

Page 305

Line 8: The words enclosed in brackets should read "on November 23, 1963"

Page 308

Line 2: The word "prisoner" is misspelled

Page 314

Line 12: Delete "Johnson testified further that there was" and insert

"Kline's affidavit (15H 610) states tersely:"

(See attached proof of page 314)

Page 314

*page 316*  
In the last line of the penultimate paragraph, the date should be "November 26, 1963"

Page 351

Line 9: After the word "salesman" insert the phrase "(see footnote on page 302)"

Page 360

Paragraph 7, line 3: Delete "their" and insert "its"

Page 369

Paragraph 4: After the second sentence, insert "(See page 8.)"

*page 379*

Page 399

Paragraph 4, line 7: Delete "Tolbert" and insert "Talbert"

*Page 465*

Page 475

After "Stevenson, Adlai," add "316"

*Page 476*  
Page 477

After "Worrell, James, Jr.," the citation "199-300" should be "299-300"

Corrections in event of second printing of ACCESSORIES

(Meagher 10/30/67)

Jacket, back flap

Lines 5 and 7: Insert commas, after "present" and before "indisputable"

Title page

Insert accent in "Leo" over the "e"

~~XXII~~  
~~XXVI~~ fn.

Page 3

Insert a new paragraph between the chapter title and the title "The Speed of the Presidential Car":

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused lone assassin, did not live to stand trial. He was shot down in the Dallas Police basement before even having acquired legal representation. Had Oswald come to trial, any competent defense attorney would have demanded that the prosecution prove each contention made in the Warren Report with that immunity from official challenge which the Warren Commission enjoyed, by virtue of arrogating unto itself the powers of the prosecution, the judge, and the jury. In an adversary procedure, the prosecution would have been hard put to sustain its contentions and compromised by the self-contradictions and mutual contradictions of its witnesses and the strange history of certain items of its material or physical evidence. A reasonably capable defense counsel would have demolished the contentions and the so-called evidence against the accused, point by point.

All the greater, then, is the terrible and bitter irony of Oswald's cold-blooded execution by the hand of Jack Ruby. It is easy to understand why many people are convinced that herein lies the cause for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Page 3

In paragraph 2, line 1, words inside quote marks should be reversed to read "Speculations and Rumors"

Page 5, 11  
Page 21

Line 7: delete "material" insert "merited"

Page 29  
Page 33

Paragraph 3, line 5: delete "in" (so that phrase will read "by early 1965")

Page 44, 45 (2 e)  
Page 46

Paragraph 3, line 2: Insert between "and" and "there is some question" the words "as already mentioned" (enclosing the inserted words in commas)

Page 47

Paragraph 3, line 12: After the words "tape dispenser" insert the following new sentence:

"Since West seldom left his place at the wrapping machine, even eating his lunch there (OH 360), it seems highly unlikely that he would not have seen Oswald handling or removing wrapping materials."

Page 48

Lines 4 and 5: Revise sentence to read: "This would produce tape lacking the markings (produced by a ridged wheel in the dispenser) found on the paper bag tape." At the end of the sentence that follows, add the phrase, "and in such a way as still to produce the tell-tale markings."

Page 48

Paragraph 3: After the first sentence, insert the following/new parenthetical sentence:

"(The paper bag was 38 inches long, while the rifle was 40.2 inches and its largest component 34.8 inches long.)"

Page 49

Between paragraphs 4 and 5 (which begins with "Klein's"), leave some blank space to indicate transition

Page 49

Paragraph 5, line 6: Delete "flatly contradicts" and insert "is inconsistent with"

Page 54

Between paragraphs 3 and 4 (which begins with "How strong"), leave some blank space to indicate transition

Page 63

Delete the corresponding material from the bottom half of the page.

Pages 63-64

Transfer the section which begins in the last paragraph of page 63 and ends near the end of page 64 to page 62, inserting it before "Appraisal of the Known Facts" (after deleting the words "In addition to points 7 through 12 above," so that the section will begin with "New questions...")

Page 132

Paragraph 3, line 5: Insert before closing parenthesis:

"and, presumably, using cleaning paraphernalia which subsequently vanished without a trace"

Page 161

Paragraphs 3 and 4: These paragraphs must be rewritten. It has been pointed out to me that the marginal notations on the autopsy face sheet "0.8 cm." and "0.4 cm." at the right and left eyes respectively, which I interpreted as representing damage produced by a bullet fragment or fragments, in fact corresponds to the size of the pupils of each of the eyes. I am persuaded that my original inferences were mistaken. Consequently, the paragraphs which follow the quoted testimony by Dr. Giesecke should be changed as follows:

~~The autopsy documents also provide some cryptic indications of damage to the left side of the head. On the notorious face-sheet on which Dr. J. Thornton Boswell committed his unfortunate "diagram error" (OS 397, Vol. XVII, p.45), we find a small circle at the back of the head about equidistant from the ears and level with the tops of the ears. (Continue with existing text)~~

Page 162

Page 238

End of line 7: Insert the following remark by the author:

[As mentioned on page 129, no rifle cleaning equipment was found among Oswald's possessions.]

Page 270  
Page 272  
Page 275

Page 275

Para. 4

last line, last word

delete Committee

Insert Commission

Adams <sup>mutipend</sup>  
by letter (no cc)  
1/8/68

4/4/68

Correction to be made  
Accessories After the Fact:

Page 272, line 5:

"...slender, wearing a white jacket, white shirt and  
dark slacks..."

Many thanks.

ADDENDUM: Accessories After the Fact, Corrections

Page xcii, line 2

November

Page 45, paragraph 2, line 3

monumental

Page 270, line 6

July 31, 1964

Meagher 2/26/68



Corrections,  
ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT

Page 44, penultimate paragraph

In the last line, delete "in a magazine article"

Page 44, footnote

Replace existing text with the following:

The Oswald Affair by Leo Sauvage, The World Publishing Company, 1966, page 121.

Page 45, paragraph 2

In line 3, delete "momumental" and insert "monumental"

Page 465 (Index)

Under "Autopsy photographs and X rays" insert "177 fn."

Meagher  
5/12/68

5 December 1967

Dear Bob,

Eagleeyed niece has found the following new typographical error in Accessories:

Page 379, line 2: "...the Commission..."

Have notified you previously but wish to confirm the following typographical error:

Page 29, footnote 19, paragraph 2, line 3, the word

"himself" is misspelled.

Love,

Meagher

1/8/68 mailed to Bob

P. 275 para 4 last line

delete Committee

insert Commission

ADDENDUM

Corrections: Accessories After the Fact, Second Printing

Page xxv footnote, line 3

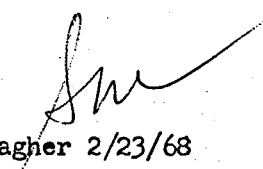
Melvin A. Eisenberg

Page 5, line 5

"...improperly, and that the..."

Page 11, paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2

"...doorway photograph..."

  
Meagher 2/23/68

Corrections, Accessories After The Fact (second printing)

Title Page

Insert accent over the "e" in "Leo Sauvage"

Page 3

In paragraph 2, line 1, the words inside quote marks should be reversed to read "Speculations and Rumors"

Page 21

In line 7, delete "material" and insert "merited"

Page 33

In paragraph 3, line 5, delete "in" (so that the phrase will read "by early 1965")

Page 161

Paragraphs 3 and 4 must be rewritten (because it has been pointed out to me that my interpretation of the notations at the right and left eyes are erroneous), as follows:

The autopsy documents also provide some cryptic indications of damage to the left side of the head. On the notorious face-sheet on which Dr. J. Thornton Boswell committed his unfortunate "diagram error" (CE 397, Vol. XVII, p. 45), we find a small circle at the back of the head about equidistant from the ears and level with the tops of the ears. (Continue with existing text)

Page 238

At the end of line 7, insert the following new sentence within brackets:

"(As mentioned earlier, no rifle cleaning equipment was found among Oswald's possessions.)"

Page 305

In line 8, the words enclosed in brackets should read "on November 23, 1963"

Page 308

In line 2, the word "prisoner" is misspelled

Page 314

In line 12, delete "Johnson testified further that there was" and insert

"Kline's affidavit (15H 640) states tersely:"

(See attached proof of page 314)

Page 314

In the last line of the penultimate paragraph, the date should be

"November 26, 1963"

Page 351

In line 9, after the word "salesman" insert "(see footnote on page 302)"

Page 360

In paragraph 7, line 3, delete "their" and insert "its"

Page 369

In paragraph 4, after the second sentence, insert "(See page 8.)"

Page 399

In paragraph 4, line 7, the correct spelling is "Talbert"

Page 475

After "Stevenson, Adlai," listings, add "316"

Page 477

After "Worrell, James, Jr.," the citation "199-300" should be "299-300"

Page 476

After "Wecht, Dr. Cyril H.," delete "140" and insert "141"

hm 11/6/67

Corrections in event of second printing of ACCESSORIES (Meagher 10/30/67)

Jacket, back flap

Lines 5 and 7: Insert commas, after "present" and before "indisputable"

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Page 3

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Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused lone assassin, did not live to stand trial. He was shot down in the Dallas Police basement before even having acquired legal representation. Had Oswald come to trial, any competent defense attorney would have demanded that the prosecution prove each contention made in the Warren Report with that immunity from official challenge which the Warren Commission enjoyed, by virtue of arrogating unto itself the powers of the prosecution, the judge, and the jury. In an adversary procedure, the prosecution would have been hard put to sustain its contentions and compromised by the self-contradictions and mutual contradictions of its witnesses and the strange history of certain items of its material or physical evidence. A reasonably capable defense counsel would have demolished the contentions and the so-called evidence against the accused, point by point.

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Page 63

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Pages 63-64

Transfer the section which begins in the last paragraph of page 63 and ends near the end of page 64 to page 62, inserting it before "Appraisal of the Known Facts" (after deleting the words "In addition to points 7 through 12 above," so that the section will begin with "New questions...")



Paragraphs 3 and 4: These paragraphs must be rewritten. It has been pointed out to me that the marginal notations on the autopsy face sheet "0.8 cm." and "0.4 cm." at the right and left eyes respectively, which I interpreted as representing damage produced by a bullet fragment or fragments, in fact corresponds to the size of the pupils of each of the eyes. I am persuaded that my original inferences were mistaken. Consequently, the paragraphs which follow the quoted testimony by Dr. Giesecke should be changed as follows:

The autopsy documents also provide some cryptic indications of damage to the left side of the head. On the notorious face-sheet on which Dr. J. Thornton Boswell committed his unfortunate "diagram error" (CE 397, Vol. XVII, p.45), we find a small circle at the back of the head about equidistant from the ears and level with the tops of the ears. (Continue with existing text)

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Page 238

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equipment was found among Oswald's possessions.]

Page 399

Paragraph 4, line 7: Delete "Tolbert" and insert "Talbert"

Addendum 2.

Corrections to be made if second printing of Accessories

Group 1 Corrections

Page 316

In penultimate line, delete "become" and insert "became"

Meagher

11/22/67

Mailed to Ockene  
12/15/67

Opier  
zapisci :

De  
Lieur :

Y  
io :

MEMORANDUM

The autopsy documents also provide some cryptic indications of damage to the left side of the head. The supplementary report, on which the handwritten date "12/6/63" appears at the top of the first page in contrast to the complete absence of any date on the main autopsy report, presents the results of the pathological examination of the brain and other organs. Under the gross description of the brain, there are references to "an oblique 1.5 cm. tear through the left cerebral peduncle" and to "irregular superficial lacerations over the basilar aspects of the left temporal and frontal lobes." The supplementary report further indicates that sections "from the contused left fronto-parietal cortex" and "from the superficial laceration of the basilar aspect of the left temporal lobe" were taken for microscopic examination. That examination showed that "all sections are essentially similar and show extensive disruption of brain tissue with associated hemorrhage." (CE 391)

The notorious face-sheet on which Dr. J. Thornton Boswell committed his unfortunate "diagram error" consists of front and back outlines of a male figure. (CE 397, Vol. XVII, p. 45) On the back outline--the one Dr. Boswell did not realize would become a public document even though it had to be assumed at the time of the autopsy examination that the findings would become evidence at the trial of the accused assassin--we find a small circle....(continue with printed text)

Page 162, paragraph 2, line 1

The autopsy surgeons were not questioned about the diagramatic or written indications of bullet damage at the left temple or the left lobe of the brain. Nevertheless, when Dr. Jenkins.....(continue with printed text)

ADDENDUM

Corrections: Accessories After the Fact, Second Printing

Page xxv footnote, line 3

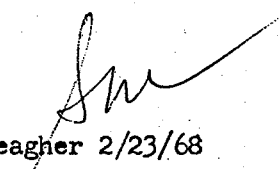
Melvin A. Eisenberg

Page 5, line 5

"...improperly, and that the..."

Page 11, paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2

"...doorway photograph..."

  
Meagher 2/23/68

Page

- x Sub-heading "Entrance Wound in the Back" is omitted from Contents, under Chapter 5. See also upper right page headings, pp. 139-147; on each page, the sub-title "Entrance Wound in the Back" should replace "The President's Wounds."
- 22 Delete "films" and insert "frames"
- 113 Delete "increasing" and insert "progressive"
- 134 "perpetration" is correct (not "penetration")
- 139-  
147 See comments under "x" above
- 177 In footnote, line 7, my original text has been altered. Please revise the line to read:  
  
          pathologists Dr. Milton Helpern and Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, and by me, the Archivist wrote: "As..."
- 266 Line 4, "signals"
- 269 Line 5, "Commission's"
- 274 Penultimate line, "observation" (in the singular)
- 278 Paragraph (c) "Hutson" (not "Huston")
- 302 See additional paragraph at end of footnote
- 307 In 4th line from the bottom, delete "not" so that the sentence will read:  
  
          That is the reason we did arraign him in the city hall.
- 341 Line 1, delete "Underlining" and insert "Emphasis"
- 358 "a photograph"
- 375 Delete "Attorneys" and insert "Athletic"
- 398 (See also page xii, Contents) The correct title is "Homicide in the Police Basement" (not "Department")
- 412 Last paragraph, line, 1, "Griffin" (not "Griffith")
- 420-  
421 Yes, transpose "sic"
- 436 Note revised last paragraph
- 448 Insert "Mrs." where indicated

###

(Meagher, 8/8/67 1 a.m.)

Correction in Copy No. 3 (4/11/67)

*Entered in  
gallery 6/3-4/67  
JW*

<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>Line</u>	
34	3	1	<u>Specter</u>
84	2	last	"...near the main entrance of the Book Depository..."
84A			End of first sentence: "...stood around after the shooting--an action..."
84	3	7	"...whether <u>his</u> safe departure..."
85			Footnote: Add CE number.
92			(4) check "Chapter 14"
121A	3	1	Check "on page 357"
121B	1	1	Check "(...on pages 115-115A)"
125			Penultimate paragraph, delete "(see appendix)"
127	5	1-3	Insert reference to stretcher bullet
128	3		"...some six months...living in New Orleans (WR 192), the..."

Note:

- ~~(1) Insert new paragraph on Sprague's film/photo finds~~
- (2) Insert reference to Miami tape in re: LHO's arrest

(3) *re-write top of page 169 re  
jogging & loss of wrist fragments*

(4) *Insert, paper parcel = paper  
bag, found dead-letter  
in post office, to LHO at  
non-existent address.*

(5) *Under "Death & Misadventure"  
make sure calculations based  
death rate per 1000 +  
unusual death rate per 100,000*



<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>line</u>	
131	2	and	- <del>used footprints indicating no prints on shells</del>
134D	1	4	- "Weapon <u>while</u> at the ..."
134E	1	12-13	Clash 4441 "in any procedure" ?
	4	5	"a precondition ..."

**NOTE:** - ~~draft a reference to failure of police to check rifle when found to see if it had been fired. Quote R. Frazier in 3<sup>rd</sup> ex "netal finding" [he "didn't look" for it!]~~

~~AA~~

<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>line</u>	
157	1	last	"no Dr. MacLeod history ..."
157B	1	3	Check "on page 147A and 147B"
	1	(1) 2	Delete "mistakenly"
161-A	(6)	1	Save; and delete "last"
169	3	end	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> <p>All or change, to replace letter &amp; editor of commentary for X-13C annual begin you begin to in start -          check re 'disposal' "</p> </div>
172	(8)	2	
<del>173-A</del>	2	end	
182	2	end	<p>all points re letter to Kingham -          for you summary          call Kingham to that "A. Heist"          but to the Secretary</p>

Page   Para   Line  
182       4       5

add after line "(214 46)"

187       2       1

add reminder that we  
shy about "Hiss" "15/1/53" not  
because I forgot the said dates as  
remembered "off". See in reference by  
AHO in reply to Reilly in New Orleans

193       3       3  
"read in minutes" ? delete?

204       last    last    delete "dead" insert "over dead".

205-209

make sure you have done  
photo one you have will make  
room for 1st time LHO also  
Discovered it

Aug 250

<u>Page</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>to</u>	
215A		1	- Delete up to "Appendix"
223	3	6	- delete "to right of"
230A		1	- Check "Cl. 3 pp 84-4"
232	4	1	- check to number

Page	Para	Line	
248-D	2	5	delit "really"
248-FF	Footnote		<del>insert before line 2 underneath</del> delit. last 2 sentences
248-I			insert ① contradictory between 248-D & TC Brewer ② Mexican type
249	1	10	insert "put in the hallway ..."
251	4	3	delit "been" insert "he"
285	2	Last sentence	"In any discussion to conclude ... he would have needed more attention than he received for the US"
290	2	3	"(disappointed in Dept 24)"
300	4	1	"ourselves"
302	5f		insert (A) (B), etc. & separate the examples

all 

Page	Para	Line	
336	4	2	Delete "ferrill" insert "single"
338		last	Delete "the" insert after "honestly" "(then whose testimony was compatible with the one-circumstance theory)"
344		penultimate	Delete "insert for E" insert "underinsert"
348	4	2	delete "one" insert "sustance"
349	2	8	"alleged" " " "approved"
351	1	2	"advised" " " "but <u>recounted</u> also ..."
357		(end)	<p>             Add passage on genuine probe volume              insert sentence for paragraph 4              find term _____ (1)           </p>

Dealey Plaza

Martin Moskoff

15 W 38

Len 1001

Ockene 2/15/67 9.45 am

file, pages removed  
uncollected carbons of new pages  
misc

Inside ms covers is note for Vern  
where she thinks one or 2 paras  
of explanation needed

Also is a ~~style~~ style sheet  
primarily for printer - Keep in ms

Also index

MS marked in 2 ways  
don't worry about things I don't  
understand

Then actual editing & notes in  
margin - ques must be  
answered.

When adding anything, put paper clip



If wish add something, but  
not clear on style for printer  
let them do it.

No paper dip for change of a word.

Use red or green pencil.

To reinsert deleted material,  
put paper dip.

When answer a query,  
erase or cross out. So it doesn't  
get printed by mistake.

260 rounds

Oliver

5H 75

only 2  
CE [853]  
CE [856]

Frazier  
3H  
437

CE 572

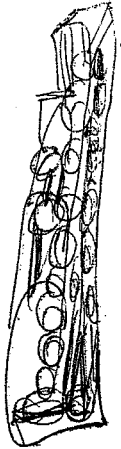
2 test Bullets

print for Carcano  
for comparison  
purposes

8/31/64

" Bus Station Traces Oswald

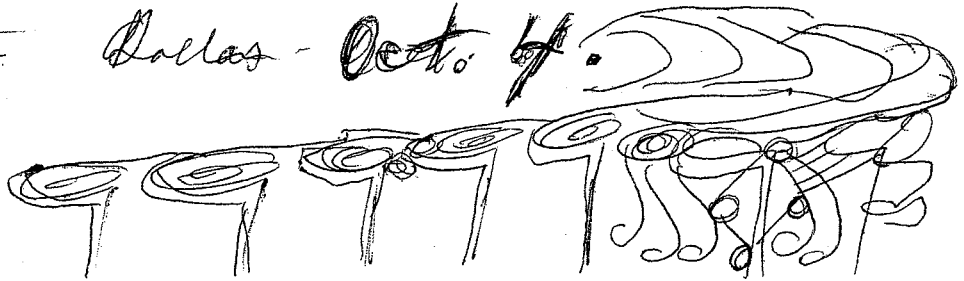
in Mexico " Dallas 8/31/64 AP p. 3



It is known, i.e., he was seen in  
Dallas bus station 6 pm 9/25/63

& crossed border next day

Route Dallas - Oct. 4.



Joseph C. Goulden

Sunday, Dec 8

sect A p. 22

#

2/22/67

215  
Ev 2-7872

Handled Feldman

Robert Oskens    The following drafting corrections should be made in the ms:

Page 276, line 2, insert "Edwin A." before "Walker"

Page 290, line 9, change existing reference to "Chapter 19"

Page 302-B, line 4, change existing reference to "Chapter 8"

Page 302-B, line 7, should read "...lack of..."

Page 313, paragraph 3, line 3, should read, "...Your comment..."

Page 314-F, delete "1/ (see next page)"

Page 314-G, insert at top of page, "A Perfect Record"

Page 314-H, paragraph 3, line 2, "...dumbfounding..."

Citations to be inserted

Page 285, paragraph 3

After first sentence, insert "(CEs 2958, 3114)."

After second sentence, insert "(11H 416-417)."

Thanks.

Heagher 2/14/67

*Done*  
2/15/67

Robert Gekens

(1) On existing page 228, please delete the title ("The Interrogation of Oswald") and please change the page number to "228-A."

(2) Please insert the enclosed new page 228 in the manuscript, immediately before page 228-A.

(3) Please remove from the ms. existing page 230-A and insert in its place revised page 230-A which is enclosed.

// 228-245

(6) On existing page 240, insert the following new sentences at the end of the three lines titled "Commentary":

of tape without wetting it, Troy West's testimony makes it evident at least that normally the tape emerges from the dispenser in wet condition, and that anyone wishing to remove tape without wetting it would have to remove the roll of tape or remove the water-dispenser (or inactivate it by other means). Such a procedure obviously would attract attention and consume additional time. Yet no one in the Depository could place Oswald at or near the wrapping desk nor tie him to the tape, wet or dry. That the tape came from the Depository dispenser is a certainty, thanks to "a series of small markings in the form of half-inch lines...identical to the length of the lines and the number of lines per inch on the tape obtained from the dispenser in the...Depository shipping room" (WR 579-580).

Despite the lack of supporting evidence and in the face of serious constraints, the Commission implicitly asks us to assume that Oswald filched the materials and made a paper bag secretly, at the Depository or in his rented room in Dallas after working hours, since there was no opportunity to fashion the bag without being detected during his overnight visit to Irving. The Commission adds blandly that he made the bag to hold the disassembled rifle. Why not the assembled rifle, while he was at it? That would have eliminated avoidable complications--the disassembling of the rifle (if it was not already disassembled) and certainly the reassembling of the weapon at the Depository, where there was little privacy. Perhaps Oswald did not remember the actual length of the assembled rifle (40.2 inches). Or perhaps he was under the impression that he had received the rifle he had actually ordered, which was only 36 inches long in assembled state (see Appendix 1, letter dated July 10, 1965 to Melvin Eisenberg). If so, it was a fortunate coincidence that the bag was long enough to contain the disassembled 40.2-inch rifle.

In further corroboration of Oswald's presence on the first floor of the Depository is a document unearthed at the Archives early in 1967 by Harold Weisberg, in which indicates that Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, an employee in the Depository, saw Oswald near the main entrance at 12:15 p.m. At that very moment, Arnold Rowland noticed a man with a rifle in the southwest corner window of the sixth floor, whom he took to be a Secret Service agent, and about whom he commented to his wife. Unless both Mrs. Arnold and Rowland are mistaken, a man other than Oswald was present on the sixth floor at 12:15 p.m., and that man had a rifle in his hands.

When the FBI, at the Commission's request, took a series of statements from all Depository personnel, to determine where each person was at the time of the shooting, the inquiry was so superficial—or so calculatedly obfuscatory—that Mrs. Arnold's replies to the FBI's questions did not reflect the information she had given earlier, that she had seen Oswald on the first floor at 12:15 p.m. (CE 1381). Yet that pivotal information was recorded in the Commission's documents, only to be ignored and concealed in the determined effort to damn Oswald as the lone assassin.



Jelly page 33

parcel found in the dead-letter section of the post office. The same inferences must have suggested themselves to the members of the Commission and/or its staff who processed the FBI report. The implications did not lead to further investigation but the report was merely put aside without further ado or mention in the Report or the Exhibits.

~~Once again~~ <sup>A</sup> startling clue to the possible ~~operation~~ of a conspiracy against Oswald <sup>by means of which</sup> ~~by which~~ he was ~~falsely~~ incriminated in the assassination by those who planned and executed it has been thrust under the rug by the Warren Commission. ~~Now that it has surfaced, it dishonors those who disregarded and concealed it, and contributes to the body of indications that Oswald may have been framed by planted and fabricated evidence.~~

As mentioned in Chapter 3 (page 84-A), Dallas police officer M L Baker submitted a handwritten statement on September 23, 1964 in which he attested that he "saw a man standing in the lunch room drinking a coke" and then crossed out the last three words (CE 3076).

Although the inclusion of the phrase which Baker then deleted may not have legal force, we suggest that on moral and psychological grounds Baker has thus provided powerful corroboration of Oswald's assertion that he was drinking a coke when he was stopped by a police officer.

FBI Agent Hosty, Ruth Paine, and Oswald

The Report (<sup>WA</sup> ~~page~~ 327) states that the Warren Commission investigated the circumstances which led to the presence in Oswald's address book of FBI agent Hosty's name, office address, phone number, and license number. There was a perfectly innocent explanation, of course: Hosty had interviewed Ruth Paine at her home on November 1 and 5, 1963. On the first visit he had left his name and phone number with Mrs. Paine so that she might advise him if she learned Oswald's address in Dallas. Ruth Paine gave this slip of paper to Oswald. Marina Oswald had written down Hosty's license number on one of his visits, in accordance with prior instructions from Oswald, and she gave him that information. The address of the FBI Dallas office, the Report assures us, is easily obtainable "from many public sources."

The Report is discreetly silent about a fact that emerges from the Hearings and Exhibits---that the FBI initially withheld from the Warren Commission the information that entries concerning Hosty were found in Oswald's papers. That comes to light in a letter of March 26, 1964 in which the Commission asked the FBI for a "reasoned response" to some thirty questions, including the following one.

When and for what reason were pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling of February 11, 1964, prepared (setting forth the entries in Oswald's address book which had not been included in the report of SA Gemberling of December 23, 1963)?

The FBI Director responded in a letter of April 6, 1964, that

Pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, were prepared at the time such report was being typed by the Dallas Office during a few-day period immediately preceding submission of such report to FBI Headquarters by the Dallas Office. In this connection, your attention is also directed to this Bureau's letter to the Commission dated February 27, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by SA Robert P. Gemberling explaining in detail his handling and reporting of data in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. You will note that in his affidavit, SA Gemberling explains why certain data in Oswald's address book was reported in his December 23, 1963, report, whereas the remaining data... was reported in SA Gemberling's February 11, 1964, report.

(CE 833 page 15)

Possible additions to Leo Sauvage's introduction to Accessories

1) He might wish to point out that much of the controversy about the validity of the Warren Report has centered on differing interpretations of evidence, and on the "innocently" defective procedures utilized by the Commission. Accessories takes passages from the Warren Report in their entirety and dissects them, in relation to the references cited by the Commission in defense of its assertions or conclusions, and in relation to the testimony and documents which the Commission failed to mention. The unfolding of the relationship between the assertions in the Report, the substantiating evidence claimed by the Commission, and the actual evidence—whether mutilated or omitted by the Warren Report's authors—shows that on point after point, the Commission has presented a grotesquely inaccurate account of the facts. All the more horrifying, then, to those who placed their confidence in the high reputation of the members of the Commission, is the demonstration by the author (of Accessories), time after time, that the misstatements ~~made~~ can only be deliberate, and that the inaccuracies can only be conscious falsehoods. This should shift the arena of debate from the measurement of possible error by a conscientious Commission pressed by deadlines to the more fundamental issue of conscious distortion and concealment of some evidence, and unconscionable exaggeration of other evidence, with the inescapable purpose of creating an illusion of a lone assassin.

2) Comment on the Commission's failure to confront the challenges of their critics over a long period of time; then, comparatively recently, attempts by some of their former lawyers to gloss over the gross defects in their Report. The debate of 30 September 1966 (Sauvage/Popkin/Meagher vs. Liebler/Griffin/Macdonald) in which the ex-lawyers made highly damaging admissions (about their distrust of the FBI; their suspicion of the Dallas Police; the weakness of the evidence to support the conclusion that Oswald was in the sixth floor window; that it would have been very difficult for them to uncover the fabrication of evidence by the Dallas Police; that certain pronouncements in the Warren Report are completely without basis in fact; Liebler's vow to find out who was responsible for said parts of the Report; etc.)

3) It will be no answer to the proof given in Accessories of the unreliability of the Report on major or secondary points of evidence for the Commission's apologists to disparage the author as being part of a "housewives' network" or other irrelevancies. The public is entitled to a full explanation of the blatant, deliberate deformation of evidence in the Warren Report, and any attempt to change the subject by indulging in discussion of irrelevancies can only confirm the total bankruptcy of the official case. Spokesmen for the Commission must confront and explain, if they can, the instances of outright alteration of fact such as, for example, the arbitrary change of date—in one instance, from October 10, 1959 to October 9; in another, from October 31, 1963 to November 1.

TABLE I

The Bullet Wounds

(Numbers in parentheses are page references in Warren Report)

Description of Wound	Dimensions	Visual Approx.	Exact Location	Corresponding holes in Clothing Dimensions	Visual	Location
Entrance wound near base of back of neck of President. Clean edges, sharply delineated, relatively small (87-92)	1/4 x 1/7" (7 x 4 mm)		5.5" (14 cm) from tip of right shoulder joint; 5.5" below tip of right mastoid process	1/4" diameter		Back of coat, 5 and 3/8" below top of collar; 1 and 3/4" to right of center seam
Exit wound, lower third President's neck, below Adam's apple; exuding blood; edges neither clean-cut nor very ragged (87-92)	1/5" or 1/4" diameter (5 to 8 mm)		Exact measurements lost in course of tracheotomy	1/2" high vertical ragged slit		Knit of tie Front of shirt 7/8" below collar button Front of shirt, 7/8" below buttonhole, overlapping hole below collarbutton
Entrance wound, Governor's back under right shoulder blade; small with clean-cut edges (92); large wound (109) elliptical (92-94)	1.2" (3 cm) in longest diameter (531)		Lateral to right scapula, close to the axilla (slightly to left of right armpit)	Hole 5/8" wide, 1/4" high Hole 5/8" wide, 1/2" high Tear, 3/16" long		Back of coat 1-1/8" from seam at right sleeve; 7-1/4" to right of midline Back of shirt, 2" from seam of right sleeve To right next to hole in back of shirt

Exit wound in Governor's chest, ragged edges (92-96)

2" (5cm)

Below right nipple

Circular hole 3/8" diameter

5" to right of the front right edge of the coat, slightly above top button



Irregular tear in form of "H" 1-1/2" high with crossbar tear of 1"

Front of shirt, 5" from right side seam, 9" from top of right sleeve

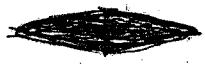
Entrance wound, Governor's right arm, ragged; thread and cloth carried into wound to region of the bone (92-96)

1/5" wide, 1" long

Back of right arm, 2" above wrist joint on thumb side

Rough hole 5/8" long 3/8" wide

Near end of right sleeve of coat



Ragged irregular hole

Shirt cuff, right sleeve, 1-1/2" from end of sleeve, 5-1/2" from outside cuff-link hole

Exit wound, palm surface of Governor's right wrist (92-96)

1/5" long

3/4" above crease of right wrist

See above

See above



Puncture wound, Governor's left thigh (92-96)

2/5" in diameter

5 to 6" above left knee

Hole 1/4" in diameter

Trousers, near left knee



Entrance wound, back of President's head (86-87)

5/8" by 1/4"

Rear of skull



Exit wound, President's skull (86-87, 540)

Approx. 5" (13 cm) in greatest diameter

Large irregular defect, upper right side of skull

Warren Commission (continued)

Methodology, <sup>XXIV, 4</sup> 63, 99-100, 209  
bias, <sup>XXV</sup> 7-8, 37, 83, 85, 128-131, 149, 167, 177-178, 189

and Dallas Police, 41, 80, 89-90, 99, 126-127, 189, 237

inattention to evidence, 37, 41, 44, 48, 61, 64, 69, 82-83, 93, 99-100, 112, 126, 167, 189, 196, 198, 201, 202, 209, 215 fn. 222, 248

and rifle evidence, 48 fn., 94-100, 102-133, 222

222, 225, 243  
uncompleted and inadequate investigation, 8, 48, 49, 61, 64, 69, 80, 83, 91-93, 112, 120, 126-127, 149, 158, 164, 167, 189, 198, 201, 209, 215 fn. 217

slanted <sup>distorted, manipulated</sup> presentation of facts, 57 fn., 82, 85, 99-100, 133, 149, 157, 164, 167, 169, 176-178, 219, 228-29

<sup>omission or</sup> suppression of facts, 36 fn., 64, 99, 115-116, 131, 133, 147, 149, 155, 157-159, 164, 169, 172, 176-178, 181, 192, 199, 219, 225, 226, 235, 244 fn.

misrepresentation of evidence, 36 fn., 46, 54, 58, 89-90, 94-95, 102-104, 105, 113, 115-116, 120, 157, 164, 169, 174, 174 fn., 176-178, 198, 205 fn., 214, 219

illogic, 7, 43-44, 61-62, 82, 115, 167

and Marina Oswald, 8, 113-114, 130, 196, 238-241

and the FBI, 215 fn., 216-217, 220, 226

impeachment of witnesses, <sup>XXV-XXVI, XXI X-XXX</sup> 241

Warren, Earl, <sup>XXIV, XXV</sup> 56, 141 fn.

Washington Post, 135, 148 fn., 159

Waterman, Bernice,

Wecht, Dr. Cyril H., 140, 163 fn., 173, 177 fn.

That cryptic reply was elaborated in the testimony of the eminent Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, when he appeared before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964.

This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes of the FBI and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number, and license number was not included in the report as the circumstances under which Hosty's name, et cetera, appeared in Oswald's notebook were fully known to the FBI.

After our investigative report of December 23, 1963, was furnished ...we noted that Agent Hosty's name did not appear in the report. In order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's notebook, this information was incorporated in another investigative report...dated February 11, 1964. Both of the...reports were furnished to the Commission prior to any inquiry concerning this matter by the...Commission.

(5H 112)

The "reasoned reply" and the elucidation by the FBI Director leave room for scepticism. Gemberling's affidavit is not included among the Exhibits, which is a pity. It might clarify why the FBI was preparing reports for its own purposes as late as December 23, 1963. As we understood it, the FBI was designated as the investigative arm of the Warren Commission when the Commission was appointed on November 29, 1963. Since the FBI report of December was submitted to, although "not prepared for" the Commission, why were the Hosty entries omitted? If the circumstances were fully known to the FBI, why did not the December report include an explanation together with the entries which, on their face, suggested the possibility of a compromising relationship between Hosty or the FBI and Oswald?

It is not unreasonable to wonder if the FBI did not find the Hosty entries in Oswald's notebook inexplicable and highly embarrassing, and if the information was not withheld from the Warren Commission until a synthetic "innocent" explanation could be designed. At the least, it would seem that Gemberling protected Hosty, Hoover protected Gemberling, and the Commission protected the FBI by withholding relevant information from the Report and documents from the Exhibits.

What is even more disconcerting is the fact that careful examination of the testimony throws considerable doubt on the assertion that Marina Oswald copied the license number of Hosty's car and gave it to Oswald. It is true that she testified that she did, as the Report carefully phrases it. During her appearance before the Warren Commission on February 3, 1964 Marina Oswald was questioned about Hosty's November 1st visit.



### Death and Misadventure

During the three years that followed the assassination, fifteen witnesses involved directly or peripherally in the events of Dallas have died, and one witness was the victim of attempted murder but survived a bullet in the head. (For statistical purposes, the attempted murder will be treated here as an actual murder.)

A list of the deceased witnesses by name, connection with the case, cause of death, and date of death appears in Table I below.

William Whaley, taxi-driver who took Oswald from Greyhound Bus Terminal to Oak Cliff on the day of the assassination, killed in head-on collision on December 18, 1965. (Dallas Morning News, December 19, 1965)

Earlene Roberts, housekeeper at Oswald's rooming-house, died of apparent heart attack, January 9, 1966. (Dallas Morning News, January 10, 1966)

David Goldstein, owner "Dave's House of Guns" and witness, Warren Commission (7H 594), died of unknown illness, date of death unknown. (Personal letter to the author, dated December 29, 1965)

Professor William Wolf, alleged next-door neighbor of Oswald's friend George De Mohrenschildt, died in fire in street-floor apartment, April or May 1963. (General Edwin A Walker, 11H 423 and 427)

Bill Cheshier, witness to allegations by unknown gas station attendant linking Oswald and Ruby, died of alleged heart attack two days before Dallas Police attempted to interview him, sometime before April 2, 1964. (W S Biggio, 15H 50)

Dave Lane and Alfred McClain, identities unknown, each apparently killed in taxicabs, according to the Chairman of the Warren Commission in dialogue with Jack Ruby (5H 205-206), as follows:

Ruby There was one Lane that was killed in a taxicab. I thought he was an attorney in Dallas.

Warren That was a Dave Lane.

Ruby...And there was a McClain.

Warren Alfred was killed in a taxi in New York.

Footnote to be inserted on page 71, after item (11):

✓ Detective Raymond D. Lewis of the Dallas Police crime laboratory told FBI agent Vincent Drain on November 29, 1963, that no such paper bag had been recovered from the Book Depository. (Commission Document 75, p. 463, National Archives)

Sent to Ochsene  
3/29/67  
for action

Footnote to page 71, item (11):

1/ Just before this book went to press, an important new document was discovered in the Archives--the report of an FBI interview with Detective Raymond D. Lewis of the Dallas Police Crime Lab, dated ~~on~~ November 29, 1963. This document reports that Detective Lewis told FBI agent Vincent Drain that no paper bag such as the one described by the FBI was recovered in the Book Depository! (Commission Document 75, p. 463)

"Walker Escapes Assassin's Bullet"

NY Times (check microfilms)

Dallas (AP) 12 cols 2-3

4/12/63 for story on Walker shot, title author and page no. PAGE 276  
PAGE 282

2/4/64 Warren "not in your lifetime" statement, verbatim,  
with title of story, author, page and column PAGE 301

10/20/63 <sup>The NY Times</sup> Magazine, section 6, "Passport Barrier: 'It Must Come Down,'"  
title of Commager article and page nos. etc. Henry Steele PAGE 314 I

↳ p. 12 and 109, 114-116

"WC Will Ask Mrs. Oswald to Identify Rifle Used in the Kennedy Assassination by Wm. M. Bai  
NYT 2/5/64 p. 19 col. 7

"Yesterday, in discussing a general question as to whether testimony taken by the Commission would be made public, Mr. Warren said:  
"Yes, there will come a time. But it might not be in your lifetime. I am not referring to anything especially, but there may be some things that would involve security. This would be preserved but not made public."

Richard E. Sprague has compiled a list of photographs and films not mentioned and apparently overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and its investigative agencies. The list includes a movie taken by bystander John Martin showing the grassy knoll seconds after the last shot; a photograph taken by Art Rickerby of Life magazine from a camera car in the motorcade, also showing the grassy knoll about a minute after the last shot; a movie film which shows the Dealey Plaza and Book Depository area from before the first shot until several minutes after the last shot, taken by David Weigman of NBC from a camera car; and photographs taken by Wilma Bond, Ron Reiland, Darnell, Alyea, Craven, Atkins, Stoughton, Burrows, Brandt, Dorman, Cancellare, Foley, Beck, Weaver, and Powell.

Not only were these films and photographs ignored but the eyewitnesses who made these records were not asked to testify. The observations of these 19 persons or more may have produced new information of momentous value.

(New footnote to  
be inserted  
end of page 18  
of galley)

Revised text to be inserted between "The Stretcher Bullet" and "Spectrography" on galley page 71:

The Report asserts that "all the evidence" indicates that the stretcher bullet could have caused all the Governor's wounds, despite the flat statements by Drs. Humes and Finck that it could not and the serious doubts of Drs. Shaw and Gregory. Next, the Report deals with the weight of the whole bullet prior to firing, approximately 160-161 grains, arguing that the stretcher bullet, 158.6 grains in weight, could have deposited the fragments in the Governor's wrist without greater depletion of its substance. The Report does not mention that FBI Expert Robert Frazier testified that the stretcher bullet had not necessarily lost any of its original weight, because there was a normal variation of at least two grains in the standard weight of the manufactured bullet. (3H 430) Contending that the fragments in the wrist were "sufficiently small and light" to have come from the stretcher bullet without decreasing its weight below 158.6 grains, the Report takes no account of the bullet fragment, miniscule though it is, that remained embedded in the Governor's thigh bone. (6H 106) And it does not mention or resolve a conflict in the testimony about bullet fragments in the chest.

Dr. Shaw testified that there was no metallic substance in the X ray of the Governor's chest, and that none was found during surgery. (4H 105) But Dr. George T. Shires had testified a month earlier as follows:

Specter: Do you have any knowledge as to what fragments there were in the chest, bullet fragments, if any?

Dr. Shires: No, again except from postoperative X rays, there is a small fragment remaining, but the initial fragments I think Dr. Shaw saw before I arrived.

(6H 111)

X rays of the Governor's chest taken on November 22 and November 29, 1963 (CE 681-682) do not resolve the issue for the layman. Because the Commission made no effort to reconcile the contradiction in the testimony, the possibility that Dr. Shires was correct remains open.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> W. David Slawson, Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, wrote recently that Dr. Shaw, "...who did the work on Connally's chest, was apparently not even aware that a bullet fragment was present there." (Letters to the Editor, Commentary, April 1967, page 14, column 3)

Revised text  
gallery p. 71  
to be inserted  
between "The Stetson Bullet"  
and "Spectrography"



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<sup>44</sup> In a letter to the Editor of Commentary, Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, W. David Slawson, wrote that Dr. Shaw "...who did the work on Connally's chest, was apparently not ~~even~~ even aware that a bullet fragment was present there." (Commentary, April 1967, page 14, column 3)

Additional text to be inserted at the end of the Epilogue, after the excerpts of Garrison's remarks ("Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," and that there was no evidence that Oswald had killed anyone on 11/22/63) (Meagher 4/18/67)

District Attorney Garrison's remarks, calling for justice to be done and expressing the view that there was no evidence against Oswald to sustain the allegation that he had committed murder, were greatly heartening to critics of the Warren Commission. Further significant support for their position was manifested during a preliminary hearing in the case of Clay Shaw, who had been arrested by District Attorney Garrison on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. When defense attorneys attempted to introduce the Warren Report into evidence, Judge Bernard J. Bagert denied the motion on the ground that the Report was a compound of hearsay and inaccuracies. It is a matter of historical importance that on the first occasion on which the validity of the Warren Report was an issue in a court of law, the Report was rejected by three jurists by reason of <sup>its</sup> unreliability.

But the arrest and preliminary hearing in the case of Clay Shaw unfortunately presented serious cause for concern about the Garrison investigation. The main witness against Shaw at the hearing was Perry Raymond Russo. Russo identified Shaw as the "Clem Bertrand" he had met in October 1963 at a party in the home of David Ferrie, a suspect in the New Orleans probe who had died on February 22, 1967, only a few days

after it was revealed in the press that the New Orleans district attorney was investigating a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Russo testified that Shaw, Ferrie, and Lee Harvey Oswald had conspired in his presence to assassinate the President.

But Russo had gone to the news media with a different and contradictory story on February 24, 1967, before the arrest of Clay Shaw. Moreover, his testimony at the preliminary hearing was marred by some inherent implausibility. He alleged that he had been in Oswald's company in New Orleans in October 1963, although there is strong evidence (see chapter --) that Oswald had left the city on or about September 25, 1963, proceeding to Mexico City and Dallas. This conflict was not resolved at the hearing. Also unresolved is Russo's <sup>incredible</sup> allegation that three men had plotted in his presence to commit an assassination and had allowed him to depart, free to betray them to the police at any time.

The second witness against Shaw was a former narcotics addict whose testimony supported the allegation that Shaw and Oswald were acquainted with each other and might be accomplices in a crime. His identification of Shaw came after the lapse of almost four years, on the basis of a view of two strangers on a single occasion, from a somewhat removed point of vantage.

Although the judges presiding at the preliminary hearing ruled that Clay Shaw must go to trial on the charge filed by the district attorney, the nature and source of the testimony against him at the hearing are greatly disquieting to anyone concerned--as every critic of the Warren Report presumably is concerned--with the rights of the individual.

It is impossible to believe that the evidence thus far presented, in the form of unsupported accusations by two witnesses of dubious credibility, justifies the indictment of Clay Shaw.

Against this view, the argument has been made that District Attorney Garrison has deliberately withheld his real evidence against Shaw in order not to show his hand to those whose interests lie in maintaining the fiction of the lone assassin. Such an assumption may prove to be valid. But it confers the benefit of doubt upon the State, not upon the accused. It seems inconceivable that those who claim for Lee Harvey Oswald the benefit of doubt are ready to turn their backs on Clay Shaw, or on any other individual who is accused by the State on insufficient evidence. If Mr. Garrison did not feel ready to make public substantial evidence which would justify the indictment of Clay Shaw, for a charge as well as

a prosecution must be founded on serious evidence if the individual is to be protected from arbitrary exercise of power by the State, the arrest of Shaw could have been postponed. There is no apparent reason why Shaw had to be arrested, as he was, on March 1, 1967, while others alleged to be involved in the assassination are walking around free --as Mr. Garrison said in an interview taped on April 3, 1967 and broadcast on a subsequent radio program. identity

For the critic of the Warren Report, Mr. Garrison's many admirable statements create the temptation to rest faith in his ultimate integrity. But since we are a nation of laws, no man may be pilloried because we have faith in his accusers. The Clay Shaw case has cast a dark shadow over the New Orleans investigation, of which many good things must still be said. It must be hoped that it will be a single aberration in Mr. Garrison's search for the truth, a search in which the ends and the means must be equal to the strictest legal and moral tests if justice is to be satisfied.

The extraordinary proceedings which have been taking place in New Orleans since February 1967, when it became public knowledge that District Attorney Jim Garrison was conducting inquiries into the assassination, do not correspond to the new investigation that is needed. Although Mr. Garrison's pronouncements about the fallacy of the Warren Report and the existence of a conspiracy parallel the *news* conclusions placed before the public by many or most of the critics, ~~beginning in 1964~~, his ~~witnesses and his~~ evidence must be evaluated no less strictly and no less objectively than ~~those~~ of the Warren Commission's. By such a *yard stick* ~~prison~~, Mr. Garrison's evidence ~~must be~~ found wanting. ~~The witnesses whom he placed on the stand during the preliminary hearing in the case of the arrest of a suspect accused of having conspired against the life of President Kennedy are no more credible than Helen Louise Markham and other~~ ~~witnesses~~ on whom the Warren Commission chose to rely. ~~MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR~~ Mr. Garrison's ~~code breaking~~ *deciphering of alleged coded* numbers in Oswald's address book ~~lacks~~ validity, since it is predicated ~~on~~ *Some Symbols,* on misreading of ~~symbols~~ and relies upon capricious variations of ~~the~~ *an* allegedly rigid code.

~~Nevertheless~~ One may be lured or *disarmed* by some of Mr. Garrison's public statements ("Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," and "There is no evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald shot anyone in Dallas on November 22, 1963"). *But* he ~~is~~ no less ~~able~~ than the Warren Commission *is obliged* to support his charges ~~and his findings~~ with solid and irreproachable evidence. This he has not done.

Perhaps, as has been suggested by Leo Sauvage, the investigation should now be delegated to Scotland Yard or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or a similar non-American professional criminal investigatory body totally detached from the whiffs and whirlpools of American politics and ~~the~~ *the* self-interest of American officialdom. Parochial "investigations" *like those we have seen already*

will, it appears, transform a solvable assassination into the greatest unsolved crime in American history.