United States.

4. **THE WARREN COMMISSION:** This describes how its members gathered evidence and how the hearings were held and points out that the bulk of the 912-page document was written by Norman Redlich, a lawyer, and Alfred Goldberg, a U.S. Air Force historian. It also details all the conclusions of the Warren Report and criticizes many of those conclusions as being unsatisfactory.

5. **JACK RUBY:** A report on Ruby's character, his reported friendship with the Dallas police department, and how he killed Oswald. The essay also says that Ruby asked Chief Justice Warren to permit him to give evidence in Washington, where no police representatives would be present, but Warren refused to grant the request.

And this is the controversial kit that the U.S. Customs refused to let into the country.

When it was impounded on March 6, Michael Stramiello Jr., Regional Director of Customs at Kennedy International Airport, said:

"We stopped the packets only because there is a possible violation of regulations. One involves the use of the Presidential Seal on the packet's cover. It is also necessary to mark the country of origin on all printed material."

Baron of Dial Press argued bitterly with Customs officials that the Presidential Seal, identical with that on the Jackdaw, had appeared on the cover of "Whitewash," Harold Weisberg's highly critical book on the Warren Report, published in 1965 by Dell Publishing Company, of which Dial Press is a partly owned subsidiary.

Apparently Customs officials were influenced by Baron's argument, for a department spokesman told this reporter on March 17 that the question of the Presidential Seal had been dropped. And he admitted that the only regulation then stopping the sale of the Jackdaws was the technicality that the country of origin is not marked clearly on the packet, which says "London," but fails to add "England."

Remarked Baron: "This is a ridiculous reason for preventing Dial Press from selling the Jackdaws. Because everybody knows where London is and even if a few people don't, what harm can result?"

"Something should be done to put the Customs Department in its proper place. For their job is that of inspection, not to set the taste of the American public, or to defend the Warren Report just because it was endorsed by many high-ranking politicians and government officials."

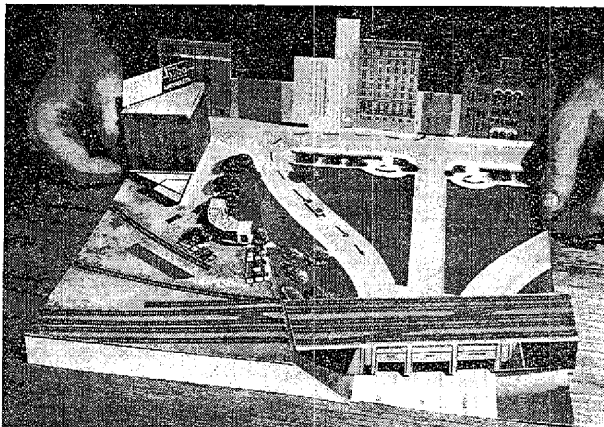


EXHIBIT NO. 1: A scale model cutout of the assassination scene.