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SPECIAL REPORT NUMBER ONE

JFK KILLING

This edition of the *L.A. Free Press* was originally published in February 1978. Therefore, the addresses listed at the bottom of page 3 and in the ad on the back cover are now out-of-date. All inquiries concerning this issue—including the JFK-assassination reward—should be directed to Americans for a Free Press, 2029 Century Park East, Suite 3800, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3054.

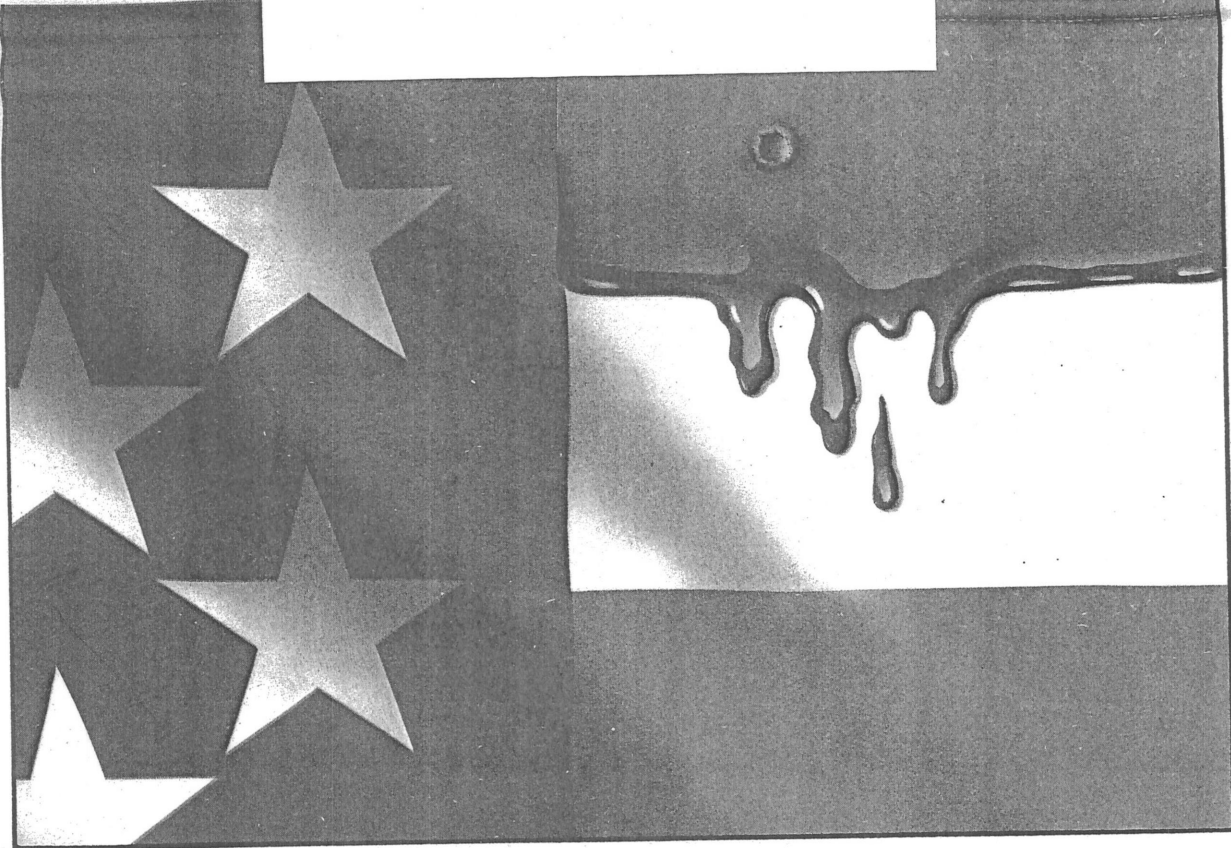
**Gerald Ford
Media Coverage**

—Larry Flynt
Editor & Publisher

**INVOLVED
BY CIA**

Commission

Names Involved



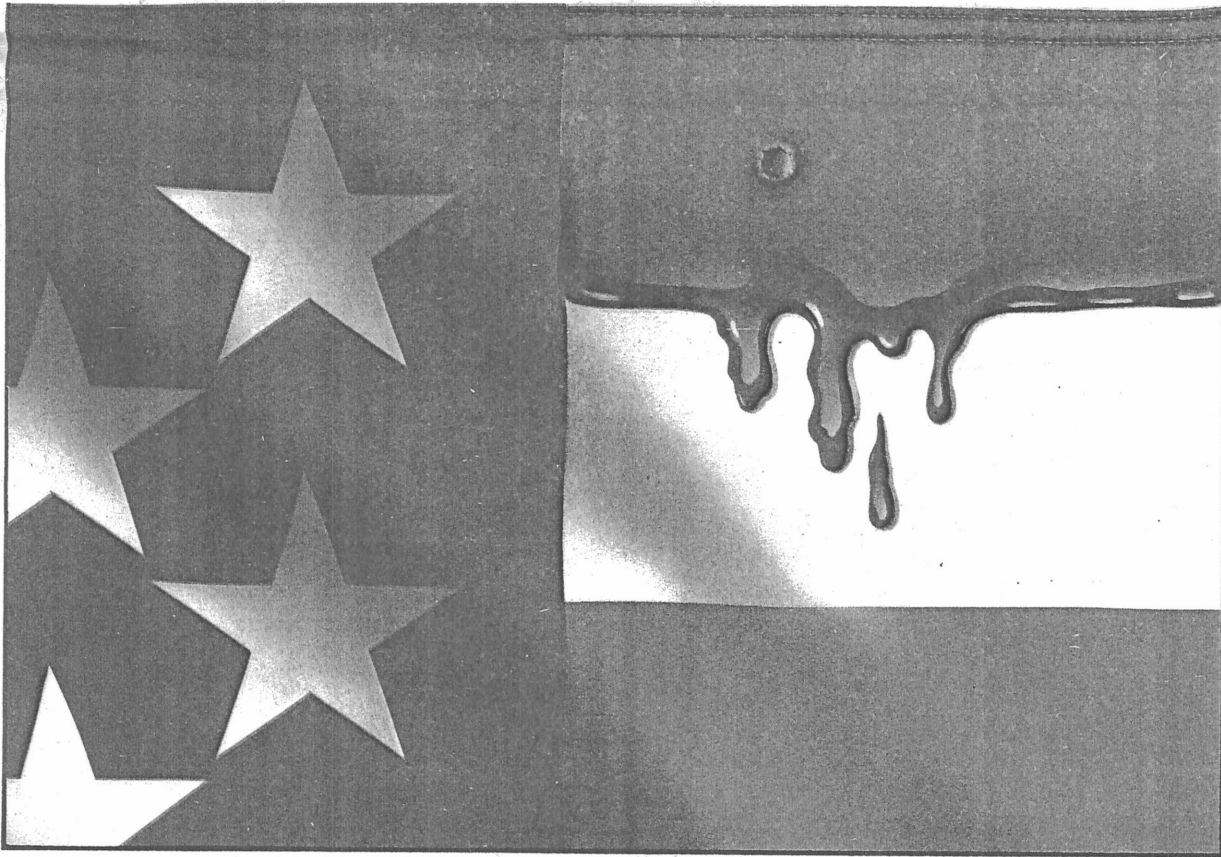
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SPECIAL REPORT NUMBER ONE

JFK MURDER SOLVED KILLING COORDINATED BY CIA

Gerald Ford Was FBI Spy on Warren Commission

Media Cover-up: Time-Life, *New York Times* Involved





Greg's Corner

FOLKS ask me why I have been willing to spend so much time in jail. They ask, "Do you really care that much about human rights, civil rights, minority rights and the rights of the oppressed majority in South Africa?" They ask, "Do you care that much about the right of the people to peaceably assemble in Chicago in 1968 and everywhere all the time?"

Well, yes, I do. But there has been another consideration. You see, when you live here and you come out of jail, you are just leaving maximum security and entering minimum security. And while minimum security is better than maximum security, it isn't all that much better.

A country with a press — and I include the television and radio networks, the national news magazines as well as the major newspapers — that is on the payroll of the CIA is not exactly a country with a free press. And a country without a free press is not a free country; it's something like minimum security.

Now there is *The Free Press* and we are on the way. A lot of folks, myself and others, who speak the language of the people — who know there is more to this country than the Super Bowl, the Miss America Pageant and a sincere look from Walter Cronkite as he tells us the body count in Vietnam — have a place to speak now.

So I will be here every issue, coming at you from this corner.

Some people will ask how Dick Gregory — who talks so much about morality — ever got involved with Larry Flynt. Well, I could say I'm not involved with Larry Flynt. I could say that if folks criticize me for writing in this free paper but think it's OK for me to appear on some CBS television program controlled by the super-rich and the



super-dense, they ought to take another look at their standards.

Larry Flynt owns this paper but he doesn't tell me what to say. He doesn't even know what I write until he sees it on the newsstand. That is all true and I could leave it like that, but there is more to tell and our reason for being here is to tell it all.

In the past Larry Flynt has done some things I think were wrong. So have I. If you haven't, I sure would like to learn your secret. But, unlike most people, Larry is aware of it and has launched a

campaign to help clean up this country.

The Free Press is part of that effort and I am proud to be here with my friends Mark Lane and Steve Jaffe, who have had the courage to take a stand on the issues all these years.

Now they have a place to stand.

This issue deals with the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Here you will find information you have been denied — first by the intelligence agencies that hid the facts, and then by the press that refused to publish the facts when they were finally made available.

The whole new Freedom of Information movement, which is a legislative response to the Watergate scandal and coverup, isn't worth much without a free press.

You can spend years and thousands of dollars attempting to get a document from the CIA, FBI or armed forces intelligence. If you finally get it (and you don't always succeed), you can show it only to your family and friends unless some newspaper has the guts to print it.

The Free Press will print it — as this issue shows. And that is what the American Revolution was about. Look here for information you can't find anywhere else. We'll print it. We just don't care what the establishment media thinks.

Until we learn the facts about events that have shaped our lives — like the murders of John and Martin, Bobby and Malcolm, the great food conspiracy and the oil ripoff — we are — all of us — in jail.

So maybe you'll see this newspaper for what it is — a sort of get-out-of-jail-free card.

Now if the king wanted you out of the jails, he wouldn't have built them. So look for a lot of attacks on us as we deal with the issues. And also look for *The Free Press*. ●

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CIA Conspired to Kill President Kennedy

by Mark Lane

ON OCTOBER 10, 1963, the CIA sent a teletype to the Department of State, the FBI, the immigration authorities and the Department of the Navy regarding the "possible presence of Subject [Lee Harvey Oswald] in Mexico City." Two weeks later the CIA asked the Navy to "forward to the office as soon as possible two copies of the most recent photographs you have of Subject. We will forward them to our representative in Mexico who will attempt to determine if the Lee Oswald in Mexico City and Subject are the same individual."

A little over one month later, the subject of the cables, Lee Harvey Oswald, was shot dead in the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. Shortly before he was murdered, Oswald had been charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Five days after Oswald's death, President Lyndon B. Johnson, by Executive Order No. 11130, created the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, popularly called the Warren Commission.

A recently disclosed document, secured under the Freedom of Information Act through the cooperative effort of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Citizens Commission of Inquiry, provides the crucial data in determining why the Warren Commission issued a false report.

The October 10, 1963 CIA memorandum about Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico City was the first evidence developed by the CIA to frame Oswald for the murder.

Subsequently, the CIA used the episodes surrounding Oswald's visit to Mexico City to threaten to implicate the Soviet Union in the assassination, and to assert that Fidel Castro planned the murder. Ultimately, the CIA used its allegations about Oswald in Mexico City to terrorize the Warren Commission, and to compel the Commission to issue a false report.

Soon after the Commission was created, the CIA informed Earl Warren, its chairman, that Oswald had been in Mexico from September 26 to October 3, 1963, and that he had spent most of that time in Mexico City. According to the CIA, Oswald had visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on September 27 and the Soviet Embassy on October 1. Proof that Oswald had been in the Cuban Embassy, the CIA reported, came from Señora Silvia Duran, a Mexican employed at the Cuban Embassy. Proof that Oswald had been to the Russian Embassy, the CIA claimed, came from its own agents' observations.

The CIA implied to the Warren Commission that Oswald had had a continuing relationship with the personnel at the Soviet Embassy, and that when he called the embassy he identified himself as "Lee Oswald" and asked "Are there any messages for me?"

No doubt the most frightening moment for the members of the Commission came when the CIA, through Top Secret dispatches, informed them that Oswald had met with Valeriy V. Kostikov

"But nobody reads. Don't believe people read in this country. There will be a few professors that will read the record . . . the public will read very little."

— Allen Dulles, former CIA Director, member of the Warren Commission, at a Commission meeting, 7/9/64.

at the Soviet Embassy.

One CIA document, a memorandum to the Warren Commission designated CD928, stated that Kostikov "functioned overtly as a consul in the Soviet Embassy" but was "known to be a staff officer of the KGB [Soviet Secret Police]." The memorandum continued, "He is connected with the 13th or 'Liquid Affairs' department, whose responsibilities include assassination and sabotage."

The CIA also reported that Oswald had sought a visa to Cuba while at the Cuban Embassy.

The commissioners had been assured by the FBI and CIA that Oswald had killed President Kennedy. It seemed reasonable to conclude that Oswald planned to flee to Cuba after carrying out the murder, which may have been planned or at least encouraged by the KGB. Earl Warren and his colleagues were likely held in the grip of terror. The awful truth, the Top Secret information they had secured from the CIA, could not be shared with the American people. Certainly detente with the Russians, perhaps even world peace, was in a precarious position.

Following receipt of this information, Earl Warren told reporters, "You may never get the truth in your lifetime, and I mean that seriously."

The CIA cable traffic between the agency's Mexico City office and its home base in Langley, Virginia has recently been released. It discloses a CIA concentration upon Oswald's visit to Mexico City. It reveals that the CIA placed Kostikov under surveillance, met with the American ambassador to Mexico, and almost desperately sought proof that Oswald had been in Mexico City on September 27 and October 1.

The Warren Commission ultimately accepted the CIA's conclusions, and decided to suppress the CIA directive that contained the most relevant data about Kostikov's area of responsibility and his relationship with Oswald.

The CIA had been unable to come up with much information establishing Oswald's presence in the embassies, even though the agency certainly tried. In any event, the Warren Commission was willing to adopt the CIA version of Oswald's visit.

On March 12, 1964, J. Lee Rankin, the general counsel for the Warren Commission, and

28 September 1963 - OSWALD again visited the Soviet Embassy. He spoke

with Soviet Consul KOSTIKOV (whom he later referred to as "comrade

Kostin").

NOTE: Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, who has functioned overtly as a Consul in the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City since September 1961, is also known to be a staff officer of the KGB. He is connected with the Thirteenth, or "liquid affairs" department, whose responsibilities include assassination and sabotage.

On January 22, 1964, the CIA warned the Warren Commission of Oswald's alleged relationship with a Soviet KGB staff officer. This information was sent to the Commission before the first witness testified. The document (above) describes Kostikov, the staff officer, as a man "whose responsibilities include assassination and sabotage."

other members of his staff met with Richard Helms, then the Deputy Director for Plans (DDP) for the CIA. The DDP is responsible for the covert operations or "dirty tricks" section of the agency. The recently released minutes of that meeting reveal that Helms, later indicted for committing perjury while testifying before the United States Senate, told Rankin that "the Commission would have to take his word for the fact that Oswald had not been an agent" of the CIA.

Immediately after Helms offered that light note, the CIA minutes of the meeting disclose, "a considerable part of the meeting from this point forward consisted of a review by Mr. Rankin and his staff of the gaps in the investigation to date. They noted that the most significant gap appeared in the Mexican phase.

"For example, they had no record of Oswald's daily movements while in Mexico City, nor could they confirm the date of his departure or his mode of travel." Rankin then challenged the CIA statement that Oswald had left Mexico by bus. According to the minutes, the Commission was worried because "the original assumption that he [Oswald] had returned by bus could not be proven."

The Commission also wondered if the CIA had been frank in releasing documents to its members. "They questioned the sanitized extracts which they had been shown and wondered if there were not more." Helms admitted that the CIA had "sanitized" or censored the evidence before allowing the President's Commission to view it. According to the minutes, "Mr. Helms then explained that as a matter of practice we did not release actual copies of our messages because they contained code words and digraphs which would be unintelligible to a person not familiar with them."

Four months after the Warren Commission had been assured by the CIA that Oswald had been to the Soviet and Cuban embassies in Mexico City, the CIA was still refusing to show the evidence to the Commission.

The Commission representatives were at last suspicious. They asked why no action was taken by other agencies of the government after their receipt of CIA information that Oswald was in contact with the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City. The minutes reflect that "Mr. Rankin and members of his staff clearly felt that this was a crucial question which needed careful review. They appeared to believe that the information on Oswald was unusual enough to have caused recipients to take special measures which might conceivably have led to a closer scrutiny of Lee Harvey Oswald and his movements." The CIA's response was deleted from the minutes before they were released.

This portion of the minutes ended in this fashion:

"At the conclusion of his remarks on the subject, Mr. Helms specified that the information he had given Mr. Rankin was extremely sensitive [CENSORED] [CENSORED]."

The CIA had refused to show its cables, dispatches and other written documents to the Warren Commission. It offered instead the unsupported statement of Silvia Duran, who was said to have identified Oswald as the man who had entered the Cuban Embassy, and assurances that certain unnamed CIA personnel knew that Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy as well.

Señora Duran, a 26-year-old Mexican, had secured her job at the Cuban Embassy one month before Oswald allegedly arrived there. Her predecessor at the embassy had recently been killed in an odd automobile accident.

The day after the assassination the CIA was anxious to prove Oswald had been to the Cuban

Page one of the FBI report, November 23, 1963

President John F. Kennedy was shot and killed by an unknown assailant at approximately 12:30 p. m., November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Investigation was immediately instituted in an effort to identify and apprehend the person responsible for this assassination.

At approximately 2:00 p. m., information was received that a suspicious person had entered the Texas Theater which is located about six tenths of a mile from the four hundred block of East 10th Street in Dallas where J. D. Tippitt, a Dallas Police Department patrolman had been shot and killed about 1:13 p. m.

Pages four and five of the FBI report

The Central Intelligence Agency advised that on October 1, 1963, an extremely sensitive source had reported that an individual identified himself as Lee Oswald, who contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City

inquiring as to any messages. Special Agents of this Bureau, who have conversed with Oswald in Dallas, Texas, have observed photographs of the individual referred to above and have listened to a recording of his voice. These Special Agents are of the opinion that the above-referred-to individual was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

When the FBI released 40,001 pages of previously classified material during November 1977, it released the Bureau's five-page report of November 23, 1963. However, the FBI blanked out all of the relevant material from the bottom of page four and the top of page five.

The FBI so completely sanitized the document that no reference to the CIA tape recording remained in the censored document.

Embassy. The CIA knew Señora Duran's arrest and interrogation might raise questions about the embassy. The CIA needed room to maneuver regarding its efforts to blame the assassination on Fidel Castro. On the very day of her arrest, a cable from the director of the CIA stated: "Arrest of Silvia Duran is extremely serious matter which could prejudice U.S. freedom of action on entire question of Cuban responsibility."

In the cable, recently declassified and released, the director of the CIA ordered that Silvia Duran be isolated and silenced in a Mexican prison, and that the Mexican police see to it that the fact of her arrest be withheld from various Mexican officials. This almost incredible cable reveals the extent of CIA control over Mexican police officials, many of whom had been trained by the CIA, and many of whom were engaged by the CIA while they ostensibly worked for the Mexican government. The CIA's willingness to order Mexican police officials to make false statements to their own superiors and to mislead the "circles in the Mexican government" provides an insight into the CIA's desperation to secure some evidence to prove to the Warren Commission that Oswald had gone to the Cuban Embassy.

The cable sent by the director of the CIA reads: "With full regard for Mexican interests, request you ensure that her [Duran's] arrest is kept absolutely secret, that no information from her is published or leaked, that all such info is cabled to us, and that fact of her arrest and her statements are not spread to leftist or disloyal circles in the Mexican government."

That cable was not shown to the Warren Commission. There appear to be no code words or digraphs in that cable which might have confounded or confused them. Instead, the cable, if revealed to the members of the Warren Commission, might have provided some insight into the lengths that the CIA was prepared to go in order to manufacture evidence to support the CIA's manufactured story that Oswald had been

to the Cuban Embassy.

After Señora Duran ultimately yielded and identified Oswald as the visitor, she was released from prison. Once free she began to speak of her experience. The CIA was anxious to silence her out of fear that Warren Commission members might learn the truth about the CIA's role in extracting a false statement from her. On November 27, soon after her release, the CIA directed Mexican authorities to rearrest her. In a cable marked "Priority," the CIA ordered that "to be certain that there is no misunderstanding between us, we want to insure that Silvia Duran gets no impression that Americans are behind her rearrest. In other words we want Mexican authorities to take responsibility for whole affair" (their emphasis).

The message from the director of the CIA ordered CIA personnel in Mexico City not to confront Duran directly "or to be in contact with her" in order to provide cover for the CIA effort. CIA agents were told they could "provide questions to Mexican interrogators."

Silvia Duran was rearrested and was thereafter silent.

Mr. Rankin did not question her. She was not called as a witness by the Warren Commission. No Commission member, Commission lawyer or staff employee associated with the Commission ever talked with her in person or by telephone, or even sent her a letter.

The Commission never learned that Silvia Duran had been arrested or rearrested. The Commission never learned that the CIA had choreographed the entire episode to deceive them.

The Commission concluded in its Report: "By far the most important confirmation of Señora Duran's testimony, however, has been supplied by confidential sources of extremely high reliability available to the United States or Mexico. The identities of these sources cannot be dis-

continued on page 11

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy's "advance man" was responsible for planning the trip to Texas, and his main objective on this and all such political visits was to produce large crowds to demonstrate the popularity of the President.

Jerry Bruno, the White House aide filling that position (and author of *The Advance Man*), was also concerned with security since his plans were often those ultimately accepted and employed by the Secret Service.

The most direct route through Dealey Plaza was down Main Street, which was the street the motorcade would already be taking through downtown Dallas. This route enabled the motorcade to travel to the Trade Mart, where the President was to give a luncheon speech, over boulevards instead of by the Stemmons Freeway, thereby giving more people a chance to see the President and satisfying the goal of Mr. Bruno. By routing the motorcade over these surface streets, Bruno could assemble more crowds to show the President's strength among his Dallas constituents. The travel time difference between the two routes was negligible.

Initially, two locations were under consideration for a luncheon speech by the President. One was the Women's Building, "a sprawling auditorium which could seat 4,000 people," Bruno said, and the other was the Trade Mart, which presented serious security risks by comparison because of its high ceiling and numerous catwalks. It was closed off to large numbers of people and did not fit with the desired effect the President wanted for the luncheon.

"There was another point about the Women's Building site," Bruno continued, "that didn't seem important to anyone at the time. If Kennedy had been going there instead of to the Trade Mart, he would have been traveling two blocks farther away from the Texas School Book Depository — and at a much faster rate of speed." Bruno is absolutely right. The motorcade would not have turned from Main St. onto Houston St. and then onto Elm, thus slowing the car down to slightly

more than 11 m.p.h. It would not have passed through Dealey Plaza at all.

The Women's Building was a better choice in every respect, including both the political purpose of the trip and security.

Kennedy's desire to show strength among the Democrats and with the people of Dallas would be best served by his appearing in the larger auditorium, containing an audience of all different factions: labor groups, Chicanos, blacks, women, and party supporters. At the same time the Johnson-Connally people wanted the Trade Mart, ostensibly because it could be closed off and only the powerful and wealthy "Fat Cats" could attend.

After Vice President Johnson's administrative assistant, Walter Jenkins, briefed Bruno on the Texas political situation — specifically regarding the trip Kennedy was to make — Bruno met with Governor Connally and Cliff Carter, Connally's aide, in Texas. He had lunch with the Governor and Carter, and they argued over control of the trip. During the dispute Connally telephoned JFK's White House aide, Kenneth O'Donnell. Bruno later wrote that the call Connally placed was prompted by his saying, "I just want to tell you one thing, Governor. He's the President. I'm down here to get everybody's recommendations, and I'll forward them to the White House. But they'll decide."

At that point, Bruno said, Connally called O'Donnell at the White House and went over the schedule in detail according to how he, Connally, wanted it to be. "Fine, fine, I'll get back to you," Connally ended the phone call. He returned to Bruno and said, "This is what we want him to do."

"I learned only later — a lot later, when it really didn't make any difference," Bruno wrote, "that O'Donnell had told him the same thing I had, that it was the White House that would make any final decision."

Bruno left Texas with the Dallas luncheon site the only point on the entire trip which was undecided. When he arrived in Washington on November 5, he reported to O'Donnell. The war-

ring factions of the Democratic Party in Texas, the Johnson-Connally group and the liberal supporters of Senator Yarborough, were still jockeying for control over the Presidential visit. It seemed as though the Johnson-Connally people were deliberately holding back on selling tickets to the Friday, November 22nd, fund-raiser in Austin as a political move to get their way. Bruno made an interesting decision. Although, by his own admission, he was sometimes a natural opponent of the Secret Service because he wanted to turn people out in large numbers to see the President, and the Secret Service was concerned with security, Bruno asked the Secret Service to veto the Trade Mart on security grounds. He made the request of Jerry Behn, the head of the White House Secret Service, and also asked that he forward the request on to the Texas agents to "wrap it up." Unbelievably, Bruno writes, "We heard back from Texas that the Secret Service had OK'd the Trade Mart as acceptable from a security point of view."

Even with the weight of the White House request and the security problem that the Trade Mart posed, Bruno was overruled. This had almost never happened to him, Bruno wrote in his book.

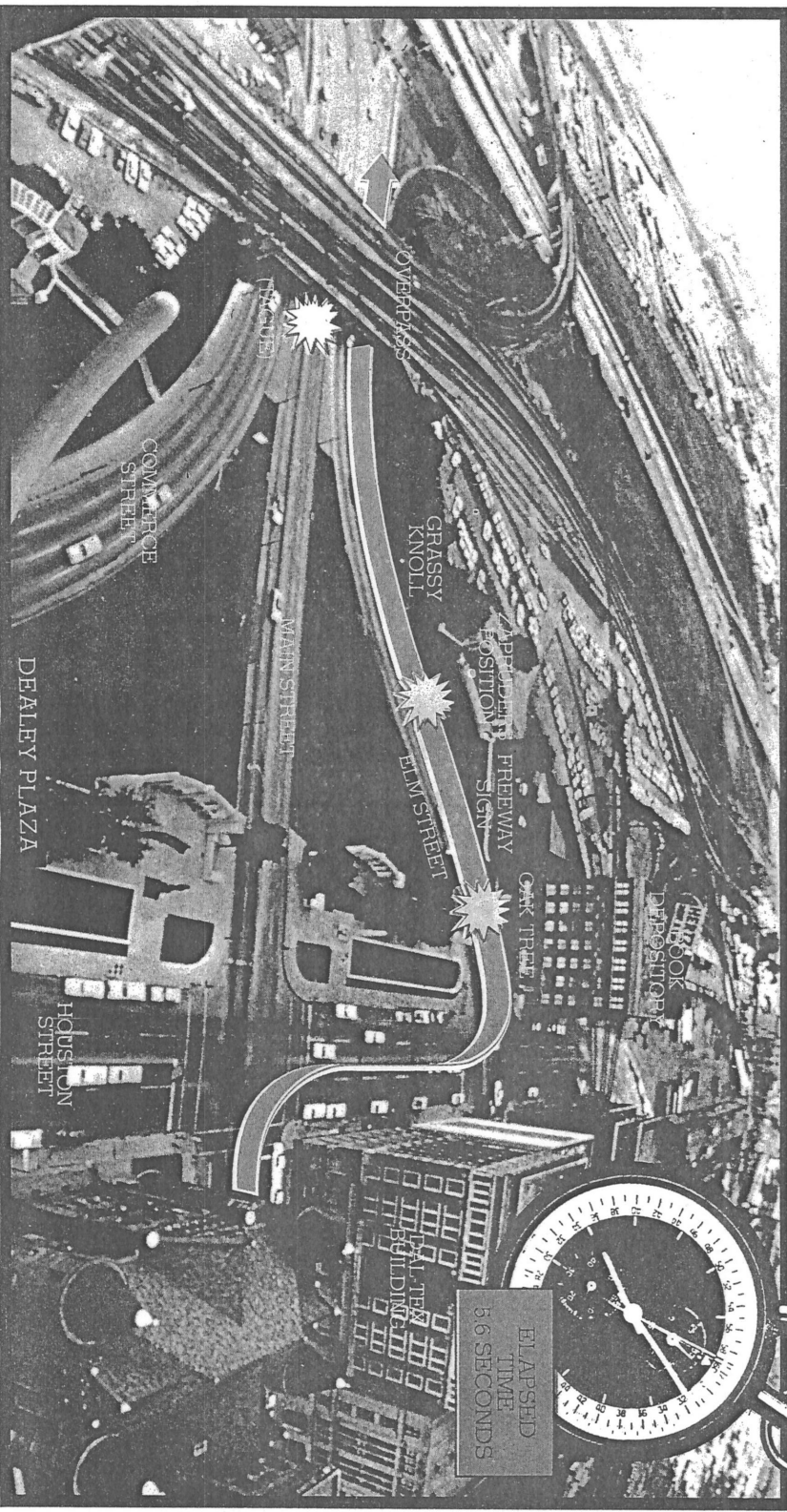
On November 18, O'Donnell called him from the White House and said, "We're going to let Dallas go, Jerry. We're going to let Connally have the Trade Mart site."

On November 22, Bruno attempted to contact Jack Puterbaugh, the Dallas advance man who played a major role in planning the Dallas motorcade route and luncheon site.

Puterbaugh was riding in the lead car of the motorcade, shortly after the President got into the limousine that carried him to his death. Before Bruno could get through to him he was told the President had been shot. "Then I was angry," Bruno said; "furious, at Connally and his demands to control the trip, where Kennedy should go, and now the President had been shot because we went here instead of there." •

Connally's Cronies Arranged Death Route

FIRE ZONE



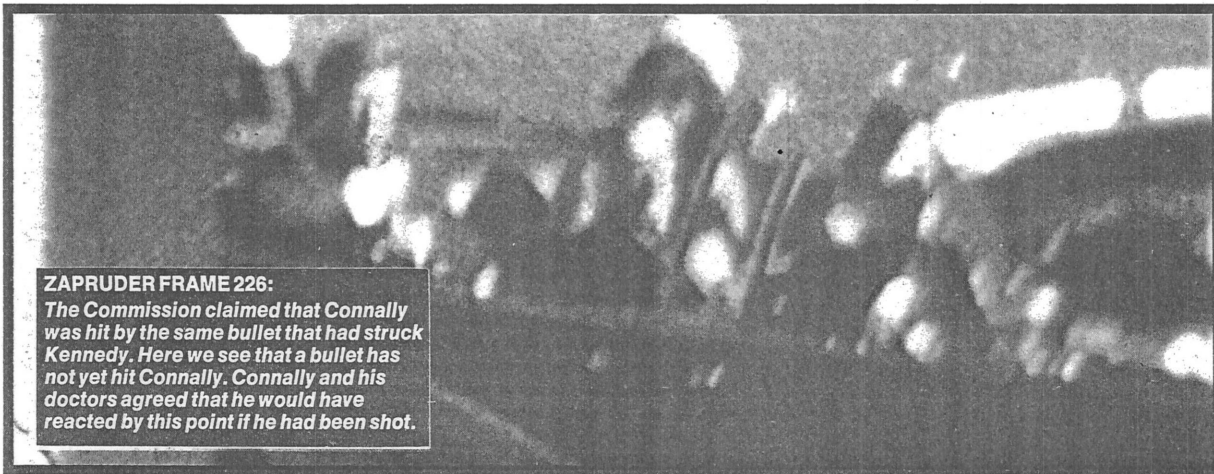
The First Hit



ZAPRUDER FRAME 224:
JFK reappears from behind the road sign, reacting to first hit.

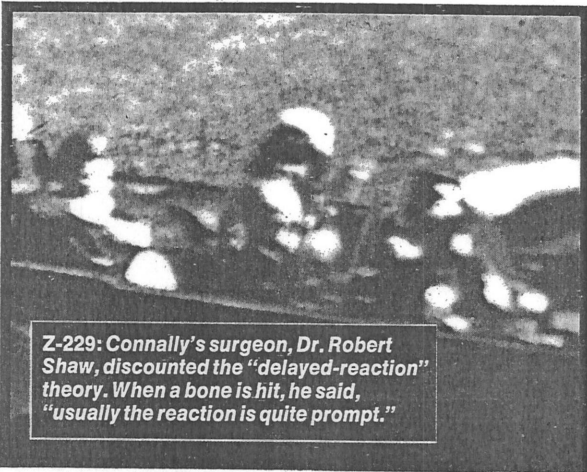


ZAPRUDER FRAME 225:
JFK clutches his throat. Connally, still apparently uninjured, is turning to his left.

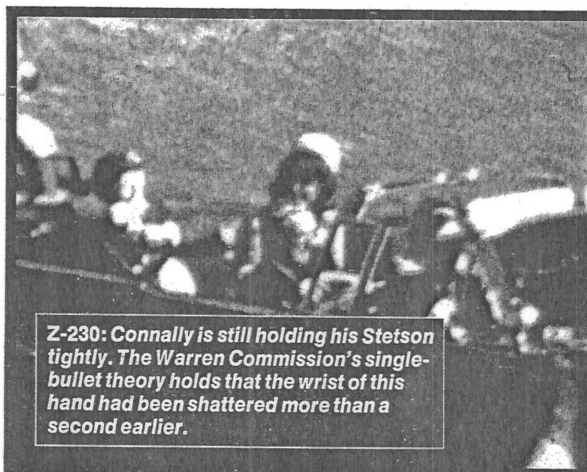


ZAPRUDER FRAME 226:
The Commission claimed that Connally was hit by the same bullet that had struck Kennedy. Here we see that a bullet has not yet hit Connally. Connally and his doctors agreed that he would have reacted by this point if he had been shot.

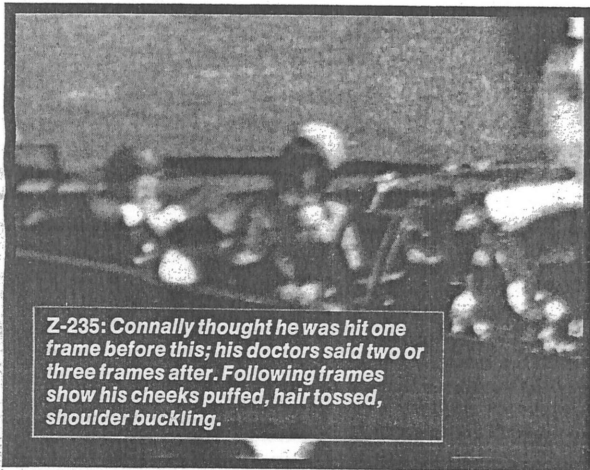
Crossfire



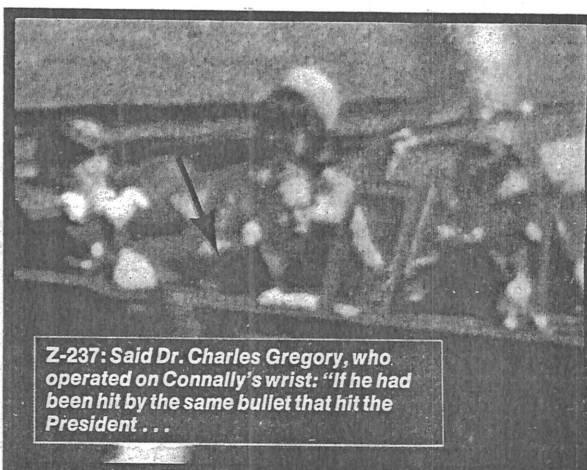
Z-229: Connally's surgeon, Dr. Robert Shaw, discounted the "delayed-reaction" theory. When a bone is hit, he said, "usually the reaction is quite prompt."



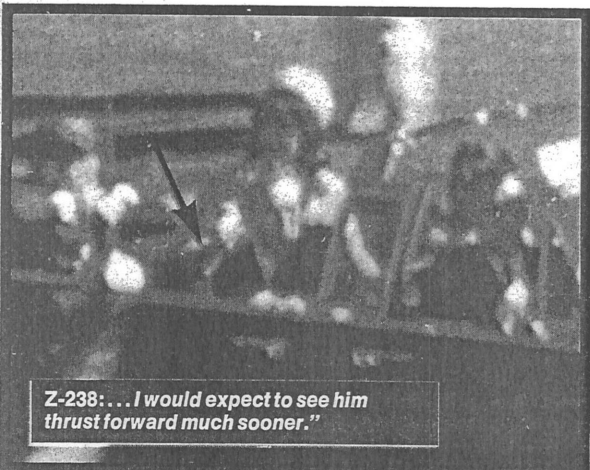
Z-230: Connally is still holding his Stetson tightly. The Warren Commission's single-bullet theory holds that the wrist of this hand had been shattered more than a second earlier.



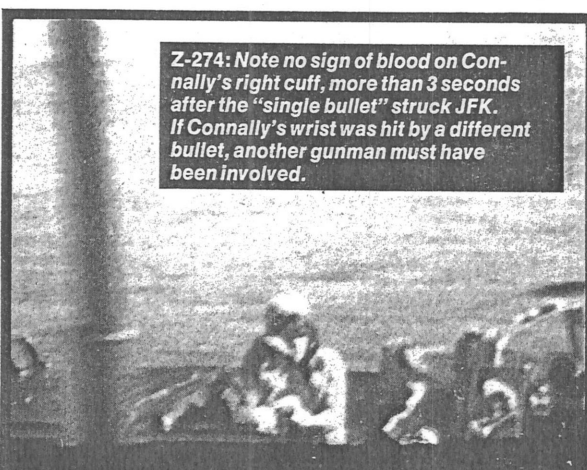
Z-235: Connally thought he was hit one frame before this; his doctors said two or three frames after. Following frames show his cheeks puffed, hair tossed, shoulder buckling.



Z-237: Said Dr. Charles Gregory, who operated on Connally's wrist: "If he had been hit by the same bullet that hit the President . . ."



Z-238: . . . I would expect to see him thrust forward much sooner."



Z-274: Note no sign of blood on Connally's right cuff, more than 3 seconds after the "single bullet" struck JFK. If Connally's wrist was hit by a different bullet, another gunman must have been involved.

DURING the early morning hours of November 17, 1963, the teletype machine in the FBI office in New Orleans began to rattle away. William S. Walter, a young security clerk, walked over to the machine. Walter was alone in the office. His regular working hours were from midnight until 8:00 a.m. He read the message, which was addressed "To all SACS" (Special Agents in Charge of the various offices of the FBI), and noted that it came from the Bureau "Director," J. Edgar Hoover. The message read "Urgent." Walter read it carefully.

It was headed "Threat to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas Texas November Twenty Two Dash Twenty Three Nineteen Sixty Three. Misc Information Concerning." The short message revealed that the FBI had received information that there might be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas on November 22 or November 23, 1963. The SACs were instructed to immediately contact all CIs (Criminal Informants), all PCIs (Potential Criminal Informants), and all "logical racial and hate group informants" in order to investigate the threat.

Walter called SAC Maynard, who was charged with the responsibility of running the New Orleans office. Maynard ordered Walter to immediately call the various Special Agents who ran CIs and PCIs. Walter woke up five Special Agents to read the teletype message to them. He then wrote their names upon the face of the teletype. Soon Maynard arrived at the office to take charge. At eight o'clock in the morning Walter left the office.

The response to the teletype demonstrated that the New Orleans office considered the message to be of unusual significance.

Five days later, early in the afternoon, Walter was in a barbershop having his hair cut. A radio broadcast was interrupted with news that the President had just been shot in Dallas. Walter raced back to the FBI office to re-read the teletype. He showed it to various Special Agents and asked, "How could this have happened? We had five days notice!"

Later that day Walter typed a copy of the teletype, and wrote across the face of the copy the names of the five Special Agents he had called on November 17.

Soon after the assassination, an FBI directive ordered the New Orleans office of the Bureau to direct the various agents who had conducted interviews regarding the assassination to examine those reports. The object was to make sure that there were no conflicts with Hoover's public position that Oswald was the lone assassin. All information that might "embarrass the Bureau" was to be deleted from new reports then being prepared for the Warren Commission; the original documents were to be destroyed.

Walter later decided to look at the original teletype again. Alone in the office, he checked the appropriate file drawer and discovered that the teletype had disappeared. The only written proof of its existence was the copy that Walter had made and taken home.

When Senator Richard Schweiker, then a member of the Church Committee, began an inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy in 1975, Walter flew to Washington, D.C. to provide him with the information in his possession. Schweiker's committee subsequently urged that the Senate appoint a committee to conduct a full-scale investigation of the murder.

Walter lives in Louisiana, where he is currently the vice president of a bank. He is prepared to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations regarding the authenticity of the teletype message.

That copy, never before made public, is published here for the first time since it was prepared by Walter on November 22, 1963. ●

URGENT 1:45 AM EST 11-17-63 HLF 1 PAGE

TO ALL SACS
FROM DIRECTOR

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS TEXAS
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO DASH TWENTYTHREE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC INFORMATION CONCERNING.

INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU
BUREAU HAS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ DETERMINED THAT A MILITANT
REVOLUTIONARY GROUP MAY ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT
KENNEDY ON HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO DALLAS TEXAS ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO DASH TWENTYTHREE NINETEEN
SIXTYTHREE.

ALL RECEIVING OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT ALL CIs;
PCIS LOGICAL RACIAL AND HATE GROUP INFORMANTS AND DETERMINE IF
ANY BASIS FOR THREAT. BUREAU SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL
DEVELOPMENTS BY TELETYPE .

SUBMITTED THREE ZERO TWOS AND LHM

OTHER OFFICE HAVE BEEN ADVISED

END AND ACK PLS

MO....
DL.....

NO.....

KT TI TU CLR..@

file 62-0

Custom for you

*Debra
Walt
Koch
Maynard
Ashmore*

Never Before Published Documents Prove: FBI Had Five-Day Warning

continued from page five

closed without destroying their future usefulness to the United States."

Without examining the relevant evidence surrounding the methods used by the CIA to extract a statement from Señora Duran, and without even talking to her, the Warren Commission ultimately decided to accept the advice of Richard Helms to "take his word."

The Commission was then compelled to deal with the even more serious charge that Oswald had been to the Soviet Embassy and had spent some time with Kostikov, the alleged Soviet KGB assassination squad leader for the Western hemisphere.

In this instance the CIA could find no frightened young woman employed by the embassy to coerce into a false accusation. Left to construct a tale entirely on its own, the CIA went to its agents. The Warren Commission was told the CIA knew that Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy and had met with Kostikov. The CIA said it had photographed Oswald entering the embassy and had heard his conversations with embassy personnel, including his opening remarks, in which he identified himself as Lee Oswald.

The Warren Commission again decided to take Helms' word. Here the Commission was even less eager to explore the facts, for the Commission itself had entered into a conspiracy with the CIA to suppress all of the information it had been given about Kostikov and his assignments in terror, espionage and assassination.

The Commission merely reported as fact that Oswald had been to the Soviet Embassy and had met with Kostikov. There is no proof and no credible evidence that Oswald had visited the Cuban Embassy. An examination of the material furnished the Warren Commission by the CIA leads to the conclusion that there is no proof that Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy either. The CIA knew Oswald had not visited either the Soviet or Cuban Embassy. If Oswald visited neither embassy, the CIA plan to frighten the Warren Commission into suppressing all relevant evidence of a conspiracy emerges as a cruel hoax. The CIA, through its Mexico City charade, terrorized the Commission into abandoning any desire for a real investigation into the murder of President Kennedy.

The proof of the CIA plot against the Warren Commission has been a long time coming. However, that proof is now available.

At the end of 1976, just after the Select Committee on Assassinations was established by the House of Representatives, David A. Phillips was summoned to testify before that body. He was questioned by Richard A. Sprague, then general counsel of the Select Committee. Although that testimony remains classified, we have discovered exactly what Phillips stated under oath. At the time of the assassination Phillips was stationed in Mexico City. He was then in charge of the Western hemisphere for the Central Intelligence Agency. Phillips testified that the CIA had monitored and tape-recorded Oswald's conversations with the Soviet Embassy. He admitted the CIA had not told the Warren Commission they had tape-recorded Oswald's exchange with the people in the Soviet Embassy. Since the CIA wanted to prove to the Commission that Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy, why had the Agency not given the tapes to the Warren Commission, Phillips was asked. He responded that the tapes had been routinely destroyed approximately one week after they were made. They were destroyed, he said, because Oswald was not considered an important character on October 8, 1963, when the tapes were burned. Why had the Warren Commission not been told that such proof had existed? Phillips had no

credible explanation.

Phillips and I entered into a formal debate at the University of Southern California some time after this testimony before the House Select Committee. At that time I confronted him with what I had learned of his testimony, and he confirmed that he had made the statements I had attributed to him.

The matter might have rested there — all of us wondering why the CIA had destroyed the historic tape recordings on October 8 and why the CIA had refused to tell the Warren Commission it had done so.

However, we were able to secure an order from the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. to compel the United States Secret Service to deliver to me all of the documents in its files relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Among the materials I secured was a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, then the director of the FBI, to James J. Rowley, then the Chief of the United States Secret Service. Enclosed with the letter was a five-page document which Hoover referred to as "the results of our inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and background information relative to Lee Harvey Oswald."

This first comprehensive FBI report on the Kennedy assassination, completed the day following the murder, was never made available to the Warren Commission. In fact, until we received this crucial document recently it had been seen only by employees of spy and police organizations.

The first FBI report reveals that the director of the CIA, the deputy director for plans for the CIA and the director in charge of the Western hemisphere had all conspired to lie to the Warren Commission. It reveals that David Phillips committed perjury before the newly established House Select Committee on Assassinations, and it reveals that there is no evidence that Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy.

After Oswald's arrest at 1:51 P.M. on November 22 he was questioned for more than 12 hours between 2:30 P.M. that day and 11:00 A.M. on November 24. Shortly thereafter, he was murdered in the Dallas Police and Courts Building while an army of FBI agents and local police officers watched. Seven FBI agents had participated in interrogating Oswald.

According to the FBI report of November 23, 1963, the FBI agents involved in questioning

Oswald were then advised by the Central Intelligence Agency that "an individual identified himself as Lee Oswald [and that that person] contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring as to any message."

The FBI report reveals that "special agents of the Bureau" then "listened to a recording of his voice." The CIA had not destroyed the tape recording on October 8. They had kept the tape and then gave it to the FBI as proof that Oswald had been to the Soviet Embassy. On the tape a man's voice was heard. He was speaking to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. He identified himself as Lee Oswald and asked if there were any messages for him. That historic tape, in existence on November 23, 1963, had not been destroyed on October 8. Since it had survived until November 23 it could not have been destroyed in "a routine manner." By then the name Lee Oswald had entered American history.

Why had the CIA lied to the Warren Commission in 1964? Why had Phillips lied to the House Select Committee 12 years later?

Answers to those questions may be found in the FBI report of November 23. After the FBI agents had spent two days interrogating Oswald, examining a CIA photograph of a man at the Soviet Embassy and listening to the tape recording, they reported to the bureau. The FBI summarized the matter in a sentence: "These special agents are of the opinion that the above-referred-to individual was NOT Lee Harvey Oswald."

The reason the CIA could not tell the Warren Commission or the American people about its tape recording is now apparent. The man who identified himself as Lee Oswald to the Soviet Embassy was an imposter and the CIA knew it.

The CIA required proof of Oswald's visit to the embassies to frighten the Warren Commission into submission. Unable to secure such proof, the CIA invented it. It then became necessary for the CIA, upon which the Warren Commission relied for many of its conclusions, to hide from the Commission the agency's deeds.

The terrifying aspects of this CIA misconduct can only be fully understood when the conspiracy to cover up is traced to its origin. For the CIA charade, which evidently included employing an imposter for Oswald, began on October 1, 1963. One month and 22 days before President Kennedy was assassinated the CIA had set into motion a series of events apparently designed to prevent any American institution from ever daring to learn the truth about the assassination which had not yet taken place. One month and 22 days before President Kennedy was assassinated the CIA was dramatically and falsely linking Lee Harvey Oswald and a Soviet diplomat whom the CIA would later designate as the KGB authority on assassinations in the United States.

Almost two months before the assassination the CIA was establishing a false plan relating the assassination which had not yet taken place to Fidel Castro. Almost two months before the assassination, the CIA was establishing, through an imposter for Oswald, a plan for his escape to Cuba after the murder of the President.

Through these charades the CIA, almost two months before the assassination, was establishing links between an imposter for Oswald and the Cuban and Russian governments.

The documents now available answer many of the questions about the conduct of the frightened little men who ran the Warren Commission. They were afraid to search for the truth because they thought, incorrectly, that they knew where it would lead.

Yet the documents do leave one question unanswered: If CIA personnel did not plan the assassination of President Kennedy, why did they link Oswald to the assassination — falsely, as it turns out — almost two months before it took place? •

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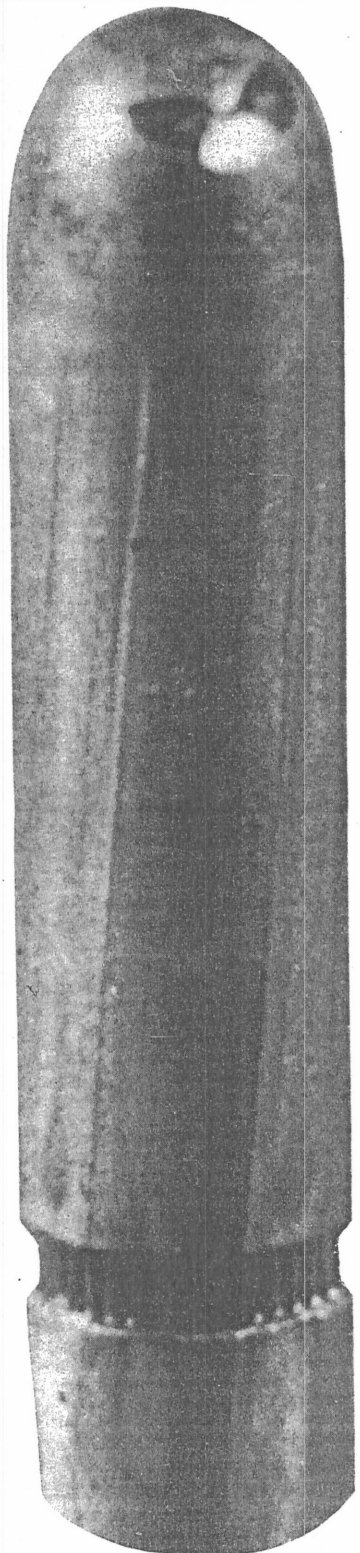


DAVID A. PHILLIPS

to Investigate nther Leader

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“... there is no longer any reason to have faith in its (the Warren Commission's) picture of the Kennedy assassination. . . . Had Oswald been convicted twelve years ago, he would be entitled to a new trial today based upon the FBI and CIA cover-up.”
— Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-PA), 6/23/76.

“If the bullet that wounded the President was not the same bullet that wounded John Connally, and I testified that it wasn't, and John Connally testified that it wasn't, then there would have had to be more than one assassin.”

— David Powers, aide to President Kennedy and a Dallas motorcade passenger, on WGBH-TV, Boston, 5/13/76.

“... the best evidence that Oswald could fire his rifle as fast as he did and hit the target is the fact that he did so.”
— Wesley J. Liebler, Warren Commission Counsel, internal memo, 9/6/64.

Flight of the Magic Bullet

THE drawing on the opposite page illustrates the alleged flight path of one bullet, the famous “magic bullet” of the single-bullet theory invented by the Warren Commission. The theory asserts that this bullet caused the wounds in President John F. Kennedy's back and throat, and then-Texas Governor John Connally's back, chest, wrist and thigh. Commission attorneys concede that if this theory is wrong, then the entire lone-assassin conclusion collapses.

A full explanation of the facts concerning this crucial single bullet begins with a Dallas businessman named Abraham Zapruder. Zapruder brought his 8mm Bell & Howell home movie camera to Dealey Plaza that day to take pictures of the President. He positioned himself perfectly for taking pictures of the President's motorcade as it passed by.

Zapruder was standing on a waist-high concrete pedestal north of Elm Street with a clear view of the motorcade from the time it turned the corner in front of the Book Depository (to Zapruder's left) until it disappeared from his view under the railroad bridge (to his right). His camera was running for several seconds before JFK was first hit, and it continued running through the moment of the fatal headwound (see (p. 9) until the President's limousine disappeared under the bridge.

This film record made it possible to determine the amount of time that elapsed between the first and last shots. By simply counting the number of movie frames from JFK's reaction to the first shot which hit him to the fatal headshot, then determining the speed of the camera in frames per second, anyone, using simple arithmetic, could establish that the shooting took place over a time-span of approximately 5.6 seconds.

The next step was to determine how fast the alleged murder weapon, a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, could be fired. Tests conducted by weapons' experts for the Warren Commission determined that the top firing speed of the Mannlicher-Carcano was one shot every 2.3 seconds, not allowing for time to aim through a telescopic sight. That was the amount of time it took just to work the action of the bolt and pull the trigger.

If all the shots were fired within approximately 5.6 seconds, and if it were only possible to get a shot off every 2.3 seconds using the rifle in question, then there could have been a *maximum* of three shots fired in all.

One of these shots is known to have gone wild. It hit the Main St. curb, ricocheted, and inflicted a superficial face wound on a bystander,

James Tague.

One shot, the last one, clearly hit President Kennedy in the head.

This leaves one shot to account for all of the remaining wounds — that is, for the wounds in Kennedy's back and throat, and the wounds in Connally's body, right wrist and left thigh. If one bullet did not cause these wounds, then there must have been at least a fourth round fired. And if there was a fourth bullet, then there must have been at least two people shooting.

The “magic bullet,” as it is called by critics, — one that could follow the trajectory mapped out on the facing page — is absolutely essential to the lone-assassin theory. Without it, the Warren Commission would have to investigate a conspiracy.

That is why the Warren Commission was forced to adopt and endorse the reconstruction that is illustrated here, the single-bullet theory. According to the Commission's analysis, the bullet hit President Kennedy in the back on a downward angle, ranged upward through his body exiting at the anterior neck, below his Adam's apple. Then the Warren Commission suggests that the same bullet veered to the right and struck Governor Connally. (As seen in the Zapruder film there is a 1.8 second delay between the time Kennedy is hit and Connally reacts to being hit. This means the bullet would have to be suspended in midair.) The bullet entered his back near his right armpit, ranged downward through his body (shattering his fifth rib to such an extent that it caused portions of the bone to become “secondary missiles,”) and exited near the right nipple. The bullet then deflected to the right once again, striking the Governor's right wrist, smashing the dense wristbone, then exited to the left and finally entered the Governor's left thigh where it came to rest.

This is the “magic bullet” theory. It has caused the Warren Commission innumerable problems:

- As noted on p. 15 (backwound), the wound in the President's back is slightly to the right of the spine and about five inches below the shoulder blade. The official Commission drawing mislocates this wound (see pic) by placing it much higher up on the back, at the base of Kennedy's neck. This relocation of the wound by the Commission creates a vertical trajectory consistent with the single-bullet theory. However, the theory remains at variance with the horizontal flight path and the balance of the physical evidence. The holes in the President's shirt and jacket, as well as the autopsy face sheet, all indicate the back wound in the lower position.

• An FBI memorandum signed by J. Edgar Hoover, dated December 9, 1963, states: "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit..." Commander James J. Humes, who performed the autopsy, probed the wound with his finger and found it to be 1½ to 2 inches deep. FBI Agents James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill observed the autopsy and corroborated this in their report of November 26, 1963: "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... there was no point of exit."

• Governor Connally reviewed the Zapruder film in 1966 in connection with a *Life* magazine article that concluded by calling for a new investigation. The task was to determine exactly when Connally was hit. Connally and his doctor pinpointed the moment of impact as occurring around Zapruder frame 237 — that is, about 1.8 seconds after Kennedy is clearly seen reacting to his first wound. If the bullet that hit Kennedy around Z-202 was the same as the one that hit Connally around Z-237, then the question arises: What held it up along the way for 1.8 seconds? The Commission's only answer to this was to theorize that Connally had exhibited a "delayed reaction." That would be plausible had the Governor suffered merely a flesh wound, but that is not the case: the bullet hit hard bones, and when two hard physical objects collide, the laws of physics permit no delay — we see instead transfer of momentum.

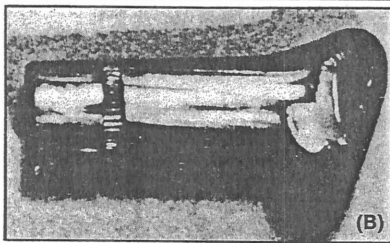
But the most damning evidence of all against the single bullet theory is the condition of the bullet itself (see photo A).

The single-bullet theory was first raised on January 27, 1964, when Commission staff members met with FBI and Secret Service people to review the Zapruder and Nix films of the assassination. According to recently released FBI documents, FBI agent L. J. Gauthier reported the incident as follows:

"One staff member, according to [Secret Service] Inspector [Thomas] Kelley, quietly spoke about the 'outside' possibility of shot one going through the President with sufficient velocity remaining to penetrate Connally's body, wrist and leg. Inspector Kelley mentioned this to me confidentially. He was of the opinion that this was a personal remark made on the spur of the moment."

The bullet shown in photo A, CE399, was allegedly recovered from Connally's stretcher in Parkland Hospital and was later shown to have been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle identified as Oswald's weapon. Thus it could not have been either the bullet that went wild or the bullet that hit Kennedy in the head. Since only three shots were fired in all, according to the Warren Commission, CE399 must therefore be associated with the body wounds sustained by Kennedy and Connally. If it was not, then it is a fourth bullet, and as explained on the previous page, four bullets are too many for a single assassin — using the rifle in question — to have fired within the 5.6 seconds consumed by the entire shooting sequence.

The nearly pristine condition of this bullet emerged early as one of the major problems with the magic-bullet, lone-assassin theory. CE399 is essentially intact. (The nick at the top was material removed by the FBI for laboratory analysis.)



(B) This test bullet, CE 856, was fired by the FBI through the wrist of a cadaver. It was badly damaged. When contrasted with CE 399 (A) it provides evidence that CE 399 had not smashed Connally's wrist as the Warren Commission alleged.



(C) The FBI reenactment of the bullet's path was designed to prove that one bullet could have caused the wound in JFK's back, throat, and all of the five wounds to Governor Connally. The trajectory, however, cannot account for JFK's throat wound.

The bullet shown in photo B was of the same type as CE399. The FBI fired it through the wrist bone of a cadaver for the precise purpose of determining if a bullet could do what the commission was saying CE399 did and still remain virtually intact. The results are obvious — a high degree of deformation and substance loss occurred, totally unlike the case with CE399. And CE399, of course, is supposed to have pierced not merely a wrist bone, but the bodies of two men as well.

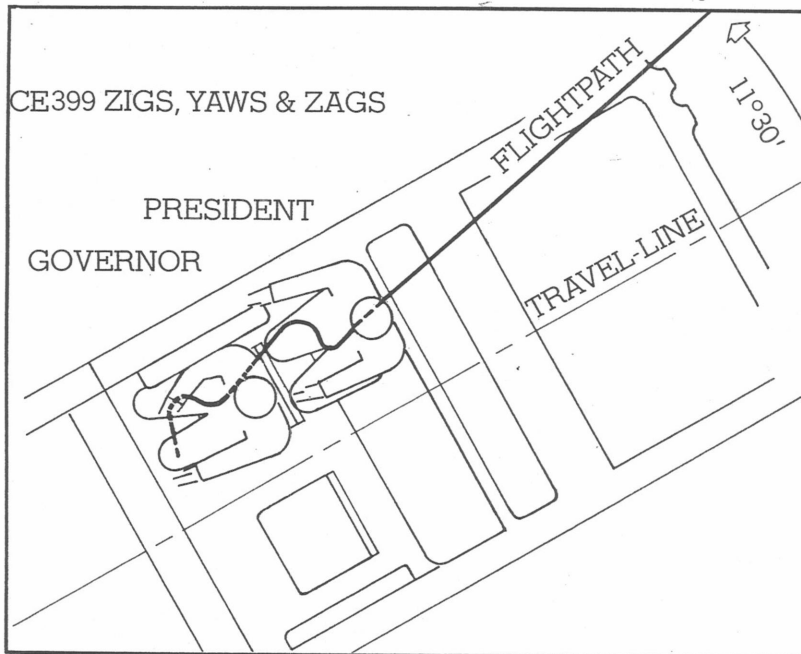
To be further considered is the fact that fragments of a bullet were found in Connally's body and wrist. Audrey N. Bell, head nurse of the trauma room where Connally was treated, told the House Assassinations Committee in 1976 that she turned over to the FBI four or five fragments taken from Connally's wrist immediately after the assassination.

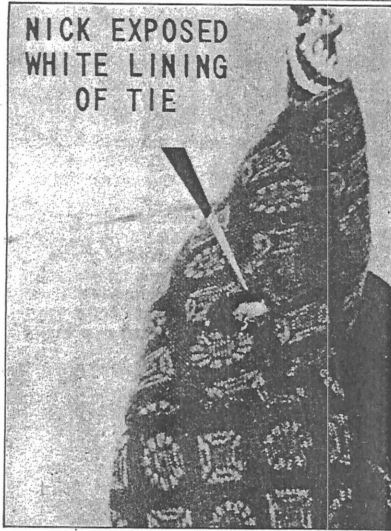
The committee also heard testimony from Texas State Highway Patrolman Charles W. Harbison, who said that on November 25 or 26, while Connally was being transferred to a private room, he [Harbison] turned over to the FBI three more fragments that had fallen from Connally's leg.

No photographs of these fragments have ever been printed. Nor has the FBI released the results of spectrographic tests it carried out to determine if the fragments were of the same composition as CE399. Copper traces were found on the bullet holes in the back of the president's coat and shirt. These metallic residues could have been spectrographically compared with the copper jacket of CE399 to determine conclusively if they were the same.

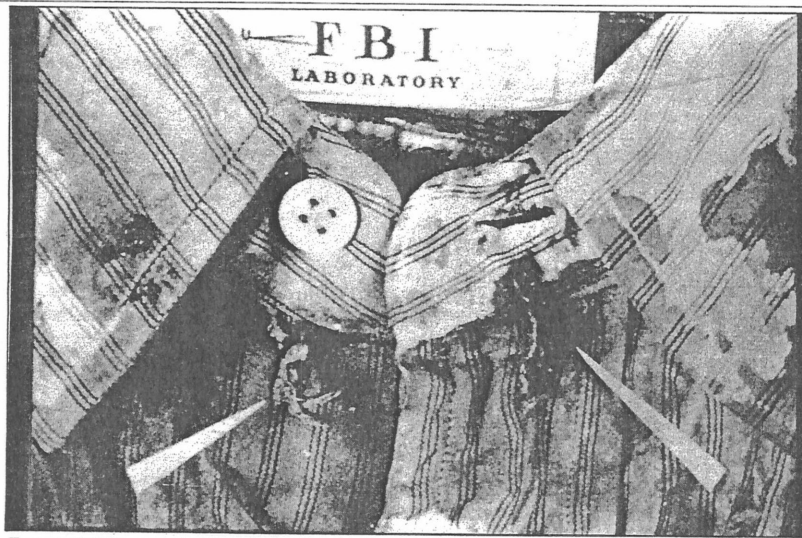
If the spectrographic tests were positive, that would supply much-needed technical plausibility to the magic-bullet theory. If the tests were negative and showed compositional dissimilarities, that would mean — even if CE399 did hit both men — it still could not have been the only bullet to have hit them.

And that conclusion, of course, would be fatal for the lone-assassin theory. It would give us more bullets than a single assassin with a Mannlicher-Carcano could possibly have fired within the time frame of the shooting. •





Necktie worn by President Kennedy



Front of shirt worn by President Kennedy

Physical Evidence Proves JFK Shot from Two Directions

THE Warren Commission explained that the wound in the neck was an exit wound and that it resulted from a bullet which had entered the President's neck from the rear. This explanation was consistent with the Commission's conclusion that all of the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository, which was behind the President.

However, the physical evidence proved that the throat wound did not result from a bullet which had entered into the back of the neck.

Much of the medical evidence has been lost, destroyed or is unavailable for examination. The President's brain is missing from the National Archives. Certain autopsy photographs and x-rays have disappeared from federal custody. Others may not be seen.

Yet the physical evidence, including the clothing worn by President Kennedy, tends to confirm the statements made by the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas where the President died. Those doctors and the other members of the medical staff described the wound in the throat as "a neat, small wound of entrance, three to five centimeters in diameter." The doctors all agreed that the wound was caused by the entrance of a bullet. The tie worn by the President shows that a bullet passed through the knot. The front of the shirt is also torn, revealing that

the bullet passed through it at the President's neck. Together, the tie and the shirt worn by President Kennedy when he was murdered offers proof that a bullet passed through the front of the President's neck.

An examination of the back of the jacket that President Kennedy wore on November 22 reveals a hole 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the collar and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the right of the center back seam of the coat. The shirt worn that day has a hole in the back 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the collar and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches to the right of the middle of the back.

A document signed by the President's doctor, Admiral George Burkley, stated that the "wound occurred in the posterior back at about the third thoracic vertebra." That statement is supported by the physical evidence and confirmed by the autopsy descriptive sheet prepared by Commander James Humes, who performed

the autopsy upon the body. On that sheet Humes marked the back wound. He placed it approximately six inches below the collar and slightly to the right of the center of the back.

The Warren Commission's case, which depended upon the assertion that the throat wound was a wound of exit caused by a bullet which had entered the President's back, is presented here in a drawing prepared for the Commission.

It shows the path that the bullet might have taken to cause the wound at the throat. In order to accomplish the result sought by the Warren Commission the back entrance wound was raised considerably. The evidence of the shirt, jacket, autopsy drawing and doctor's statement refute the Commission's contention, and reveal that the pathologists were correct when they stated that the back and throat wounds were caused by separate bullets. •

Question: "Doctor, describe the entrance wound. You think [Kennedy] was shot from the front in the throat?"

Dr. Perry: "The wound appeared to be an entrance wound in the front of the throat; yes, that is correct." — Dr. Malcolm Perry, Parkland Hospital Emergency Ward, JFK's attending surgeon, November 22, 1963; 3:16 PM, (CST)



John Fitzgerald Kennedy

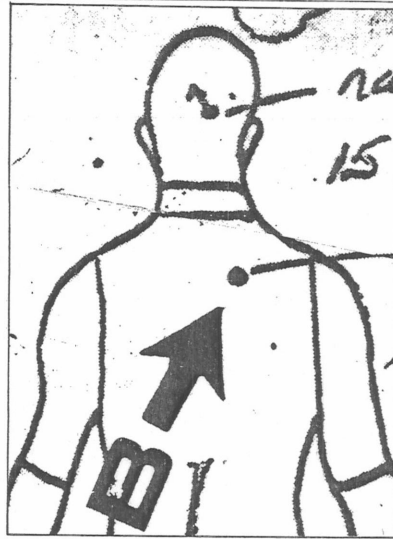
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, while riding in the motorcade in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, and at approximately 12:30 p.m., was struck in the back by an assassin's bullet and a second wound occurred in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra. The wound was shattering in type causing fragmentation of the skull and rupture of three particles of the skull at time of the impact, with resulting maceration of the right hemisphere of the brain. The President was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and was immediately under the care of a team of physicians at the hospital under the direction of a neurosurgeon, Dr. James H. Crumley, Jr., and immediately was in the emergency room. It was evident that the wound was of such severity that it was bound to be fatal. Breathing was noted at the time of arrival at the hospital by several members of the Secret Service, Emergency Medical Services, and the Dallas Police Department. The President was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. by Dr. Crumley and was verified by me.

To the White House, Washington, D. C.

DATE: November 23, 1963. BY: George G. Burkley, M.D. 150 SOUTH BAY STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS

COPIES: 100

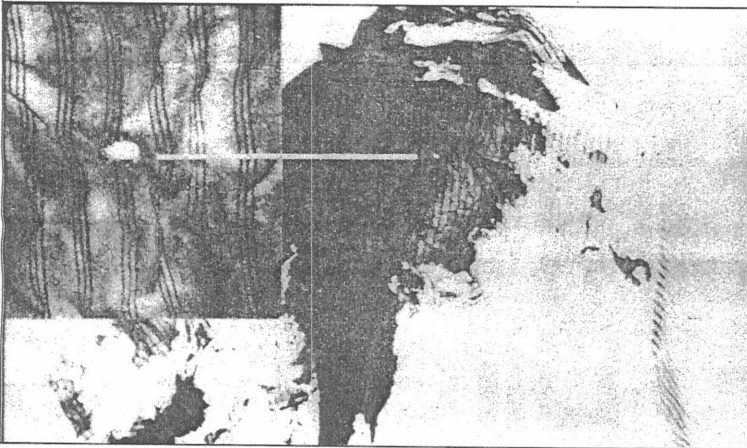
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(Top left) The back of the jacket worn by President Kennedy. It shows that the bullet struck the back of the coat 5 3/4 inches below the collar.

(Top center) Medical statement by Adm. George G. Burkley, the President's personal physician, who was present in Parkland Hospital when the President died. Burkley was not called to testify before the Warren Commission. His written statement places the wound in the President's back at the third thoracic vertebra.

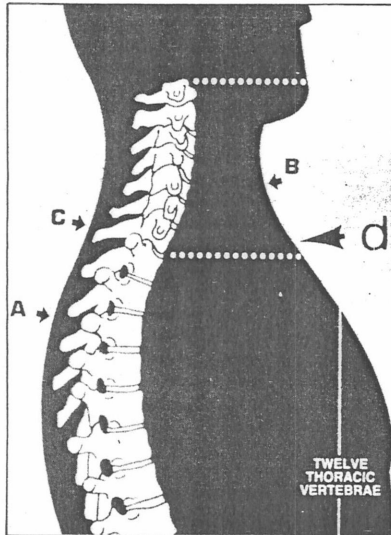
(Top right) CE387 Autopsy descriptive sheet upon which Commander Humes designated the back wound.



(Above) Back of the shirt worn by President Kennedy, and enlarged insert showing that the hole in the shirt is 5 3/4 inches below the collar.

(Bottom center) Medical diagram showing the seven cervical and twelve thoracic vertebrae, A) indicates the third thoracic vertebra, B) the location of the wound in the President's throat, and C) The Warren Commission's version of the back wound.

(Bottom right) The path of the bullet required to connect the back wound and the throat wound. This Warren Commission diagram places the back wound considerably higher than does the evidence.





Did the Bullet Enter from the Front or the Back?

IF THE BULLET which killed the President was fired from a location in front of him, from the general area of the grassy knoll, then absolute proof of a conspiracy exists.

Two-thirds of the witnesses in Dealey Plaza said that shots had originated from behind a wooden fence on the grassy knoll.

An examination of the Zapruder film shows that when the fatal shot struck President Kennedy he was driven suddenly and violently backward, providing further evidence that the shot had come from the knoll area.

The Warren Commission discounted those witnesses who heard and saw evidence of shots from the front. Most of the members of the Commission never saw the Zapruder film, and the head-snap was not dealt with.

Under routine autopsy procedure, the brain is fixed in formalin, and examined when firm. The President's brain was removed and his body was buried without it. A letter dated April 26, 1965, from Vice Admiral George B. Burkley, the President's physician, to Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln at the National Archives, transfers "in accordance with authorization dated April 22, 1965, from Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the items on the attached list relating to the autopsy of the late President John F. Kennedy." The solemn transfer was witnessed by three other persons. Among the items delivered were "1 stainless steel container 7" in diameter x 8" containing gross material" — the brain.

Neutron activation analysis, if used in an

examination of the brain, would reveal from which direction the bullet came. No analysis of the brain was performed.

Dr. Cyril Wecht, chief medical examiner of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, past president of the American Academy of Forensic Scientists, and a professor of pathology and of law, received permission from the Kennedy family in 1972 to view the autopsy materials. Wecht spent days in the Archives making a detailed study of the photographs, x-rays and other physical evidence.

When he routinely asked to see the brain, Wecht was told it was missing, along with the microscopic slides from the brain.

Marion Johnson, curator of Warren Commission material at the Archives, said, "The brain's not here. We don't know what happened to it."

Surely the most grisly aspect of the coverup of the relevant evidence is the apparent removal of the brain from the maximum security chamber where it had been maintained in the National Archives.

The Archives spokesman had told the press on December 17, 1964, that "the Kennedy assassination material will be stored in an inner vault equipped with highly sensitive electronic detection devices to guard against fire and theft. The combination to the vault will be known by only two or three persons."

Even now an examination of the brain, if the authorities responsible for its illegal removal can be compelled to return it, represents the best method for determining the origin of the fatal shot. ●

"The Kennedy assassination material will be stored in an inner vault equipped with highly sensitive electronic detection devices to guard against fire and theft. . . . The combination to the vault will be known by only two or three persons."

— New York Herald Tribune, December 18, 1964

"Henry, the Secret Service told me they had taken care of everything, there's nothing to worry about."

— John Kennedy, responding to Congressman Henry Gonzalez's fears about Dallas, on the plane to Texas, 11/21/63.

22 November 1963

From: Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr., Agent FBI
James W. SIBERT, Agent FBI

To: Captain J. H. HUMES, Jr., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical
School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland

1. We hereby acknowledge receipt of a missile removed by Commander James J. HUMES, MC, USN on this date.

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.
Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr.

James W. Sibert
James W. SIBERT

FBI Hid Missing Bullet

A RECEIPT signed by the two FBI agents on November 22, 1963, at the Bethesda Naval Hospital discloses that a bullet was removed from President Kennedy's body during the autopsy. Naval Commander J. J. Humes, who performed the autopsy, removed the bullet and delivered it to FBI agents O'Neill and Sibert. The agents gave Humes a receipt for the bullet which they referred to as a "missile."

No newspaper or magazine has ever published this critical document before. Neither the receipt nor the bullet were referred to by the Warren Commission. Neither Sibert nor O'Neill

was called upon to testify before the Warren Commission or counsel for the Commission.

A cursory examination of the bullet would reveal the caliber of the weapon employed in firing it. A ballistics examination might disclose further information about one of the assassination weapons.

A bullet was removed from the body of the President of the United States. Yet among the millions of words written about the facts of the murder by federal and local police authorities, by the Warren Commission and its defenders, no mention has ever been made of this most significant fact.

If that bullet came from Lee Harvey Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle would that fact have been offered by the authorities as further proof of his guilt?

The suppression of the receipt for the bullet and the refusal of the authorities to reveal the existence of the bullet indicate that the bullet may be proof that a different weapon was employed by one of the assassins.

The existence of an additional bullet, removed by Commander Humes from Kennedy's body, forever destroys the Commission's single-bullet theory which was based on the premise that Oswald could only have fired three shots. •

An event inextricably tied to the Kennedy assassination, but often overlooked, is the slaying of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit. Former Warren Commission assistant counsel David Belin has called the Tippit slaying "the Rosetta Stone to the solution of President Kennedy's murder."

According to this thesis, Oswald killed Tippit, so he must have done the same to JFK. But like most rocks, the evidence of Oswald's involvement in Tippit's death sinks when it tries to float by itself.

The Warren Report says, "Tippit pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction. The man met the general description of the suspect wanted in connection with the assassination. He walked over to Tippit's car, rested his arms on the door on the right-hand side of the car, and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the window. Tippit opened the door on the left side and started to walk around the front of his car. . . the man on the sidewalk drew a revolver and fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly." Not only had Oswald killed the President, but he was a cop killer as well.

The Witnesses

The principal witness the Warren Commission relied on in the Tippit slaying was Helen Markham, described by Warren Commission assistant counsel Joseph Ball as "an utter screwball." The Dallas Police report described Markham as "quite hysterical" and she had to be given a sedative before she could view a police line-up. Somehow her shoes were found atop Tippit's patrol car.

Markham's testimony was full of holes like a leaky ship waiting to capsiz. She claimed to have spoken with the dying Tippit for 20 minutes while waiting for an ambulance to arrive. Medical experts all said that Tippit died instantly and the Commission agreed with that conclusion.

When Markham was asked to pick the killer out of a police line-up, she looked at Oswald and mystically observed, "When I saw this man I wasn't sure, but I had cold chills just run all over me. . ."

Markham's description of Tippit's slayer underwent changes. Her one-time description of him as "dark and bushy haired" certainly does not fit the slim and balding Oswald.

Another witness who picked Oswald out of a police line-up was taxi driver William Scoggins. Although his view of the actual shooting was obscured by a bush, Scoggins claimed that the killer moved in his direction as he fled the scene.

The line-up itself, though, is very suspect. William Whaley, who accompanied Scoggins to the line-up, said it was obvious which one was Oswald. He told the Warren Commission "you could have picked [Oswald] out without identifying him by just listening to him because he was bawling out the policemen, telling them it wasn't right to put him in line with these teen-agers. . . he told them what he thought about them. . . Anybody who wasn't sure could have picked out the right one just for that. . ."

Truck driver Domingo Benavides had the best view of the Tippit murder. According to his testimony, he was only fifteen feet away. Benavides told police he didn't feel he was able to pick out the murderer, so they never took him to view Oswald at a line-up. During his testimony before the Commission, Benavides was shown photographs of Oswald, but he still could not identify him as the killer.

One eyewitness to Tippit's murder who was never at a police line-up, never questioned by the FBI, and whom the Commission never spoke to was Acquilla Clemons. She said she saw two men speaking with Tippit, one short and heavy-set and the other tall and thin. According to

"The whole team in New Orleans for setting up the scapegoat probably included no more than six people. Then you have the rifle teams. Who are they going to tell? They know they're going to get killed if they talk. Besides, what they've done is so forbidden, who could they tell? Their families?"

— Jim Garrison, interview in the Boston Phoenix, 5/4/76

"We'll probably end up with a curious situation in which most of the thinking people in the country recognize that reality is really quite different from the history that the government is announcing."

— Jim Garrison, *ibid.*

Oswald: "I really don't know what the — what the situation is about. Nobody has told me anything, except that I'm accused of murdering a policeman. I know nothing more than that. I do request someone to come forward and give me legal assistance."

Reporter: "Did you kill the President?"

Oswald: "No, I haven't been charged with that. In fact nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that."

— Exchange in Dallas Police Department hallway, 11/22/63.



Who Killed Officer Tippit?

Clemons, the heavy-set man shot Tippit and then both men fled in opposite directions. Clemons claims later to have been visited by a police officer who told her not to discuss what she had seen.

Warren Reynolds was a used car salesman who worked near the site of the Tippit murder. He said he heard shots and when he ran over to have a look he saw a man with a pistol fleeing. He originally told the FBI that this man was not Oswald. Two days after his FBI interview, Reynolds was shot in the head. He survived, but apparently the jolt to his head affected his memory. He then told the Warren Commission that the man he saw fleeing was Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Abandoned Jacket

A light gray zipper jacket was found two blocks from the scene of Tippit's murder, presumably abandoned by the slayer. When he was captured at the Texas Theater, Oswald did not have a jacket with him. Because he had been seen earlier wearing one, the Warren Commission theorized that he must have abandoned this jacket somewhere en route.

Earlene Roberts, Oswald's landlady, saw him just minutes before he allegedly shot Tippit. Roberts agreed that Oswald was wearing a jacket, but it did not match the one which had been found. Other witnesses described this gray jacket which the killer had allegedly worn as beige, tan, bluish, and white. Domingo Benavides was mistakenly shown another jacket which certainly belonged to Oswald. It was blue, not gray.

Benavides said the killer's jacket was "just like it."

Although the jacket contained a laundry mark which could have aided in identifying the owner, the FBI apparently went to very little effort to track this information down. Marina Oswald claimed that although she thought it was her husband's jacket, she could not remember him ever bringing it to a commercial cleaner.

The Bullets

The ballistics evidence does little to convince us of Oswald's guilt. To begin with, it took the Dallas Police four months before three of the four bullets allegedly recovered from Tippit's body were turned over to the FBI.

The four bullets recovered from Tippit's body included three copper-coated lead bullets manufactured by Western-Winchester and one lead bullet made by Remington-Peters. Of the four cartridge cases recovered, two were made by Remington-Peters and two were Westerns. The problem seems obvious. The bullets fired into Tippit do not match the shells found at the scene of the crime.

The Warren Commission made several conjectures as to how to resolve this inconsistency, including the theory that Oswald hand-loaded his ammunition. But there is little evidence to support any of the Commission's guesses. An example of Warren Commission "hard evidence." Commission Assistant Council David Belin showed Tippit murder witness Domingo Benavides the wrong jacket (which looked nothing like the correct exhibit). Benavides identified it as the jacket worn by the killer of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit. When Belin was shown his error, he hid the truth by altering the transcript when reproduced in his book.

Mr. Belin: I am handing you a jacket which has been marked as "Commission's Exhibit 163," and ask you to state whether this bears any similarity to the jacket you saw this man with the gun wearing?

Mr. Benavides: I would say this looks just like it. Looks like he had laundered it, but it looks like it was a newer coat than that.

Warren Commission Transcript

In the concluding portion of the testimony of Benavides, I asked him about the gunman's clothing. Between the scene of the murder and the Texas Theatre, a jacket had been found, which we identified as Commission Exhibit 162. I asked Benavides to state whether that jacket bore any similarity to the jacket he saw the gunman wear. He replied, "I would say this looks just like it." •

Belin's Version



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.

On the morning of November 22 a leaflet was widely circulated in Dallas. It charged Kennedy with treason. In spite of five days' advance warning that an effort to kill President Kennedy might be made, the FBI agents in Dallas did not even notice the many men who openly distributed this scurrilous leaflet on the streets. It is, therefore, understandable that they could not locate the men who furtively fired at the President.

The Enchanted Rifle

THE WEAPON which Oswald allegedly used to kill JFK was certainly not a sophisticated rifle. The 6.5mm Italian bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano which Oswald allegedly mail-ordered from Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago for \$12.78 was described by Sebastian Latona, an FBI weapons expert, as "a cheap old weapon."

The Mannlicher-Carcano has a history of unreliability, which is why the Italians stopped producing them. Oswald's weapon was described by the FBI as having "wear and rust" and the expert marksmen firing the weapon for the Commission declined to practice with it "because of concern for breaking the firing pin." This type of rifle is apparently notorious for its faulty firing pins.

Oswald's rifle was also inaccurate, sighting high and to the right. Shims had to be placed in the sight to correct the deficiency before it could be tested. Using this corrected rifle, none of the Warren Commission's expert riflemen could duplicate Oswald's combination of speed and accuracy for the alleged three shots.

There was a great deal of doubt as to the type of rifle actually found. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, who had some previous experience with rifles as the manager of a sporting goods store, found a weapon at 1:22 p.m. on the sixth floor of the Book Depository. In a sworn affidavit he identified it as a 7.65 German Mauser, an identification confirmed by Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig and Officer Eugene Boone.

It seems odd that Weitzman would mistake a Mannlicher-Carcano for a Mauser. Stamped on the barrel of the former were the words "MADE ITALY" and "CAL 6.5." At a press conference the next day, District Attorney Henry Wade also referred to the weapon as a Mauser.

The Dallas police were not the only ones puzzled about the identity of the supposed murder weapon. CIA files released in 1976 show that that agency was also confused. As late as November 25, the CIA was still describing the weapon as a Mauser, although one report described it as a "British Enfield."

On November 28, a CIA analysis described "the weapon which appears to have been employed in this criminal attack..." as "a Model 91 rifle, 7.35 caliber, 1938 modification."

The question still remains as to what type of weapon was really found in the Book Depository on November 22, or if more than one weapon was found.

These three photographs show the weapon allegedly used by a lone killer to assassinate President Kennedy. Photograph #1 purports to be a picture of the assassination weapon. It was taken by the Dallas Police almost immediately after they secured possession of the rifle. Photograph #2 purports to be a picture of the same weapon taken by authorities at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. (The rifle is presently maintained in the National Archives.) Photograph #3 was taken by the Warren Commission. It, too, purports to be the assassination weapon. All three photos, according to the authorities, are of the same weapon: the only weapon employed by Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, an examination of the photographs reveals that photos 1, 2 and 3 are of three different rifles.

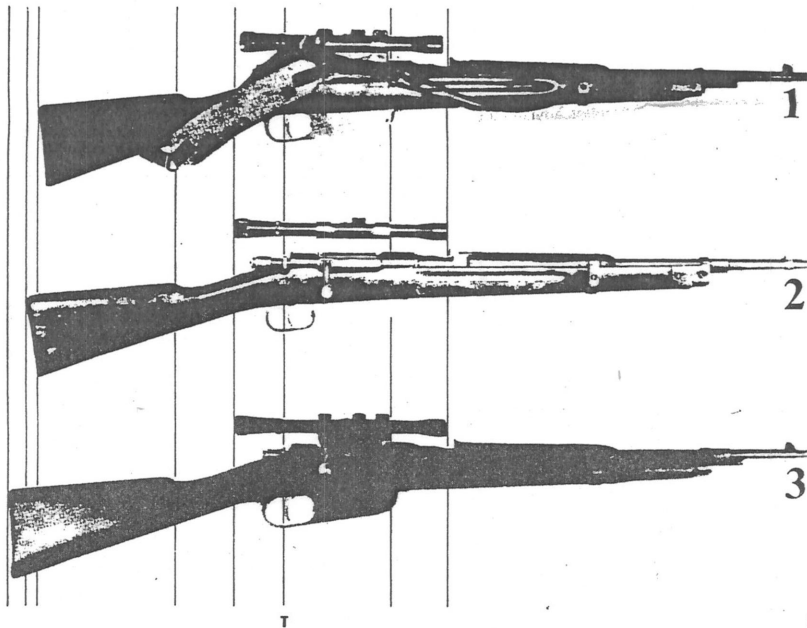
The correct proportions of the weapons are

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Mary Rattan

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared Seymour Weitzman, s/w/m, 2802 Gates Drive, DA7-6624, Bus. Robic Lvs. RT14483.

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: Yesterday November 22, 1963, I was standing on the corner of Main and Houston, and as the President passed me and made his turn going west toward Stemmons, I walked casually around. At this time my partner was behind me and asked me something. I looked back at him and heard 3 shots. I ran in a northwest direction and scaled a fence towards where we thought the shots came from. Then someone said they thought the shots came from the old Texas Building. I immediately ran to the Texas Building and started looking inside. At this time Captain Fritz arrived and ordered all of the sixth floor sealed off and searched. I was with Deputy S. Boone of the Sheriff's Department and helping in the search. We were in the northwest corner of the sixth floor when Deputy Boone and myself spotted the rifle about the same time. This rifle was a 7.65 Mauser bolt action equipped with a 4/18 scope, a thick leather brownish-black sling on it. The rifle was between some boxes near the stairway. The time the rifle was found was 1:22 p.m. Captain Fritz took charge of the rifle and ejected one live round from the chamber. I then went back to the office after this.



confirmed by the fact that they were photographed from virtually the same distance and angle, and that the distance from muzzle to trigger (M-T) is the same on all three guns. Yet the rear bolts on rifles #2 and #3 appear to be of different sizes. Further, the wooden stocks don't match. Rifle #3's stock is considerably longer

and thicker than the stocks of the other two. Moreover, the lines drawn at the rifle butts indicate that the weapons are of different lengths overall. The length of the scope on rifle #1 is clearly shorter, and appears wider in diameter than the scopes of the other two.

The discrepancies are glaring. •

"It was a cheap old weapon."

— Sebastian Latona, FBI weapons expert on the alleged Oswald rifle.

Allen Dulles 'Framing the Questions' and Lee Harvey Oswald.

AN APRIL, 1964, Top Secret "Memorandum For The Record" just secured from the Central Intelligence Agency discloses that Allen Dulles, a member of the Warren Commission, conspired with the CIA to mislead the Commission. While severely censored, the document reveals that the CIA meetings with Dulles resulted from "instructions from the D.D.P." The D.D.P. is the CIA's Deputy Director for Plans. "Plans" is a euphemism employed to describe the CIA's dirty tricks department. The covert operation in which Dulles engaged with the CIA was an effort to infiltrate and destroy the information-gathering structure of the Commission.

The memorandum states that Dulles held secret meetings with an unnamed agent representing the Deputy Director for Plans. Together they planned to subvert the Commission's investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's relationship with the CIA. At the time, Richard Helms was the D.D.P. Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, had been removed from that position by President Kennedy.

The document was accompanied by a cover letter so severely censored that it did not even reveal who prepared it or who received it. The memo states that Dulles met with the CIA agent "to discuss certain questions which Mr. Dulles feels the Warren Commission may pose to the CIA." According to the memo, Dulles warned the CIA that the Commission might want to know if "Oswald was a CIA agent." Dulles advised the CIA that they might be able to deny the allegation by sending a letter to the Commission. Dulles suggested that the CIA "should also state that neither CIA nor anyone acting on CIA's behalf was ever in contact or communication with Oswald."

The CIA agent reported that he "agreed with him [Dulles] that a carefully phrased denial of the charges of involvement with Oswald seemed most appropriate." But, as it turns out, not truthful.

Oswald was interviewed at the American Embassy in Moscow during 1959 by Richard Snyder, the Second Secretary of the Embassy. In a confidential memorandum, numbered 1623, sent to the Secretary of State on November 27, 1963, Snyder described that meeting. Dulles and his CIA colleagues were aware of that meeting and of the subsequent meeting between Oswald and Snyder in Moscow several months later. CIA document Number 609-786, dated March 17, 1964, reveals that Snyder "applied for employment with CIA in June 1949 and submitted a complete PHS form at that time. He entered on duty with CIA on 8 November 1949 as a GS-9."

It seems very likely that even if Oswald had no connection with the CIA before he defected to the Soviet Union, he would have been a subject of CIA concern after he returned from there.

A memorandum dated March 19, 1964, sent to the Warren Commission by the CIA, contained a specific denial that Oswald had been in contact with the CIA in 1959. It stated that a story written by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott which stated that Oswald met with a CIA representative in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow "is utterly unfounded."

Another CIA memo dated March 17, 1964, contained an attack upon Allen and Scott: "A surface analysis of the various articles written by this duo shows that they have been sharpshooting at Mr. Dulles whenever the



opportunity has presented itself. The recent article shows that they are still at it: in connection with Mr. Dulles' service on the Warren Commission, they accuse him of displaying "... a militant protectiveness regarding the CIA." The Office of Security has furnished a copy of a detailed biographic account of ALLEN and a copy of (a portion of) an investigative report on SCOTT (see tab g)."

Tab g remains classified and unavailable.

While Dulles and the CIA were plotting against the Warren Commission, the CIA was investigating journalists who dared to raise in print the relationship between Dulles and the CIA.

The April 13 CIA memorandum concluded with the statement that Dulles, after having been briefed by the CIA representative "would discuss the framing of the questions for the CIA with Mr. Rankin on Monday." Rankin, the general counsel for the Warren Commission, relied heavily upon Dulles for advice in preparing questions for the CIA.

In effect, through the efforts of Allen Dulles, the CIA prepared both the questions and answers for the Commission. •

Gerald Ford Spied on Commission for the FBI

NEWLY released FBI documents disclose that Gerald Ford violated his oath as a Warren Commission member, to serve as a secret conduit for the FBI. Ford, who as a member of Congress had previously led the campaign to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren, participated in discussions with top FBI officials who made derogatory statements about Warren. At that time Warren served as the chairman of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI documents reveal an intimate and furtive relationship between Ford and the FBI. The documents show Ford continued to feed top-secret information to the FBI.

An internal FBI memorandum dated December 17, 1963, details the items Ford passed to Cartha D. DeLoach, then the assistant to the FBI director. Ford did not disclose to the other six members of the Warren Commission his course of improper and illegal conduct.

DeLoach reported that Ford agreed to continue to betray his colleagues on the Commission. Ford said, DeLoach reported, "I should call him any time his assistance was needed."

Ford, with the approval of Hoover, evidently was given "an FBI agent briefcase containing a lock" so that he could carry top-secret documents with him on a skiing trip.

Ford told the FBI officials which Commission members required additional FBI efforts in order to bring them into line with the FBI view of the assassination. He reported to DeLoach that two Commission members said they had serious doubts the President had been shot from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. Ford predicted the two dissenters could be brought to the FBI view.

Ford reported to DeLoach that at a top-secret meeting of the Commission held on December 16, 1963, the Commission's general

counsel, J. Lee Rankin, had been empowered to retain two "so-called technicians." The two who were under consideration were Francis W. H. Adams, a former New York City police commissioner, and Albert E. Jenner, Jr., a Chicago lawyer. Ford, the documents disclose, could only remember the last names of the two men. The FBI then began an investigation to determine who "Adams" and "Jenner" were. DeLoach, who was the number three man in the FBI, ranking just under Hoover and his friend Clyde Tolson, reported, "I told Congressman Ford in strict confidence that apparently Chief Justice Warren was quite close to Drew Pearson (a leading syndicated columnist) and obviously used Pearson from time to time to get his thoughts across to the general public. I told Ford, as he well knew, 98 percent of the facts in these articles were absolutely false."

DeLoach did not explain what an absolutely false fact is.

The recently declassified documents do not reveal if Ford ever returned the agent's briefcase containing a lock. •



CIA Conceals Plot Against Garrison



New Orleans DA James Garrison was indicted in 1971 on federal charges of bribery and conspiracy. Twice found not guilty, he remained surrounded by controversy. In 1973, he was defeated for nomination to a fourth consecutive term as DA. Today he works at a private law practice in New Orleans.

JIM GARRISON, the former New Orleans district attorney who in 1969 prosecuted International Trade Mart Director Clay Shaw for conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy in 1963, was a target of Central Intelligence Agency counterinsurgency activities from the beginning of the case in 1967.

In a memorandum dated August 7, 1967, recently obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, the CIA outlined the evidence against Shaw and the late David Ferrie, who died before trial, proffered by Garrison at preliminary hearings and on television.

Garrison presented witnesses who had seen Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald together before the assassination, as well as evidence that Ferrie had been a CIA contract pilot. He also presented evidence that Ferrie had been involved in secret military training of anti-Castro Cubans, and the procurement and movement of large supplies of military arms.

According to the CIA memo, Garrison also said on television that the assassination "... purely and simply was a case of former employees of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans, having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode. . . ." The CIA memo reported Garrison said the Warren Commission concluded there were no other assassins "because not enough evidence was presented. . . . Again, not so much the Bureau's [FBI] part as the Central Intelligence Agency."

After citing more of Garrison's evidence, the memo stated that "the earlier memoranda in this series have shown Garrison's charges to be false." The next sentence, however, contradicts that brave assertion:

"It is clearly important, nevertheless, to discern as much as possible of the nature of the case that he will try to make against Clay Shaw (and CIA) when Shaw comes to trial (perhaps in September)."

The Freedom of Information Act contains exemptions under which complying government agencies can refuse to turn over material to a

requesting citizen — one exemption being the interests of national security. The citizen can then file an appeal with the agency, and upon further denial, go to federal court. The judge will then look at the denied material *in camera* (privately) and determine whether or not it fits the exemption and whether or not it should be turned over to the citizen. This is an expensive and time-consuming process; most citizens and even institutions requesting material through the Freedom of Information Act have neither the time nor the funds necessary to pursue each denial of information. Thus, the agencies (especially the FBI and CIA) are fairly safe in heavily censoring released documents — knowing that almost no one will be able to challenge their judgment.

The next five-and-one-half pages of the CIA memorandum, following the paragraph about the importance of discerning the "nature of the case against Clay Shaw," are completely obliterated. Only numbers 2a through 7b remain in a left-hand column, to show the number of points. What was censored? Following a discussion about the need to discover "as much as possible" about the case, there could have been a list of "ways and means" of discovering that information, or else possibly revelatory material about Clay Shaw's true relationship with the CIA.

Ferrie died under mysterious circumstances before he could be brought to trial by Garrison; Shaw was acquitted. The jury, polled after the verdict, believed that there had been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, but they could not accept beyond a reasonable doubt Shaw's participation because they saw no proof that Shaw

was connected with the CIA.

In 1975, however, Victor Marchetti, a former high-ranking executive with the CIA, disclosed in an exclusive interview with author-researcher Donald Freed that Shaw had indeed worked for the CIA as an independent contract agent.

Marchetti revealed that Shaw was discussed in Director Richard Helms' staff meetings and that Helms was solicitous of Shaw's welfare during the trial, asking whether the staff were giving him all the help he needed "down there" [New Orleans].

Another CIA memo obtained, dated July 19, 1968, attacks Garrison's "continuing investigation" before the trial. "That investigation tends to keep alive speculations about the death of President Kennedy, an alleged 'conspiracy,' and about the possible involvement of Federal agencies, notably the FBI and CIA."

The memo is a cover letter for an article by Edward J. Epstein, sharply denouncing Garrison. Epstein, who had written a book critical of the Warren Commission Report, seemed to alter his course drastically by writing an article which the government agency not only approved, but distributed all over the world. Station chiefs were to use it to "demonstrate to [media] assets (which you may assign to counter such attacks) that there is no hard evidence of any such conspiracy." Epstein's most notable accomplishment, however, was that of being the last writer in the company of George De Mohrenschildt before he died in May 1977, just before he was to testify before the House Assassinations Committee on his part in the Kennedy assassination. De Mohrenschildt is mentioned in the Warren Report as an acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald.

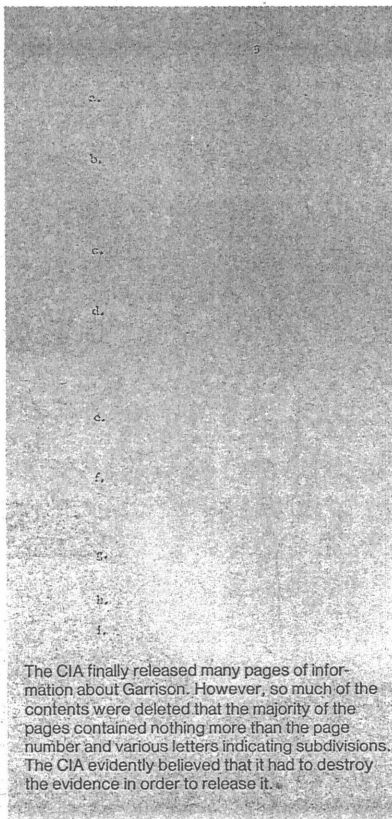
Garrison, charged in 1973 by John Mitchell's Department of Justice with political corruption, was acquitted and now practices law in New Orleans. He has turned his evidence over to the House Assassinations Committee and now enjoys both vindication of his charges against the CIA and an exoneration of his character.*

George De Mohrenschildt was responsible for bringing Oswald to Dallas from New Orleans. De Mohrenschildt previously had been charged by the FBI with being a Nazi spy during World War II. Later, he worked for French Intelligence. By 1963, he apparently was employed by the CIA. Evidence indicated that he was Oswald's intelligence babysitter. The CIA secured a lucrative position for him in Haiti several months before the assassination.

While attending a party there, De Mohrenschildt heard a radio broadcast stating that President Kennedy had been shot. He immediately said, "I wonder if Oswald was involved."

Later, when Oswald's name was mentioned by the broadcast media for the first time, De Mohrenschildt became angry and then distraught. He repeated over and over, "The FBI in Dallas and Ft. Worth told me he was harmless."

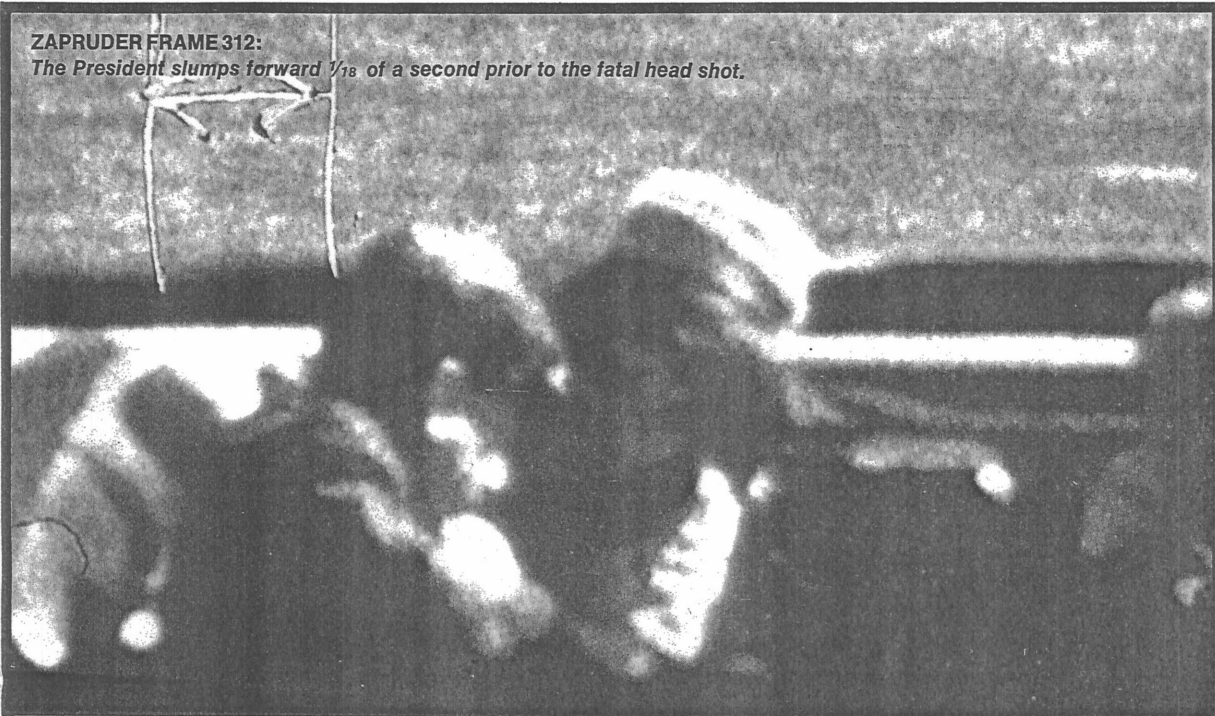
Years later De Mohrenschildt became determined to tell all that he knew about the assassination. He was scheduled to meet with an investigator for the House Select Committee. That very day, however, he spent hours with Edward J. Epstein. Almost immediately after he left Epstein, he was found dead. He had been shot through the head. The local police authority said he had committed suicide.



The Deadly Sequence

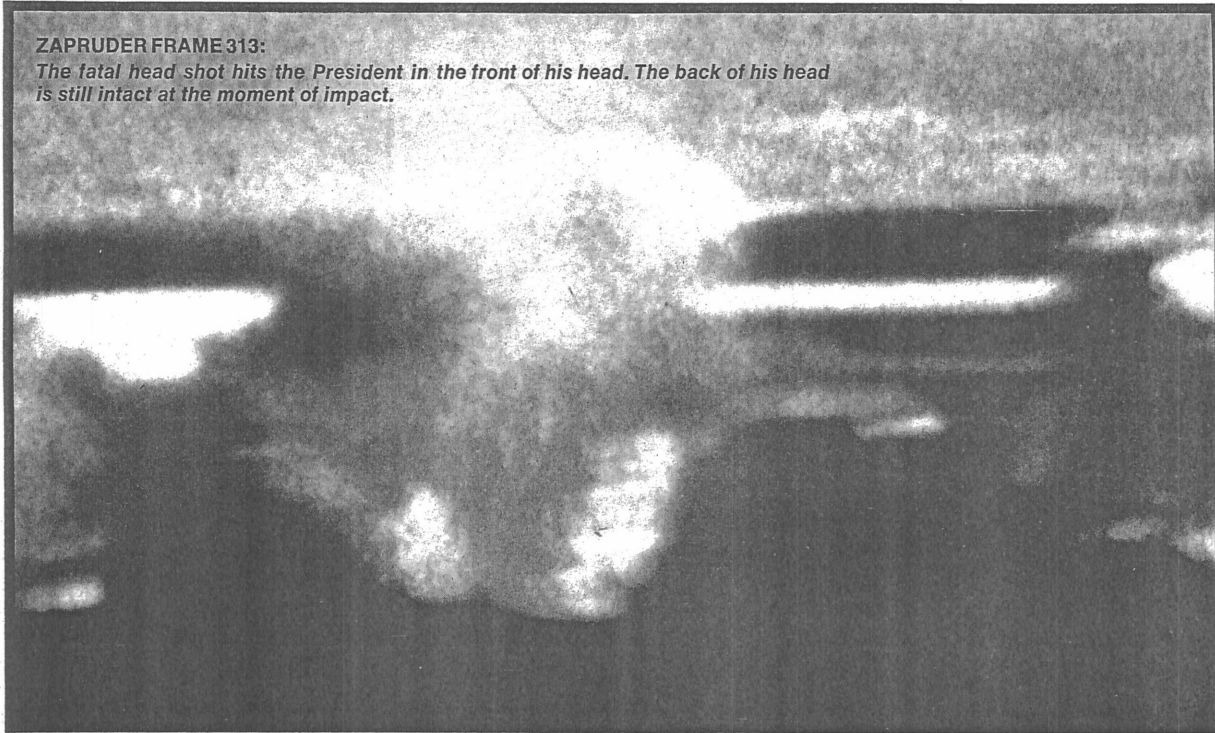
ZAPRUDER FRAME 312:

The President slumps forward $\frac{1}{18}$ of a second prior to the fatal head shot.



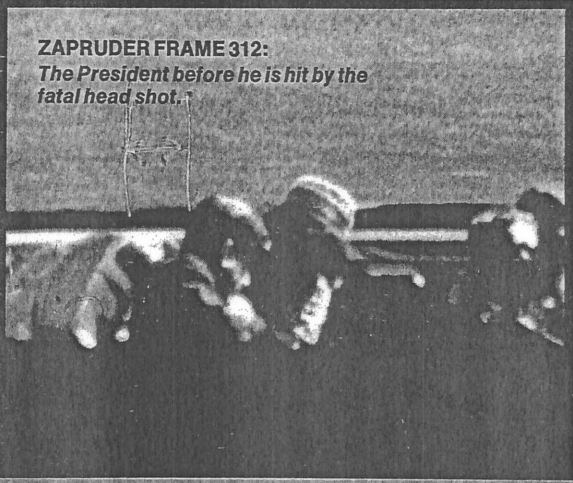
ZAPRUDER FRAME 313:

The fatal head shot hits the President in the front of his head. The back of his head is still intact at the moment of impact.



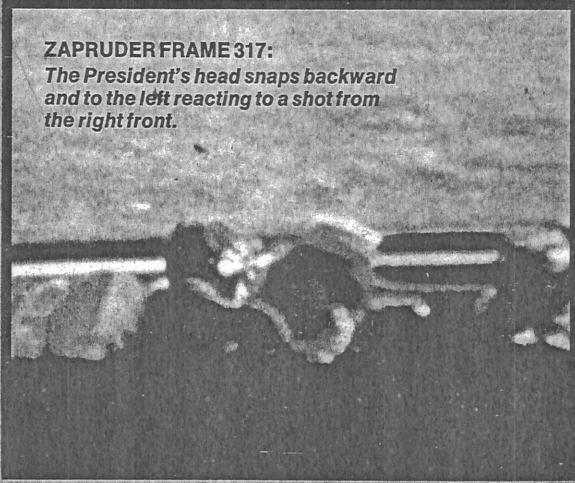
ZAPRUDER FRAME 312:

The President before he is hit by the fatal head shot.



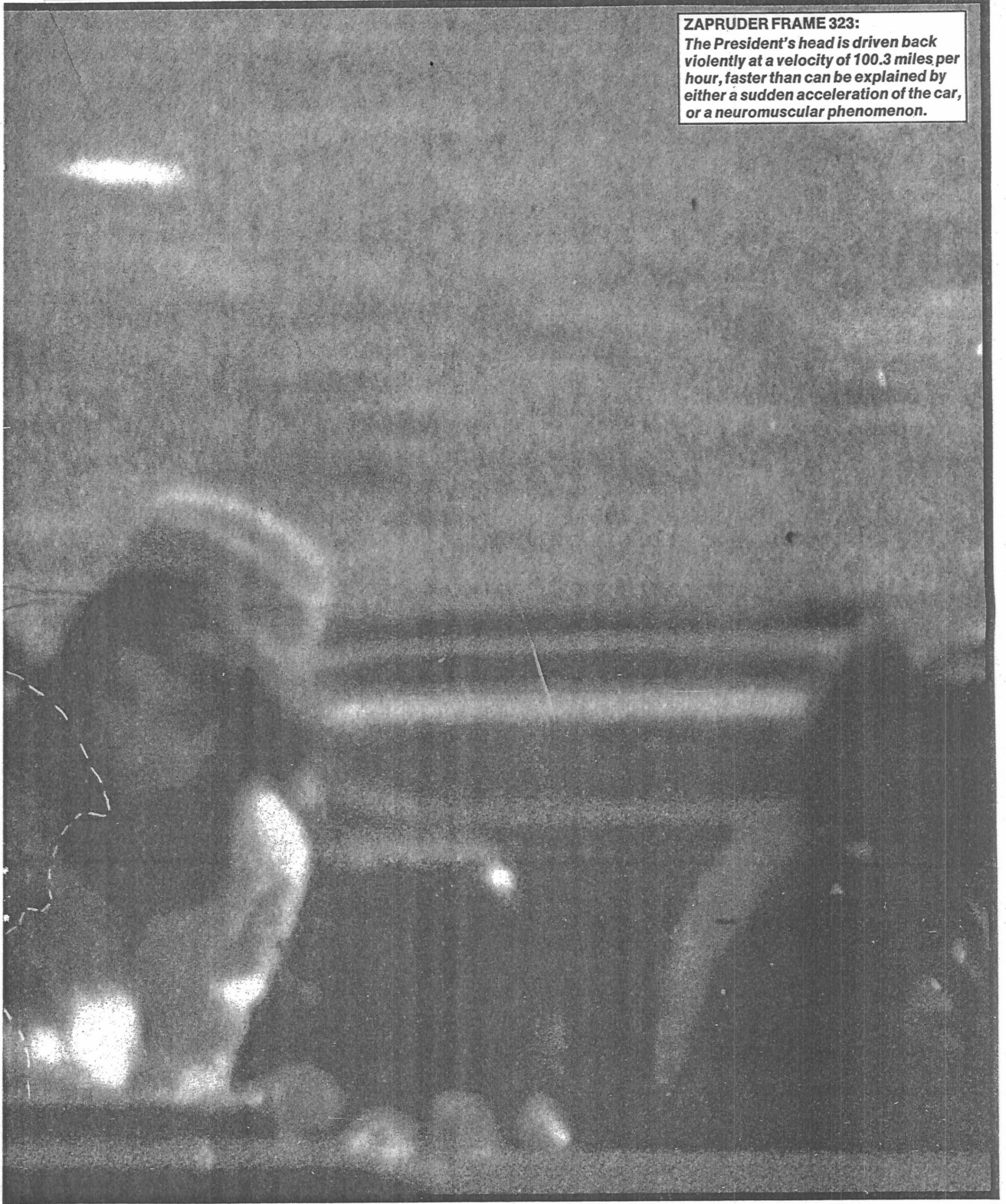
ZAPRUDER FRAME 317:

The President's head snaps backward and to the left reacting to a shot from the right front.



ZAPRUDER FRAME 323:

The President's head is driven back violently at a velocity of 100.3 miles per hour, faster than can be explained by either a sudden acceleration of the car, or a neuromuscular phenomenon.



Blow-Up

Z-312
Z-335

In the top photograph (Zapruder frame 312), we see the President just $1/18$ th of a second before the impact of the fatal shot. Note the line and contour of the rear of the head.

In the bottom photo (Z-335), exposed 1.2 seconds after the moment of impact, we can see the result of what actually happened to the President. When the rear shape and contour of the head are compared between the top and bottom frames, in addition to the massive damage to the right temple, we can now see how the rear of the President's head has been avulsed rearward, showing a point of exit. This is completely consistent with all eyewitness and medical testimony.

Frame Z-335 is unique. It is the only photographic indication of the President's head wounds outside of the withheld autopsy photographs and x-rays in the National Archives (still not available for viewing by independent researchers). It is also the only clear photograph taken in flat profile after he was hit.

By itself, it shows that the official autopsy is a lie. It implies that the photographs and x-rays seen by the select few who had been allowed to view the archives autopsy material were actually forgeries. This conclusion is supported by the fact that no two people or groups of people who have seen this "evidence" have given the same report of what they have seen. Indeed, the spot where the President was supposed to have been shot in the head has moved from report to report as much as four inches.

But Z-335 proves beyond doubt that one of the shots which struck the President in the head actually came from the front and exited to the rear. And this in turn proves the existence of more than one assassin.



LBJ and the Warren Commission Coverup

"I don't think that they or me or anyone else is always sure of everything that might have motivated Oswald or others that could have been involved. But he was quite a mysterious fellow, and he did have connections that bore examination. And the extent of the influence of those connections on him, I think, history will deal with much more than we're able to now."

— LBJ on CBS Reports Inquiry, 11/26/75 (from 1969 interview).

"The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the government wishing the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which would cost forty million lives. No one could refuse to do something which might prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles."

— Melvin Eisenberg, W.C. staff lawyer, quoting Warren, 1/20/64.

A PAINFUL question: Was LBJ a participant in the coverup?

In one sense, the very act of appointing a presidential commission to investigate the evidence in the crime was in itself an act of concealment, justifiable only on the assumption that the accused Oswald was guilty, an assumption that had by no means been vindicated on the evidence. If Oswald was not the murderer, or if he was tied to others still unknown, then the case needed to be handled like any other homicide — i.e., investigated in full by the agencies with legal jurisdiction, notably the Dallas Police Department.

Recently-released documents from the FBI investigation make it very clear that the purpose of taking the presidential commission route was to get the investigation of the murder under the control of the federal government in order to control the final verdict. An internal Warren Commission memo by staff lawyer Melvin A. Eisenberg, dated February 17, 1964, and entitled, "First Staff Conference (1/20/64)," shows that LBJ specifically wanted the Commission to squelch "...rumors of the most exaggerated kind that were circulating in this country and overseas." It is commendable to squelch rumors, but it is harmful to decide which theory is the "rumor" and which the "truth" before the evidence has been gathered and weighed.

This memo goes on to detail LBJ's talk with Earl Warren regarding the chairmanship of the

Commission: "Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into war which could cost 40 million lives. No one could refuse to do something which might help to prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him (i.e. Warren) that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles."

In another document, we find Johnson's Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach writing to press secretary Bill Moyers November 25, 1963, only three days after the assassination, that "the public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting the thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists." And at another place in the same memo: "We can scarcely let the world see us in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered. . . . We need something to head off public speculation or congressional hearings of the wrong sort."

Any way you look at it, this adds up to an attempt to point the Warren Commission toward

the single-assassin theory long before the facts were in and to suppress the leads and investigations that might have uncovered evidence of conspiracy. Indeed, Texas researchers Penn Jones (*Forgive My Grief*) and Larry Harris and Gary Shaw (*Coverup*) have independently reported that LBJ called Dallas Police homicide chief Will Fritz on the morning of November 23, 1963, less than 24 hours after the shooting, asking him to shut off the police investigation because, as he reportedly said, "You've got your man."

Was this because Johnson was convinced already of Oswald's guilt? But in 1969, six years after the fact, Johnson revealed to at least two journalists — privately — that he had never been all that sure. To *Atlantic* writer Leo Janos (who revealed the fact only in 1973), LBJ confided: "I never believed that Oswald acted alone" — (catch that "never") — "although I can accept that he pulled the trigger . . . After the Warren Commission reported in, I asked Ramsey Clark (then Attorney General) to quietly look into the whole thing. Only two weeks later he reported back that he couldn't find anything new. I thought I had appointed Tom Clark's son — I was wrong." Janos noted that "disgust tinged Johnson's voice" as he spoke those words.

And at about the same time in 1969, Johnson also gave a long private interview to Walter Cronkite of CBS. Cronkite, like Janos, withheld this information until several years had passed. Then in April 1975 he released the part of the taped interview in which Johnson said, "I can't honestly say that I've ever been completely relieved of the fact that there might have been international connections" in the JFK assassination. He said the Warren Commission people "did the best they could," but added, "I don't think they, or me, or anyone else, is always absolutely sure of everything that might have motivated Oswald or others that might have been involved." Cronkite asked if LBJ's suspicions pointed to Cuba. LBJ answered, "Oh, I don't think we ought to discuss suspicions because there's not any hard evidence that would lead me to the conclusion that Oswald was directed by a foreign government or that his sympathies for other governments could have spurred him on this effort. But he was quite a mysterious fellow, and he did have a connection that bore examination, and the extent of the influence of those connections on him I think history will deal with more than we're able to now." •



Doctored Photos Incriminate Oswald

By Steve Jaffe

IN 1975 I was qualified as a photographic expert to testify before the Rockefeller Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Although I testified for 5½ hours over a period of two days, primarily about the photos designated by the Warren Commission as CE 133A and CE 133B (see below), no mention of my testimony was ever made in the Rockefeller report to President Ford. The Rockefeller Commission had obviously learned a valuable lesson from the Warren Commission, which was notorious for not calling relevant witnesses at all. The lesson: call the witness, but when you write the report, ignore the testimony.

The Warren Report published the two photographs they described as "Oswald Holding Rifle" and, on p. 125 of their report, they said: "One Sunday, while his wife was hanging diapers, Oswald asked her to take a picture of him holding a rifle, a pistol, and issues of two newspapers later identified as *The Worker* and *The Militant*. Two pictures were taken. The Commission has concluded that the rifle shown in these pictures is the same rifle which was found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building on November 22, 1963." The Commission concluded it was the rifle Oswald used to kill President Kennedy.

Before he was killed, Oswald made a statement to Dallas police (see p. 42) when he was shown one of these photographs. He said that it was not a photograph of him. He said that he had had experience as a photographer, and that the photograph was made by superimposing his face on someone else's body. This is one of the few occasions where we have a statement by Oswald, himself, on the evidence. There was support for what Oswald said about his photographic experience as well. When he was arrested, the Dallas Police list of his belongings included thousands of dollars worth of photographic equipment, including a Minox "spy" camera, 35 mm camera equipment and

many other items.

Over the past 14 years, extensive scientific examination has been done on these photographs, the most significant of which was performed by Fred Newcomb, Phillip Watson and Sylvia Meagher. Their work formed the basis of my testimony. Comparison of the photos marked Commission Exhibit 133 A & B shows:

1) By superimposing transparencies of 133 A & B we find that the heads match identically, giving rise to the conclusion that the same photograph was used on two poses of the body. The negative was bleached to alter the density of the shadows on Oswald's face; in order to give the impression that there were two different face photos. If you compare the two heads you will see that, in bleaching the negative on one, the hairline was also bleached out. Unless Oswald went bald within a few minutes this is evidence of a fake.

2) The size of this rifle (both 133A & 133B), when measured against the known height of Oswald (5' 9") using the autopsy data, is 2.4 inches longer than the weapon stored in the National Archives (or else Oswald was 5 inches shorter than his known height).

3) The Body-to-Head relationship is different in each of the two photos. In CE 133A Oswald is four inches shorter than in CE 133B. When the head sizes are equal the body sizes do not match. Note that in CE 133A Oswald's feet are clearly inside the frame, and in CE 133B they are not. The angle of the photographer's camera would affect this, but when compared with head size the bodies, again, do not match Oswald's real height.

4) It is possible — but highly unlikely, according to documented research done at the actual location where Oswald lived on Neely Street — that the shrubbery would have been as lush as seen in this photograph, alleged by the Warren Commission to have been taken in March. The bush behind "Oswald" does not bloom in March.

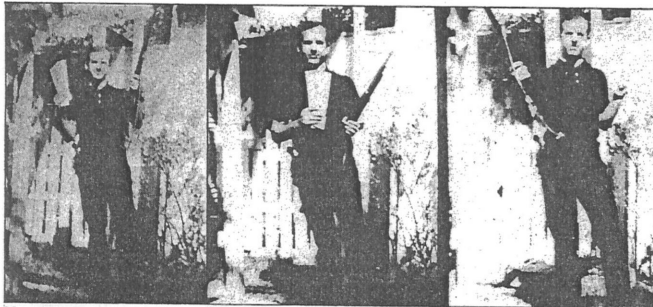
5) The Nose Shadow: If the nose shadow of CE 133A is bisected by a vertical line, it is parallel to a vertical line drawn along the post to the right of Oswald. In CE 133B, Oswald's head appears to have been tilted to his right and the shadow tilted with him. The angle now is considerably different. The shadow would do this only if the people doctoring the photograph used the same headshot in each.

6) For more than a decade we were led to believe that there were only two photographs in existence, CE 133A and CE 133B. This was, in and of itself, a problem for the Warren Commission, since Marina Oswald testified that she could only recall having taken one. Now a third photograph has surfaced, discovered by Senator Richard Schweiker's Senate Select Committee.

The Canadian Broadcasting Company produced a major TV documentary on the Kennedy assassination which was aired in Canada late in 1977. The producers of this documentary took these photos to the intelligence section of the Canadian Defense Ministry and asked for a professional, technical analysis: Were these photos the real thing or not? The Canadians' opinions was that there were sufficient "anomalies" in these photos, of the sort listed above, that they would have to be regarded as faked. •

"We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle. No one has been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand."

— Jesse Curry, according to UP Dispatch, 11/5/69.



(Above) Newly-found photo which is purported to be Oswald. Senator Schweiker's Committee discovered this, although the Warren Commission did not mention its existence and it was not on any Dallas Police list of Oswald's belongings. CE133A and 133B (above) are doctored photos found at the time of Oswald's arrest. (Above right) Comparison of nose shadow. (Right) Oswald's arrest "mug shot." Note chin disparity from doctored photo CE133A.





Where Was Dr. King's Killer on November 22, 1963?

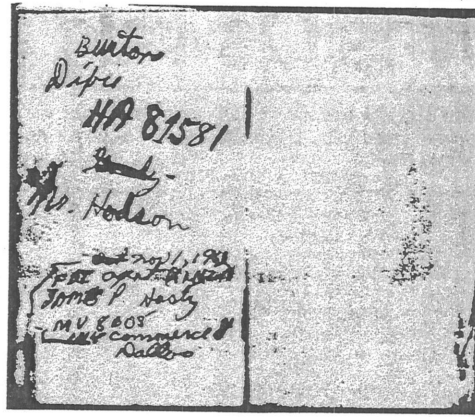
These men were arrested in Dealey Plaza just after the assassination of President Kennedy. They were each booked as "John Doe" and then released.

(Left) "John Doe," arrested in Dealey Plaza on November 22.

(Right) A police sketch of the man sought for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which was circulated before the arrest of James Earl Ray. Was the assassin of Dr. King arrested in Dealey Plaza in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy? The Dallas Police and FBI files may hold that answer.



FBI and Oswald



FBI Agent Hosty's name
in Lee Oswald's address book.

One of the best examples of FBI involvement in the cover-up involves a note Oswald delivered to the Dallas FBI office three days before the assassination.

Oswald appeared at the local Bureau office asking to see Special Agent James Hosty. Told Hosty was not in, Oswald left an envelope with a note enclosed for the G-man. According to the receptionist who saw Oswald and then peeked at the note, it read:

Let this be a warning. I will blow up the FBI and the Dallas Police Department if you don't stop bothering my wife.

When he returned, the note was given to Hosty. He disagreed with the receptionist's recollection of the note. Hosty remembered it as being much milder.

If you have anything you want to learn about me, come talk to me directly. If you don't cease bothering my wife, I will take appropriate action and report this to the proper authorities.

After reading the note, Hosty placed it back in his work box where it remained until Oswald was killed.

Hosty testified about the incident before a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. Don Edwards in October, 1975. He said that two hours after Oswald's death he was ordered by his boss, SAC (Special Agent in Charge) Gordon Shanklin, to destroy the note. He complied and flushed the note down the toilet. As the jingle goes, "And away goes trouble down the drain."

Before this same House subcommittee, Shanklin denied ever ordering Hosty to destroy the Oswald note. He even went on to say he knew nothing about the note until July, 1975.

William Sullivan, Assistant Director of the FBI at the time of the assassination, disputed Shanklin's testimony that he hadn't heard about the note until July, 1975. According to Sullivan, who was recently killed while hunting in New Hampshire (see p. 9), Shanklin told him that "he had an internal problem involving one of his agents who had received a threatening note from Oswald because the agent was investigating Oswald." Sullivan went on to say that Shanklin did not want to talk about the incident, but was handling it as a personnel problem with John Mohr, Assistant to the Director. Mohr denied under oath that he knew anything about the note or its destruction.

Obviously, some of these FBI people are not telling the truth.

Just like any good suspense story, the plot thickens even further. In late 1975, the *New York Times* claimed that Hoover personally ordered the note destroyed.

The note and its destruction was not the only

time Hosty dealt with Oswald. Several times he questioned Oswald and he even interrogated Marina on two occasions.

According to Jack Revill, a Dallas police lieutenant, an hour after the assassination Hosty rushed into Revill's office, announced that Oswald had been under FBI surveillance, and that "we know this guy. He is in our communist file." Hosty also told Revill that Oswald had contacted two known foreign agents within the previous fifteen days, a story Hosty would repeat to the Secret Service three days later. Finally, Hosty told Revill that the FBI "had information that this man was capable . . . of committing the assassination." Revill went to Police Chief Jesse Curry with the information and Curry repeated the story to reporters. Curry retracted his statements the next day under pressure from the FBI.

This story reappeared in the *Dallas Morning News* on April 24, 1964. According to an FBI memo, the Bureau attempted to have the story killed but was unsuccessful. At the bottom of the memo is the note from Director Hoover, "Tell Dallas to tell Hosty to shut his big mouth . . ."

For his actions, on October 5, 1964 Hosty was suspended for thirty days without pay and transferred to the Kansas City, Missouri FBI office after being based in Dallas the previous ten years.

August 26, 1963 — Lee Harvey Oswald reportedly seen by several witnesses in the company of David Ferrie and Clay Shaw in Clinton, Louisiana.

November 22, 1963 — The assassination.

November 23, 1963 — New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews calls his secretary from his hospital bed to say that he will be representing Oswald. Andrews says he was asked to take the case by a man named Clay Bertrand (a.k.a. Clay Shaw).

November 24, 1963 — New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison detains David Ferrie for questioning because of a tip that Ferrie was involved as pilot of a get-away plane in the JFK death plot. Ferrie was a contract agent with the CIA and a former acquaintance of Oswald's.

November-December, 1963 — FBI launches New Orleans investigation. Shaw, Ferrie, and others are interrogated. Garrison is appraised of the results of this questioning.

September 24, 1964 — Warren Commission Report submitted to President Johnson. The Report ignores New Orleans leads.

September, 1965 — Clay Shaw resigns as Director of the International Trade Mart, age 52.

November, 1966 — D.A. Garrison officially begins his probe into the JFK assassination.

February 17, 1967 — Garrison's probe becomes public for the first time. Ferrie named as a key figure in JFK assassination conspiracy.

February 22, 1967 — Ferrie dies of "natural causes" determined by the coroner to be "a ruptured blood vessel in his brain." Two typed suicide notes are found in his room. His signature on each note was also typed. Eladio del Valle, a friend of Ferrie's and fellow anti-Castro militant, dies with a bullet wound to the heart and his head axed open.

March 1, 1967 — Clay Shaw, prominent New Orleans businessman, arrested on charge of "conspiring" with Ferrie, Oswald and others to assassinate JFK. Shaw later revealed to have had official CIA connections at the time.

April 5, 1967 — Shaw arraigned on charges of conspiring to kill JFK.

February 16, 1968 — Garrison subpoenas former CIA Director and Warren Commission member Allen Dulles. Dulles refuses to appear.

February 27, 1968 — Garrison subpoenas original print of Zapruder film from Time, Inc., as evidence in the Clay Shaw trial.

January 21, 1969 — Formal opening of Shaw trial in New Orleans. Garrison charges Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald and others plotted JFK assassination in New Orleans. Garrison claims to have evidence conclusively demonstrating that JFK was killed in a crossfire.

March 1, 1969 — Shaw acquitted on conspiracy charges. Jury admits evidence points to a conspiracy but believes Shaw was not a participant.

March 2, 1969 — Garrison announces he will charge Shaw with perjury for denying CIA connection.

February 27, 1970 — Shaw sues Garrison and others for \$5 million in damages.

August 22, 1973 — Garrison put on trial in New Orleans federal court on charges of accepting bribes from pinball dealers tied to New Orleans crime boss Carlos Marcello. Charge originates with John Mitchell's Justice Department.

September 27, 1973 — Garrison found not guilty.

August 15, 1974 — Shaw dies of cancer. ●

"I have and always (sic) had the full sanction of the US Embassy, Moscow, USSR, and hence, the US government . . ."

— Lee Harvey Oswald, letter from Russia to Sen. John Tower (R-TX), 1/30/62.

Was Oswald a Spy?

"Now I don't know who killed Cock Robin, but we do know that Oswald had intelligence connections. Everywhere you look with him, there's fingerprints of intelligence."

— Richard Schweiker, Village Voice, 12/15/75.

THE Warren Commission characterized Lee Harvey Oswald as a "lone nut." But many contend that the trail left behind by this unskilled laborer is filled with clues that he was working for American Intelligence — the CIA, FBI, Naval Intelligence or some other agency.

If Oswald was a spy (which has never been proved conclusively) the possibilities are endless. In his intelligence capacity Oswald could have been an active member of a plot, he could have infiltrated the Dallas conspiracy, or through these intelligence connections he could have been set up to serve as a patsy.

Here is some of the evidence for Oswald's intelligence connections:

- While in New Orleans in 1963, Oswald began a chapter of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Oswald was the only member. The handbills he passed out showed the FPCC's address as 544 Camp St. While Oswald never had an office in that building, the Cuban Revolutionary Council, an anti-Castro group organized by the CIA did.

- Also in that same building was the office of Guy Bannister. Bannister, former Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Chicago office and ostensibly a private investigator, was operating an intelligence network in the Caribbean and elsewhere. He also had links with several paramilitary right wing groups, such as the Minutemen.

- Oswald offered to use his Marine skills to help Carlos Bringuier, a rabid anti-Castro Cuban and CIA contract agent, train anti-Castro guerrillas. He expressed sympathy with Bringuier's cause and returned the next day, leaving a copy of his Marine training manual. Oswald seems to have been acting to promote both the pro- and anti-Castro causes.

- On August 9, 1963, Oswald and some men he had hired at the unemployment office were passing out leaflets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. They were confronted by a group of anti-Castro Cubans, led by Bringuier. A scuffle ensued between Oswald and Bringuier and both men were arrested. Television cameras filmed the incident. At the police station, Oswald requested to see the FBI and Agent John Quigly came by and spoke privately with Oswald. As a result of this incident, Oswald became a spokesman for a relaxed policy toward Cuba, appearing on television, radio, and in newspapers.

- While appearing on a talk show on WDSU radio in New Orleans, Oswald became quite frazzled when asked how he had supported himself in Russia. He answered, "Well, as I, uh, well, I will answer that question directly then, since you will not rest until you get an answer. I worked in Russia, I was under, uh, the protection of the uh . . . of the, uh, that is to say, I was not under the protection of the American government. But that is I was at all times an American citizen."

- The Warren Commission discussed the possibility that Oswald was being paid \$200 per month as FBI informant S-172 or S-179. Although this information was funnelled to the Commission by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr, it is not clear where or with whom it originated. When he brought up this information with the Warren

Commission, Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin said, "We do have a dirty rumor that is very bad for the Commission . . . and it is very damaging to the agencies that are involved in it, and it must be wiped out insofar as it is possible to do so by this Commission." The story has never been effectively debunked.

- Shortly before the assassination, Oswald delivered a mysterious note to FBI agent James Hosty. Conflicting stories have been given as to why it was destroyed. What did the note really say?

- Found in Oswald's notebook were Hosty's name, auto license number, and telephone number. When the FBI turned a copy of this notebook over to the Warren Commission one page was withheld — the page containing the Hosty information.

- Orest Peña, an FBI informant, reported that "on numerous occasions" he saw FBI agent Warren deBrueys talking with Oswald in New Orleans.

- Two months before he was scheduled to be discharged from the Marines, Oswald received a hardship discharge so he could care for his ailing mother. Mrs. Oswald denies she was seriously disabled. A few days later, Oswald's concern for his mother vanished and he sailed for Europe.

- On October 10, 1959, Oswald flew into Helsinki, Finland. There were no commercial flights which could have gotten him to Helsinki at that time.

- How did Oswald pay for all of this traveling? His only known bank account contained only \$203, which he withdrew.

- Although Oswald "defected" to the Soviet Union and offered to relate military secrets to the Russians, he received remarkable cooperation from the State Department when he decided to

return to the U.S. The State Department even loaned Oswald \$435.

- After Oswald's "defection" to the U.S.S.R., the naval attaché in Moscow sent a cable to American intelligence agencies describing Oswald as a "former Marine and . . ." The next forty-three spaces are blank. What do these blanks contain?

- A CIA document reveals that the CIA was interested in using Oswald as an intelligence source in the Soviet Union.

- Oswald was not debriefed by the CIA when he returned to this country in June, 1962. He was met instead by Spas T. Raikin of the Traveler's Aid Society. The Society's fact sheet on Oswald said, "Mr. O. was with the Marine Corps, stationed with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow." Raikin was also the secretary-general of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Nations, an anti-communist organization with strong intelligence links. He seems a strange choice to meet a former defector and self-proclaimed Marxist.

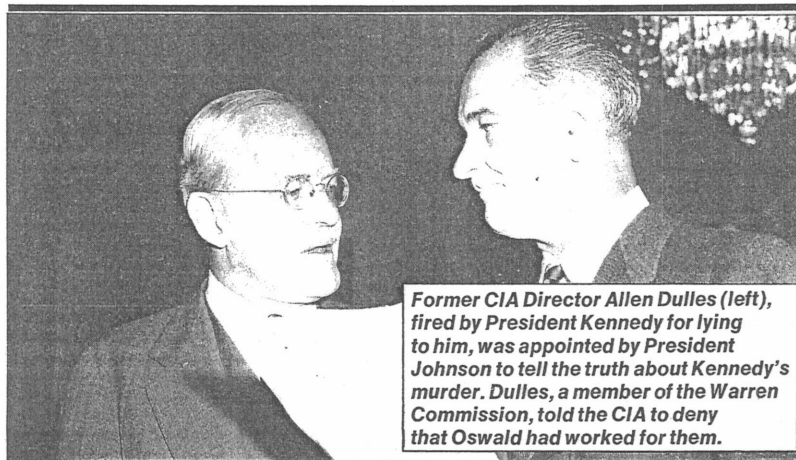
- Upon his return to Dallas, Oswald and his Russian wife were almost immediately adopted by a group of anti-communist East European emigres of wealth and power who were associated with one another in such CIA-backed organizations as the Tolstoy Foundation and the Russian Orthodox Church. George De Mohrenschildt was among this group.

- In September, 1963, Oswald allegedly took a bus to Mexico and visited the Cuban and Russian embassies in vain attempts to get visas to visit those countries. The Warren Commission listed all the people from New Orleans who received Mexican travel visas the same day as Oswald, except for one person whose name was blacked out. That man was William Gaudet, who worked for the CIA. Gaudet knew Oswald.

- While in the Marines, Oswald was assigned to Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan, a jumping off point for a variety of clandestine activities in the Far East, including the CIA U-2 spy flights. At one time, one of the CIA documents on Oswald which was classified "Secret" was titled "Oswald's Access to the U-2."

"I'm just a patsy, I didn't kill anyone."

— Lee Harvey Oswald



Former CIA Director Allen Dulles (left), fired by President Kennedy for lying to him, was appointed by President Johnson to tell the truth about Kennedy's murder. Dulles, a member of the Warren Commission, told the CIA to deny that Oswald had worked for them.

ATTORNEY SHOT; UNION ROW

Finns Repel Offensive on Karelian Isthmus

14 BOATS LOST; TORPEDO HITS NEW WARSHIP

British Claim Three 'Boats Sunk'

NEWS SUMMARY

of The Tribune
(and National Group Items)
Saturday, December 9, 1939

LOCAL

Union's affairs probed after shooting of lawyer. Page 2.
Election board tells how plan to save \$100,000 on printing bill went awry. Page 2.
Bribe to make race for senate on Republican ticket. Page 2.
Judges Holland and McGary spend day in empty courtroom. Page 2.
Ten thousand Chicago school children see stock show wonders. Page 1.
Federal trust boiler moves to launch Chicago building inquiry in January. Page 12.

OTHER FRONTS

Claim 100 Russian Tanks Disabled. Page 2.

ADMIT GIVING GROUND ON TWO OTHER FRONTS

Claim 100 Russian Tanks Disabled.

WITH THE FINNISH ARMY ON THE KARELIAN Isthmus, Dec. 8 (AP).—Stubbornly resisting Finns halted 200,000 Russians and disabled 100 Red tanks hurled at their Karelian Isthmus defenses, but gave ground on two other fronts during the day, Finnish commanders reported tonight.

Red army troops trying to reach the Mannelivuh line, a water defense system across the Karelian Isthmus, were turned back with especially heavy fighting on the eastern sector along the Talsala river, an army communiqué said.

Meda Corvay Island, in the Gulf of Finland, the Finns said the Russians occupied Suurasaari (Hogland) Island after seven days of shelling and bombing.

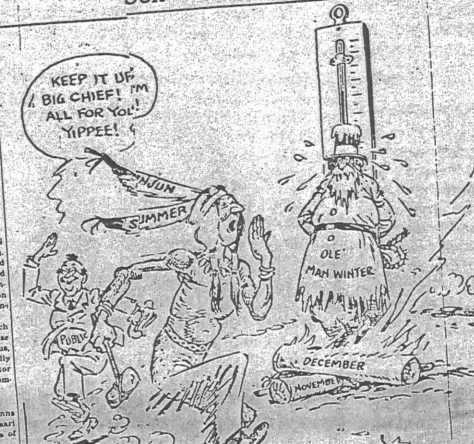
The Moscow communiqué said the Finns occupied the island four days ago and had served as its Secretary-Treasurer, was shot in the union offices. He lingered close to death for some days, and then died.

Robert Kennedy wrote that Dorfman took control of the union after Leon Cooke had been shot. "Dorfman took over as head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union in 1939 after its founder and Secretary-Treasurer was murdered."

Robert Kennedy wrote of the alliance that developed between Dorfman and Hoffa. "Hoffa made a trade with Dorfman. In return for an introduction to the Chicago underworld, the Committee found, Hoffa turned over to him and his family the gigantic Central Conference of Teamsters Welfare Fund Insurance."

If Dorfman was the "big operator" and the "major figure in the Chicago underworld" who took over a union through the murder of its Secretary-Treasurer, it might be instructive to learn how the union was taken over; or to put it another way, who organized crime chose as its new Secretary-Treasurer. However, in 1960,

OUR FAVORITE INDIAN



Boss Hunted as Assailant; Dues Probed

(Pictures on page 2 and back page.)
Business affairs of the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers union were under official scrutiny last night after the official shooting of lawyer Leon M. Cooke, 37 years old, was shot and seriously wounded in the union headquarters at 3150 Roosevelt road.

At the Mount Sinai hospital Cooke said his assailant was John Martin, the union president. Martin fled after the shooting and a search was started for him. Police said they believed he was accompanied by his brother, Mrs. Gladys Walsh, stenographer. Mrs. Walsh, who was 409 Walnut street, Highland, who was shot in the shooting, said she has been a clerk in the employ of the union for 23 years.

Indicted With Druggan.
Last August he was indicted, with Terry Druggan and two others, for conspiracy to conceal from revenue officers the fact that Druggan, a dry goods merchant, was part owner of the Columbus brewery. The case is to be tried in February.

Cooke, whose home is at 1135 South Sacramento boulevard, was one of the organizers two years ago of the union with the American Federation of Labor. He was secretary and treasurer last year but now holds no office in the union.

"I want to see Martin in prison," Cooke said in the hospital. "I told him he ought to have obtained a pay

OHIO GOVERNOR RIPS ROOSEVELT IN RELIEF CLASS

Blames Politics WPA for Woes.

Columbus, O., Dec. 8 (AP).—John W. Bricker, Ohio governor, today said that the Federal Works Administration (WPA) was responsible for the economic ills of Ohio.

Bricker said that the WPA was a "political machine" and that it was "the cause of the unemployment problem in Ohio."

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Robert F. Kennedy Implicated Jack Ruby

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, who had served for three years as counsel to the Committee of the United States Senate investigating the takeover of some trade unions by organized crime, published a book in 1960 (*The Enemy Within*) recounting his experience.

The Senate investigating unit, popularly referred to as the McClellan Committee, was particularly concerned with the Teamsters Union. Robert Kennedy concluded that Jimmy Hoffa, after having consolidated his position within the Michigan Teamsters, was still largely unknown outside his home state. Kennedy wrote: "For him, the key to the entire Midwest was Chicago. He needed a powerful ally there — and he found his man in Paul Dorfman. Dorfman, our testimony showed, was a big operator — a major figure in the Chicago underworld who also knew his way around in certain labor and political circles."

On December 8, 1939, Leon Cooke, a lawyer who had organized the Chicago Waste Handlers

Union and had served as its Secretary-Treasurer, was shot in the union offices. He lingered close to death for some days, and then died. Robert Kennedy wrote that Dorfman took control of the union after Leon Cooke had been shot. "Dorfman took over as head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union in 1939 after its founder and Secretary-Treasurer was murdered."

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If Dorfman was the "big operator" and the "major figure in the Chicago underworld" who took over a union through the murder of its Secretary-Treasurer, it might be instructive to learn how the union was taken over; or to put it another way, who organized crime chose as its new Secretary-Treasurer. However, in 1960,

three years before the assassination of John F. Kennedy, it hardly seemed crucial to Robert Kennedy to learn that organized crime had taken over a union by making a trusted lieutenant, Jack Ruby, the new Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union.

On December 8, 1939, Jack Ruby was seized by the Chicago Police and questioned about the shooting of Leon Cooke. A photograph of Ruby together with a photograph of the victim appeared on the second page of the Chicago Daily Tribune. The massive front page headline of the Tribune read: "ATTORNEY SHOT; UNION ROW" and the front page story included a statement by the victim in which he named his assailant.

The Warren Commission relied primarily upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for its information. The Commission published part of an FBI report on the subject and suppressed other pages of the report. The FBI data published by the Warren Commission states:

"Gentlemen, unless you get me to Washington, you can't get a fair shake out of me ... My life is in danger here."

"Well, you won't ever see me again. I tell you that ... A whole new form of government is going to take over the country, and I know I won't live to see you another time."

"I want to tell the truth, and I can't tell it here."

— Jack Ruby, to Earl Warren, Gerald Ford, and Leon Jaworski, interview at Dallas County Jail, 6/7/64.

"Joe, you should know this. Tom Howard told me to say I shot Oswald so that Caroline and Mrs. Kennedy wouldn't have to come to Dallas, OK."

— Jack Ruby, explaining his previous defense strategy to a new lawyer.

"An extensive search of the records of the Chicago Police Department did not reflect any reference to John Martin, Jack Ruby or Jack Rubenstein or to the murder of Leon Cook (sic)."

Recently a search was made of the Chicago Police files regarding the death of Leon Cooke. Attached to the then barren file were two notes. One stated that the contents of the file were destroyed during 1974. The other note directed the police officer to inform the FBI of the name of any citizen who expressed a desire to examine that file. Apparently the FBI had located the file in spite of its contrary assurance to the Warren Commission. An ancient and apparently intact

duplicate file in the Chicago Police Department Archives reveals that the State Attorney's office confiscated the charter of the Union and seized its books, stating that the union, of which Jack Ruby was Secretary-Treasurer, was in fact not a union but rather a "fraud" and "a front for organized crime." The Warren Commission members or lawyers could have secured information about that police action by a reading of the relevant issue of the local Chicago newspapers. Instead the Warren Commission reported only: "Several long time members of the union reported that it had a good reputation when Ruby was affiliated with it."

The Warren Commission denied that Jack Ruby worked for any local or federal police organization. J. Edgar Hoover, however, had informed the Commission in writing (CD 1052, dated June 9, 1964) that Ruby had served as an FBI criminal informant in Dallas. Ruby met with FBI agents in that capacity on at least nine occasions between March 11 and October 2, 1959. The letter from Hoover was delivered by courier service to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the Warren Commission. Rankin decided to suppress the letter. He did not show it to Bart Griffin or Leon D. Hubert, Jr., the two Warren Commission lawyers who were charged with the responsibility of investigating Ruby's background. Hubert later said that he would have thoroughly investigated the matter had Rankin told him of the existence of CD 1052. Griffin said that he felt "betrayed" by the suppression of evidence.

To the assassins, Jack Ruby was invaluable. He silenced Lee Harvey Oswald before Oswald could be heard by the American people — before we could learn of the conspiracy to murder the President.

Ruby, who had worked with the FBI, entered the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building and shot Oswald, who was being guarded by an army of local police and FBI agents.

How did Ruby get into the sealed basement? One can hardly expect that the same FBI which could not locate the front page of the Chicago Daily Tribune would be able to solve that mystery. The Warren Commission said that Ruby entered "unaided, probably via the Main Street ramp."

Witnesses in Dallas, alive although frightened, know that Charles Batchelor, then Assistant Chief of the Dallas Police Department, personally escorted Jack Ruby into the basement via an elevator, and that moments later Ruby executed Oswald. Batchelor later was promoted to Chief of Police. Batchelor had played a major and perhaps decisive role in determining the route of the President's motorcade, and was the ranking representative of the Dallas Police Department to drive over the selected route with the federal authorities several days before the assassination. •



Union Ex-Leader Shot
(Story on page 1.)

Leon R. Cooke (left), lawyer and former secretary of Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers' union, who was shot while in union offices, and Jack Rubenstein present secretary who was seized for questioning.

THE CRIME CLOCK
Chicago's Record
Since Jan. 1



Grassfire

The Movement Caught and Spread Like Grassfire

THE war in Viet Nam and the Watergate fiasco had left deep scars upon the American conscience. Simplistic explanations of past national tragedies were challenged by a new American awareness. Just because a national political leader or a respected federal police official said something was so, was no longer deemed proof that it was so.

A new America began to examine the ruins of its most recent history.

It was post-Watergate time.

It was time to ask: Who killed President John F. Kennedy?

A majority of the American people did not believe the Warren Report. A newly determined citizenry could not be deterred by the old responses: "What good would it do? It won't bring him back. Why stir it up? You can still have doubts about Lincoln's assassination, too." The people could now insist that their representatives — in whom the power to do so was vested — undertake the enormously complex and expensive, but worthwhile and necessary effort of determining the truth. The natural bent of most might have been toward simplicity, but the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal had shown that simplicity, while consonant with goodness and innocence, was no match for the arabesque designs of the lie merchants. One lie succeeded another, and layer upon layer, like the integuments of an onion, needed to be peeled before the truth could be approached.

The Citizens Commission of Inquiry (CCI) was founded in February 1975, in Washington, D.C., mandated to urge Congress to reopen the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Further research revealed the need to pursue also the investigation of the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Prominent citizens joined

Many prominent citizens joined the CCI, with Director Mark Lane, as advisers and active participants on the Executive Committee. Among them: John Adams of the United Methodist Church and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a veteran of Kent State and Wounded Knee; Richard Barnet and Marcus Raskin, directors of the Institute for Policy Studies; Robert Borasage, director of the Center for National Security Studies; Morton Halperin, a former assistant secretary of defense (who recently won a suit against the government for its two years of intensive spying upon him); researchers and writers Mary Ferrell, Donald Freed, L. Fletcher Prouty, and George O'Toole (a former computer specialist with the Central Intelligence Agency, and author of *The Assassination Tapes*). Scientists and scholars interested in truth in government also joined, among them Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling, astronomer Steven Soter and philosopher Josiah Thompson.

Unable to achieve tax-exempt status because of its lobbying, the CCI could attract no

large foundation funds or private gifts. Thus, the staff was chiefly made up of volunteers and student interns working for class credit. Funding came from the sale of books, information packets and bumper stickers. Lane, while lecturing at college campuses, donated his entire lecture fee income — some \$80,000 — to the CCI. This paid for researching, copying, printing and mailing, and for presentations to Congressmen, their aides and the press.

National chapters formed

Over 180 chapters were formed throughout the country, each chapter operating autonomously to persuade Congress to investigate the assassinations. The CCI was deluged with mail and petitions, which it turned over to appropriate representatives. The representatives were sent thousands of petitions by chapters which had canvassed for signatures. Altogether, Congress received over a million-and-a-half letters and petitions. The grass roots movement had caught and spread like a grass fire.

Critics of the critics

CCI's efforts were often hampered by the reluctance of some assassination scholars to join with the movement toward Congress or to contribute anything toward it. One critic said a congressional investigating committee was "too big" and there would be "no communication" between its members. By that reasoning, General Motors should disband. Another critic, a Washington attorney, told Senator Schweiker of Pennsylvania, who had studied the assassination material in the Archives and was convinced of the need for an investigation, not to get involved.

Representatives Henry B. Gonzales of Texas and Thomas Downing of Virginia both expressed interest in the cause, and cooperated with the CCI by introducing resolutions to the House which called for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the assassinations. The CCI assisted with presentations before many House members and their aides. Some representatives expressed hostility and fear — induced by the intelligence agencies. Others were influenced by the wishes of Speaker of the House Carl Albert, and/or the Kennedy family. Representative Moakley of Boston was especially sensitive to this. But once presented with this large pile of signed petitions by the Boston CCI chapter, Moakley reconsidered, stating, "I would only consider changing my mind again if an equal number of petitions from the other side came to my office."

Rep. Phillip Burton of San Francisco had announced that out of consideration for the Kennedy family, and what he believed to be his constituents' wishes, he would oppose any such legislation. But after his office received hundreds of phone calls from organized citizen groups, he also changed his mind.

Representatives Gonzales and Downing had difficulty in determining the format of the resolution, and could not agree between themselves. The efforts of Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., an assassination critic and lawyer, only resulted in further disunity. Both congressmen refused to yield, and both their resolutions were presented to the Rules Committee in March, 1976. The committee refused to refer the matter to the floor for a vote, and the issue seemed inert for the 94th Congress.



Members of the House Committee — L to R: Rep. Walter D. Fauntroy, D-D.C.; Richard Sprague, counsel; and Rep. Thomas N. Downing, D-Virginia.

However, startling new information about the assassination of Dr. King was discovered and passed to three black members of Congress: Andrew Young of Georgia (now the United States ambassador to the United Nations); Yvonne Burke of California, then chairperson of the Black Congressional Caucus; and Walter Fauntroy, the delegate to Congress from Washington, D.C. The Caucus, spurred by the new information; met with Coretta King and the leaders of Congress — the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, and his successor Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill. When it was suggested that the resolution be put off until the 95th Congress, Mrs. King said gently, "We have already waited too long."

The leadership informed the Rules Committee that the resolution should be reported out, and CCI chapters helped develop a mass campaign of support through meetings, mailings, radio and television programs, and a telephone network. Walter Fauntroy brilliantly maneuvered the newly drafted resolution through the intricacies of the congressional procedure. The new resolution, sponsored by Fauntroy, Gonzales and Downing, called for the establishment of a Select Committee on Assassinations to examine all facts surrounding the murders of President Kennedy and Dr. King. The resolution passed two days later by a vote of 280 to 65.

Congressman Downing (serving his last term) was named chairman and it was his duty to select chief counsel. He was greatly troubled by this responsibility and asked Mark Lane, who refused on the grounds that he was hardly neutral and the committee would be subject to attack by the press.

Downing then asked Bernard Fensterwald, who considered it, but his past professional association with James McCord and James Earl Ray presented a seeming conflict of interest. Fensterwald's wavering came to an end when he appeared at the CCI office on Capitol Hill one September Friday, pale and shaken, and asked for Mark Lane. The startled receptionist told Fensterwald that Lane was not in, and then listened in alarm to Fensterwald recounting a death threat from the CIA — that they would hand him his "head on a platter" if he became counsel for the Committee. He then left, asking that Lane call him at home.

Lane tried to call Fensterwald all weekend but could not locate him; finally, on Monday, Lane was able to get Fensterwald's story of the CIA threat:

Lane: What was this? — what did you tell Pam? You certainly shook her up.

Fensterwald: I shook her up telling her that our little friends out in Langley are not taking very kindly to this investigation.

Lane: Well, we didn't expect a lot of support. But she said that you said that three people who have been considered were told what would happen to them if they took the job.

Fensterwald: I can't prove all of this. But that's my understanding.

Lane: Really?

Fensterwald: And I wouldn't make a big thing of it. But it is interesting.

Lane: Has anyone talked to you? Have they talked to you?

Fensterwald: Yup.

Lane: They have. And discouraged you?

Fensterwald: Um hm. Yes. But if anybody asks me I'll deny it. Because I don't need all this.

Lane: So what's happening with it?

Fensterwald replied that no lawyer of quality could be persuaded to accept the chief counselship, as a new chairman would take over in January when Downing retired, and perhaps fire the counsel.

Lane had suggested that Richard Sprague might be persuaded to become counsel. Fenster-

wald asked: "Who's going to go to Sprague and say 'Why don't you drop everything you're doing and get down here next week and do this?'"

Lane said, "I think that we have to see what we can do because of the real shame. . . . I can see the members of Congress saying, 'We voted for it; you said it was important to do it and three months have passed and you haven't done anything. . . .'"

Richard Sprague, the successful Philadelphia attorney who prosecuted the Yablonski murder case, fortunately agreed to serve on the committee. Sprague was compelled to resign

after a media attack of such proportions that the very existence of the committee was threatened. The committee, after naming Robert Blakey its new chief counsel, ceased its open relationship with the press. Although there is a passionate curiosity on the part of the American people about the progress of the committee, news about it is rare — which is probably an advantage to the security of the chief counsel.

The great grass fire which swept across America, igniting Congress and producing the committee, now smolders; but a hundred watch fires are lit to see that Congress carries out the mandate of the American people. ●

Dallas Police Radio Dispatcher Removed

AN ARTICLE in the Dallas *Morning News* printed just hours before the President was shot on November 22, 1963 reported that Margie Barnes, a secretary in the communications center of the Dallas Police Department Radio Patrol Division, would not be on the job that day. She was moved out of her crucial position in a manner which she described as "astonishing."

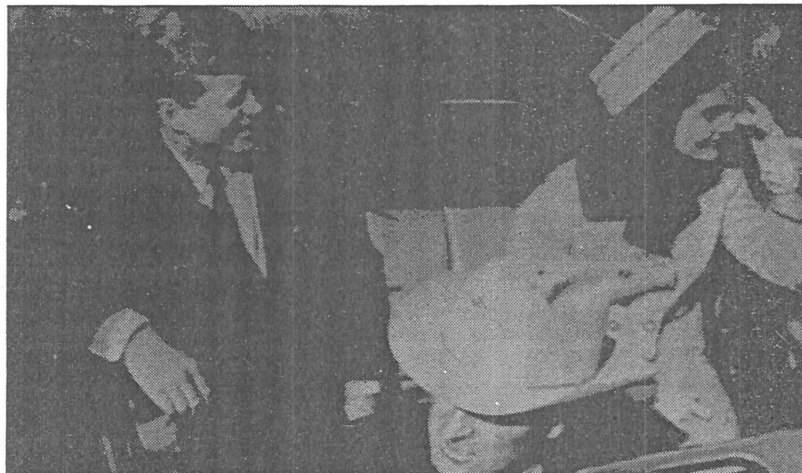
According to an officer at the Dallas Police Department, her job was of vital importance in "coordinating the dispatch of communications for officers in the field." She received emergency calls and issued information directly to the dispatch officer in the downtown division headquarters, located approximately one mile from Dealey Plaza. In her key position she was privy to all transmissions, and would also have heard all communications regarding the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit.

On the day before the assassination she received an unsolicited, and unexpected, engraved invitation to the President's luncheon at the Dallas Trade Mart. Miss Barnes, who said she had planned to watch the President's motor-

cade from the window of the Dallas Police Building, told the press that the invitation was placed on her desk by police Sgt. R. E. Dugger, and evidently had come in the mail. Just how the mail arrived in the morning before she came to work, and not at the normal time, was not explained in the story.

Unlike today's computerized operation, where dispatches are handled by a clerk and sent automatically to the location in whichever substation is nearest the call, on November 22, 1963 Miss Barnes would have been one of the few people in headquarters at the center of police communications, and therefore involved in the handling of dispatches dealing with critical police operations in the pursuit of the killers of President Kennedy and Officer Tippit.

Miss Barnes, who was never questioned by the Warren Commission, counsel for the Commission, the FBI or any authorities, was in her seat at table 356 at the Trade Mart luncheon when the President was shot. No mention of Margie Barnes is made in the Warren Report or its 26 volumes of evidence and testimony, nor of how her job was handled on that day. ●



Margie Barnes left her police assignment to see President Kennedy at the Trade Mart luncheon. The President never arrived.

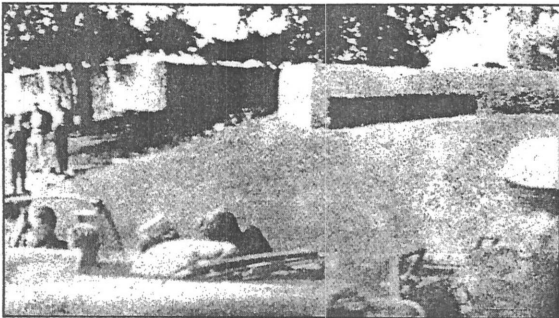
Moorman Photo Reveals Man

"She took this photograph with a Polaroid camera, and the photograph showed the police motorcycle escort preceding the President's car. In the background of this photograph she said the Texas School Book Depository Building was visible (sic)."

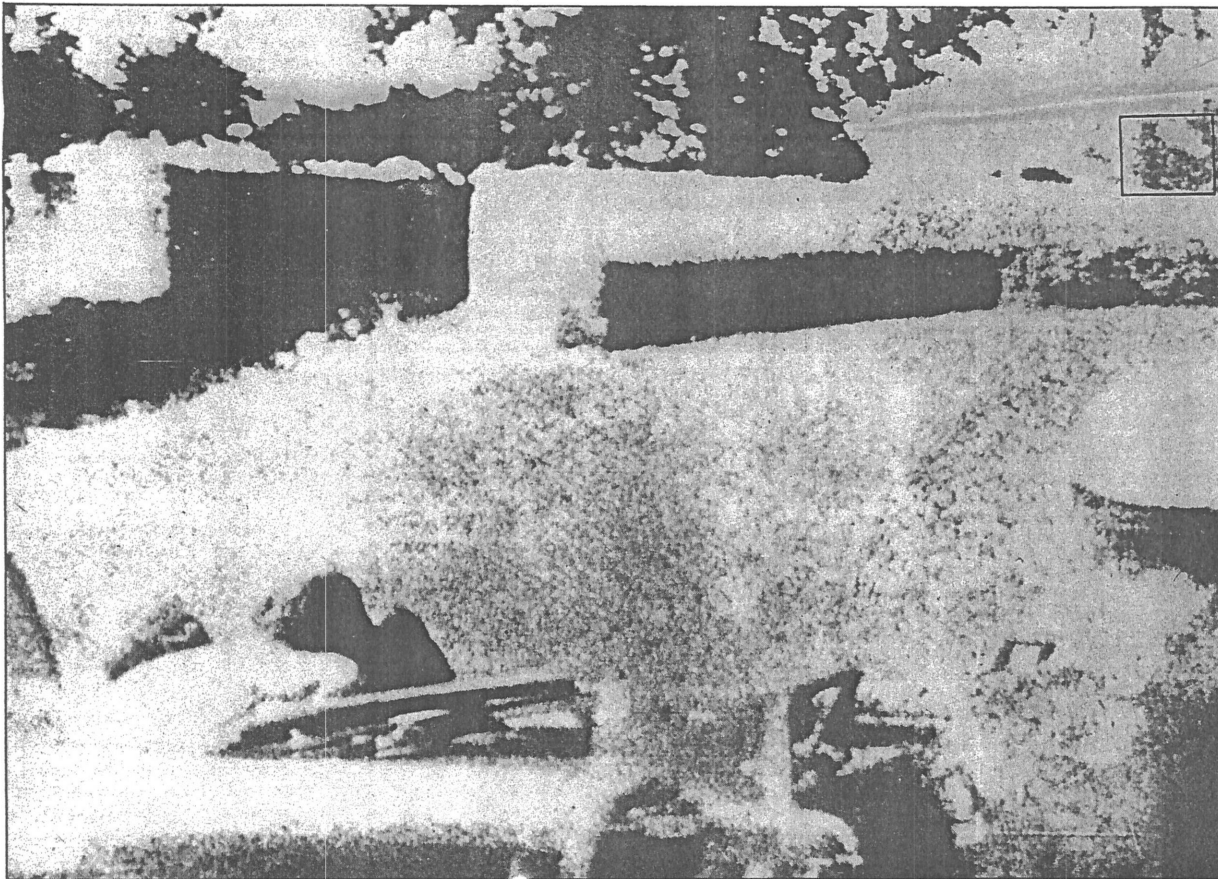
— FBI report, File DL 89-43, November 22, 1963

"I got all these pictures and looked at them, and in one picture Mrs. Moorman had taken a picture of the lead motorcycle officer. In the background of this picture was a picture of the Sexton Building (Texas Book Depository) and the window where the gunman sat when doing the shooting. I took this picture to Chief Criminal Deputy Sheriff, Allan Sweatt, who later turned it over to Secret Service Officer Patterson."

— Supplementary Investigation Report
Dallas Sheriff's Department, November 23, 1963



This photograph was taken by Mary Moorman as the shots were fired at President Kennedy. It reveals the figure of a man behind the wall on the grassy knoll. Photo experts confirm it is a man. The Warren Report said that no credible evidence existed that shots came from this area. Moorman took another photo just seconds before this which she said showed the sixth-floor window of the Book Depository. It was taken from her by authorities, and never released. Neither photo was examined by the Warren Commission.





Justice Dept. to White House: Frame Oswald!

JUST three days after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach sent a letter to the White House stating that "the public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial." The Katzenbach directive to the White House continued, "Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off."

At that time, while Katzenbach insisted that the White House should condemn Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, the Warren Commission had not yet been appointed and the FBI investigation of the crime was barely under way. Thus, before Oswald had been dead for 24 hours the extremists of the center were moving to cover up the facts.

Even more illuminating of the shadowy role played by Katzenbach was the letter that he sent each member of the Warren Commission on December 9, 1963, urging that the Commission immediately issue a press release stating Oswald was the lone assassin. Had the Commission acted favorably upon that directive its image of integrity would have been thoroughly compromised, since the first witness was not to be called for another two months.

The Katzenbach correspondence, suppressed for 12½ years, was uncovered along with other evidence by the Church Committee, and published in the committee's final report in April 1976. This historic work was accomplished under the auspices of Senators Richard Schweiker (R-Pennsylvania) and Gary Hart (D-Colorado).

Since D.C. is a chain-of-command town with the pecking order established and followed, the question arises: On whose behalf was a Deputy Attorney General sending directives to the new president and the members of the President's Commission, including its chairperson, the Chief Justice of the United States? At a press conference held in conjunction with the release of the Church Committee's report, Senator Schweiker stated he would like to see that question answered, and urged that Mr. Katzenbach explain

his role under oath in an appearance before a congressional investigating committee.

The Senate Committee stated that "evidence indicates that the investigation of the assassination was deficient and that facts which might have substantially affected the course of the investigation were not provided to the Warren Commission by those individuals within the FBI and the CIA, as well as other agencies of government, who were charged with investigating the assassination."

The significance of that finding should be examined in light of the Warren Commission's early decision to secure no independent investigators and to rely instead upon information supplied by the FBI, the CIA and the other existing police agencies.

Senator Schweiker, who played the major part in directing the work of the Senate Committee, recently summed up the implications of the Senate report. He said the Warren Commission's "findings," including the conclusion that Oswald was the lone assassin, are invalid because basic evidence had been denied to the Commission. He urged the permanent Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to "continue the investigation in an attempt to resolve these questions." Among the questions left unanswered, Schweiker said, are: Who killed Kennedy, and why was he killed?

The Senate Intelligence Committee, with members of opposing political viewpoints, including Senators Tower, Goldwater, Mondale and Baker, invalidated the Warren Commission Report and called for a serious investigation.

The Counterattack

The American news media, which had swallowed whole the Warren Commission Report when it was issued in September 1964, had no appetite for the Schweiker report. Curiously, Senator Gary Hart, ostensible coauthor of the document, became a leading figure in the campaign to subvert the report and to place its integrity in doubt.

In April 1976, when the Schweiker Report findings were announced, Hart told the press the committee had uncovered no evidence to

question the fact that Oswald was the lone assassin, seriously blunting the impact of the historic determination by the Senate Committee. The *New York Times* featured simply Hart's assurance that Oswald remained alone in his guilt. And when the full report was released to the media, only Senator Church and Senator Schweiker were present. (CBS had informed Senator Schweiker earlier in the day that Hart was going to boycott the press conference.)

The Report outlined its scope:

"The Committee did not review the findings and conclusions of the Warren Commission. It did not re-examine the physical evidence which the Commission had. It did not review one of the principal questions facing the Commission: whether Lee Harvey Oswald was in fact the assassin of President Kennedy. Instead," it stated, "the committee examined the performance of the intelligence agencies in conducting their investigation of the assassination and their relationships to the Warren Commission."

Senator Gary Hart emerged as the Nicholas Katzenbach of 1976. Senator Schweiker was not appointed to the permanent Senate Intelligence Committee; Senator Hart was.

The media, still clinging to the old (and now officially discredited) official truth, began to perceive the Schweiker Report as a threat, Senator Schweiker as an object of derision, and Senator Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairperson of the Permanent Committee, as a target. Fred Graham of CBS wondered aloud if at long last, with this report, we could now put the matter to rest — a curious observation, since the report is a 106-page documented recommendation for a continuing investigation of the matter by the Senate.

Charles Bartlett in the *Washington Star* concluded that "assassination buffs will be stimulated into a new frenzy" by Senator Schweiker's discovery. Senator Hart, in a televised network interview, urged that the report which he signed be ignored lest we "toy with the reputations of important men."

The Report indicated that it had seen no evidence that Fidel Castro "or others in the Cuban government plotted President Kennedy's assassination in retaliation for U.S. operations against Cuba."

News caster Howard K. Smith, a longtime advocate of the lone assassin theory, responded. Many years before, Smith rejoined, Lyndon Johnson had told him Fidel Castro killed John Kennedy. It is unfortunate Mr. Smith was unable to secure access to a microphone or camera during the last few years to document that information for us.

If a serious investigation now ensues, we may learn, before long, that Lee Harvey Oswald worked for the FBI in New Orleans and Dallas; that he spent an inordinate amount of time with contract agents for the CIA in New Orleans; that he was the military advisor to the CIA's anti-Castro front organization, the Free Cuba Committee, while he gave out literature for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and that Jack Ruby, who killed him in the Dallas Police basement, had been an FBI informant since March 11, 1959.

If the press allows and if the members of the Congress with integrity persist and prevail, we may bring an end to the decade of political assassinations. We may even find out who killed John Kennedy . . . and why. •

"The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial."

— Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, in a letter to the White House written three days after the assassination.

FBI Suspect Visits Marina Oswald

THE release of previously Top Secret FBI documents show that soon after the assassination the FBI considered Priscilla Johnson to be a suspect in the JFK killing. This conclusion takes on added significance since the Bureau reached that conclusion about only one other person — Lee Harvey Oswald. Subsequently, the Directors of the FBI and the CIA decided to adopt the position that Oswald had acted alone.

Marina Oswald, the widow of the accused assassin, was placed under house (or in this case, motel) arrest by the federal police. The CIA, FBI and Secret Service decided who might see her. She was briefed regularly by federal police agents before she testified. All of her belongings were thoroughly searched by FBI and CIA specialists. They found minute particles of evidence, including fingerprints and a pubic hair, which they claimed had fallen from Oswald's groin area.

The agents were searching for some proof that Oswald had been to Mexico City during September and October, 1963. No such proof could be discovered.

In fact, Marina Oswald originally told FBI agents that she had no knowledge that her husband might have made such a trip. In her various appearances before the Warren Commission, beginning in February 1964, Marina never stated that she knew that Lee had visited Mexico.

The CIA required proof that Oswald had been to Mexico City. Its evidence from Mexico had fallen apart.

A decision was made in the upper echelons of the intelligence organizations that Priscilla Johnson, previously judged to be a suspect in the assassination, should be permitted to visit Marina. This intelligence decision was unusual. Marina's own mother-in-law had not been permitted to visit Marina. The attorney for Oswald's interests before the Warren Commission had been denied permission to visit Marina, on the grounds that he might possibly influence her testimony or might even plant some evidence with her. Reporters for major newspapers were denied permission to visit Marina for fear they might influence her with their questions. During this period, which lasted about one year, the federal intelligence agencies continued to brief Marina and to threaten her with deportation if she did not accept their view of the events.

Under the circumstances, it seemed peculiar that the CIA and FBI would make a rare exception and permit Priscilla Johnson, a "reporter," to visit Marina — particularly since Ms. Johnson had previously been determined to be a murder suspect.

The meeting between Marina and Priscilla took on almost historic proportions. For oddly enough, at that moment and in Priscilla's presence Marina came upon important documents she had never seen before. And it was Priscilla who explained to Marina the importance of the newly discovered evidence. The documents were bus tickets which helped the then desperate CIA support its allegation that Oswald had been to Mexico City.

Warren Commission document 49 is an FBI report dated November 23, 1963, which states that Priscilla Johnson was "an employee of the State Department." Ms. Johnson publicly denied that charge. Later, on a national television program, when confronted by the evidence, she

admitted that she had worked for the State Department.

CIA document 646-277, a memorandum for the record regarding the presence of Priscilla Johnson's name in Lee Harvey Oswald's personal notebook, was heavily censored before being released. One statement about Ms. Johnson that is visible reads, "She has apparently been employed on a part-time basis within the U.S. Embassy during two periods of residence in Russia."

Just before the Warren Commission issued its Report in September 1964, Marina Oswald was called to testify for the last time. There she dramatically produced the bus tickets. Senator Richard Russell, then a member of the Warren Commission, reminded Marina of her previous testimony and the fact that she knew nothing about bus tickets then. She testified, "I found the stub of this ticket approximately two weeks ago when working with Priscilla Johnson on the book. Three weeks ago I found the stub among old magazines, Spanish magazines, and there was a television program also in Spanish and there was the stub of this ticket. But this was, you know, a piece of paper and I didn't know this was a ticket." She discovered that it was a ticket, she testified, when she showed it to Priscilla Johnson.

Russell obviously did not believe the story. He asked why Lee would keep magazines in Spanish if, as Marina had previously testified, he could not read Spanish. Marina replied, "It was not a Spanish magazine." Russell asked how this document could possibly have escaped the extensive search of the FBI agents who were looking for such evidence, and who had examined every scrap of paper. There was no responsive reply.

In assessing this near-miraculous find, tickets which had escaped the most thorough and painstaking searches conducted by FBI agents, it would be relevant to look into Priscilla Johnson's background.

Priscilla Johnson had interviewed Oswald in Moscow in 1959, almost immediately after his arrival in the Soviet Union. This interview appears to be the longest ever given to any American journalist by Oswald. Soon after both the President and Oswald had been murdered, Johnson wrote about the origin of her interview for *Harper's Magazine*. "I had sought him out a few hours earlier on the advice of an American colleague in Moscow. A boy named Oswald was staying at my hotel, the Metropol, the friend casually remarked. He was angry at everything American and impatient to become a Russian citizen. 'He won't talk to anyone,' my colleague added, suggesting that, as a woman, I might have better luck."

Johnson's discretion in referring to the contact who led her to Oswald is apparent. He was in her story "an American colleague," "the friend," and finally "my colleague." The man who sent her to Oswald was one of two officers in the consular section of the American embassy in Moscow. The "us" he would refer to in his conversations with Johnson was the American Embassy in Moscow.

The American operative in charge of Oswald for the Embassy was Richard Snyder. When he testified before the Warren Commission Snyder said, "Up until the time I left Moscow, Oswald was my baby." Snyder, according to secret CIA documents, began work for the CIA as a G-9

during 1949. His messages to the State Department about Oswald were based upon intelligence data supplied to him by Priscilla Johnson.

Jerry Pollicoff, a New York City researcher, closely followed the career of Priscilla Johnson, and mentioned her in a published article. The Boston law firm of Hausserman, Davidson and Shattuck threatened to sue him. They insisted that a retraction must be published because, they alleged, "As to allegations of her being an undercover government employee throughout this period, there exists not even the slightest reasonable foundation for such an allegation." The retraction was not published. Ms. Johnson did not sue.

During April of 1967, the CIA staged one of the major coups in its history. It arranged for the defection from the Soviet Union of Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of Joseph Stalin. When Alliluyeva arrived in the United States, the Voice of America, the broadcasting service of the United States Information Agency, sent news of her arrival all over the world, including the Soviet Union where it was broadcast in Russian. Radio Free Europe, a "private broadcast operation" funded by the CIA, dispatched the word throughout Eastern Europe from its studios in Munich.

During the great international brouhaha following her defection, Svetlana Alliluyeva spent her days in seclusion, at a site approved by American intelligence and the State Department, with Priscilla Johnson. The site was the home of Priscilla Johnson's parents. The *New York Times*, upon the arrival of Stalin's daughter, said that it would publish her forthcoming memoirs. Priscilla Johnson was assigned by Evan Thomas — who had edited William Manchester's defense of the Warren Report for Harper and Row and who would also supervise the editing of the Alliluyeva book — to translate Svetlana Alliluyeva's work for Harper and Row.

Alliluyeva and Lee Harvey Oswald had perhaps shared but one moment in common: both had been interviewed by Priscilla Johnson before leaving for the United States. •



Assassin Revealed?

THE photographs reproduced on this page may actually reveal the "second gunman" whom Warren Commission critics have long argued must have been present in the grassy knoll area of Dealey Plaza.

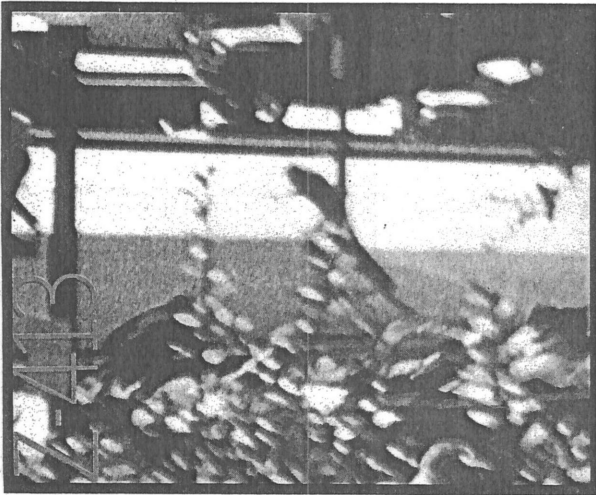
Shown at bottom left is frame 413

from the Zapruder film, exposed approximately 5 seconds after the fatal headshot (Z313). The large blow-up of a portion of this frame reveals to careful scrutiny the outline of a man's head and rifle, somewhat obscured by the branches of a small tree between Zapruder and the stockade fence at the grassy knoll. The same figure is visible in a photo taken by Hugh Betzner from the other side of Elm St., looking across toward Zapruder, about 6 seconds before the fatal shot. Spectator Mary Moorman snapped a Polaroid photo of this area at the instant of the headshot. A blow-up of a portion of her photo reveals indistinctly the face of the man visible in Z-413 (see page 36).

At bottom right is a frame from the Mark Bell film, one of many photographic indications that the spontaneous reaction of the crowd was to surge up the grassy knoll

in pursuit of this gunman — a reaction, of course, totally at variance with the Warren Commission

theory that all shots were fired at Kennedy from behind. •



Was Oswald Only Watching?



Associated Press photographer James Altgens was probably as surprised as anyone when the photograph he happened to take midway through the assassination revealed a figure standing in the doorway of the Book Depository which bore a startling resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Who was this man? If Oswald was in the doorway of the Depository, he obviously couldn't have been on the sixth floor and shooting at the President at the same time. If it was Oswald he was innocent.

The Warren Commission solved that problem by determining that the mysterious figure was not Oswald after all, but Billy Lovelady, another Book Depository employee, who bore an uncanny resemblance to Oswald.

Lovelady was asked by the Warren Commission to draw an arrow indicating his position in the Altgens photo. The Commission claimed he fingered the man in question, but there is some doubt as to which figure the arrow is actually pointing to. William Shelley, Lovelady's boss, told the Commission that Lovelady was not standing in the doorway, but "was seated on the entrance steps just in front of me."

The FBI photographed Lovelady wearing a short-sleeved shirt, buttoned at the neck, with alternating vertical red and white stripes. The FBI claimed this was the shirt Lovelady was wearing on the 22nd. Lovelady disputes that now and says he was wearing a red plaid shirt. Lovelady further says that when the FBI said they wanted to photograph him, they told him it didn't matter which shirt he wore.

No matter which shirt Lovelady was wearing, it becomes rather obvious that the man in question is not wearing either shirt. Rather, it seems to be a solid colored shirt open almost to the waist. This matches up almost identically to the shirt Oswald was wearing when he was arrested.

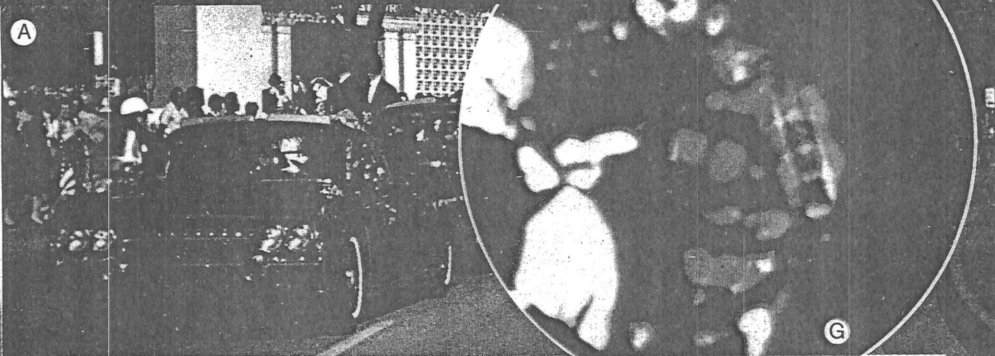
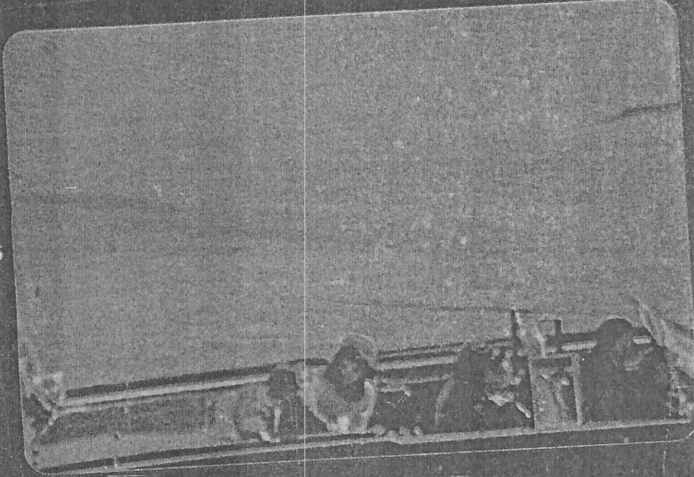
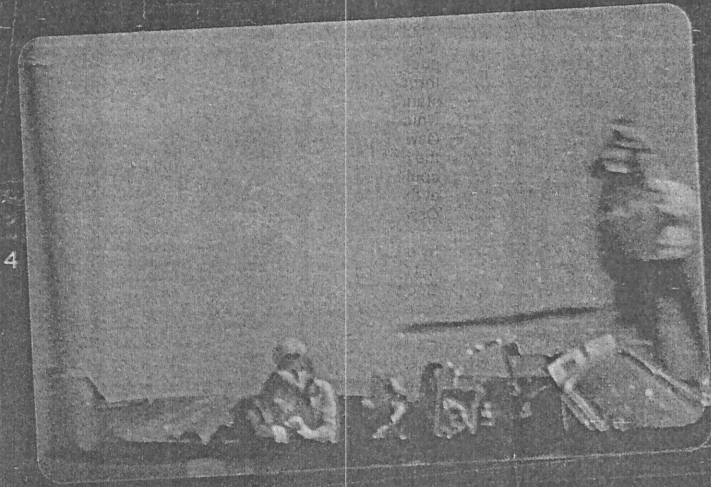


Photo (A) was taken in the midst of the volley of fire. Blow-ups (B) and (C) appear to show Lee Oswald watching from the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. Although the Warren Commission insists this man is Depository employee Billy Lovelady (D), Oswald was wearing what appears to be the same shirt when arrested later that day (E). That shirt is pictured in (F). Another photo of Lovelady at the same time (G) shows him wearing a red and blue plaid shirt, with a slight beard as well. The man in the doorway (A, B, and C) is clean-shaven.

Life's Original Version

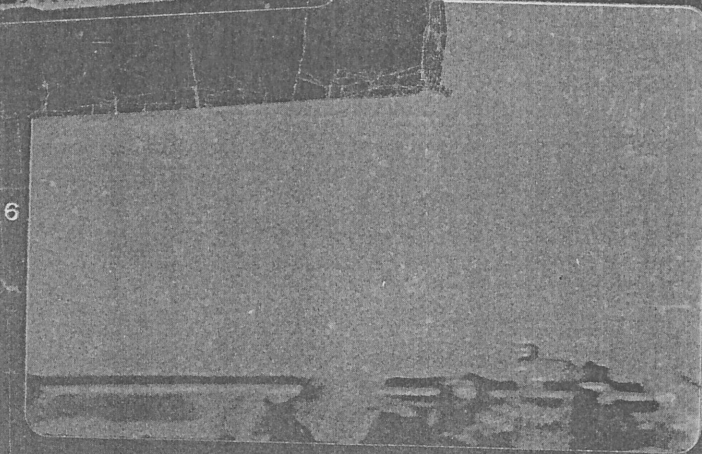
On October 2, 1964, Life printed selected frames from the Zapruder film which it owned. The issue accompanied the release of the Warren Report. The Commission stated that "no credible evidence" supported the speculation that any shots had been fired from the front.

The Zapruder frames published in the first edition of Life (left) show that the President had been driven suddenly and violently backwards by the fatal shot, thus effectively refuting the



Life's Revised Version

central Warren Commission conclusion. Upon realizing the import of these pictures, Life — in an unprecedented action — halted its presses and replaced the crucial photograph with one that did not reveal the origin of the shot (right). Life then rewrote its caption to read as follows: "The direction from which the shots came was established by this picture taken at the instant the bullets struck the rear of the President's head."



Time- Life Frames Oswald

AN incriminating piece of evidence in the case against Lee Harvey Oswald was a photograph discovered by police among the possessions which were allegedly Oswald's at the home of Ruth Paine. This photograph was

"We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle. No one has been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand."

— Jesse Curry, according to UP Dispatch, 11/5/69.

"I was convinced all along that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone. Now I don't even know who's buried in Oswald's grave. I think there should be an exhumation of the body."

— Bill Alexander, Former Assistant Dallas County DA, 11/24/75.

"I'm just a patsy, I didn't kill anyone."

— Lee Harvey Oswald

not listed on the report of the Dallas Police itemizing all of the possessions even though a number of items, including photographs, were described in the testimony of the officers regarding who discovered the photographs.

The photograph was published as the cover of Life Magazine on February 21, 1964 several months before the official investigation of the Warren Commission was completed. It was published, in fact, in magazines and newspapers all over the world, described as "Lee Harvey Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippitt."

The photograph apparently supplied more than simply the evidence to link Oswald with the weapons allegedly used in both homicides. It also provided evidence of a motive, since the newspapers in the hands of the person allegedly photographed as Oswald were the radical publications "The Worker" and "The Militant."

Testimony was introduced to show that the photograph had been retouched prior to publication, and it was alleged that the photograph was a composite, or a false photograph as well.

Research has been done since the time this and another similar photograph were allegedly found (designated as Commission Exhibits 133 A & B), which indicates that both photographs are composites, falsely portraying Oswald.

Oswald himself was asked about the photographs while he was being interrogated by Dallas Police Captain Will Fritz.

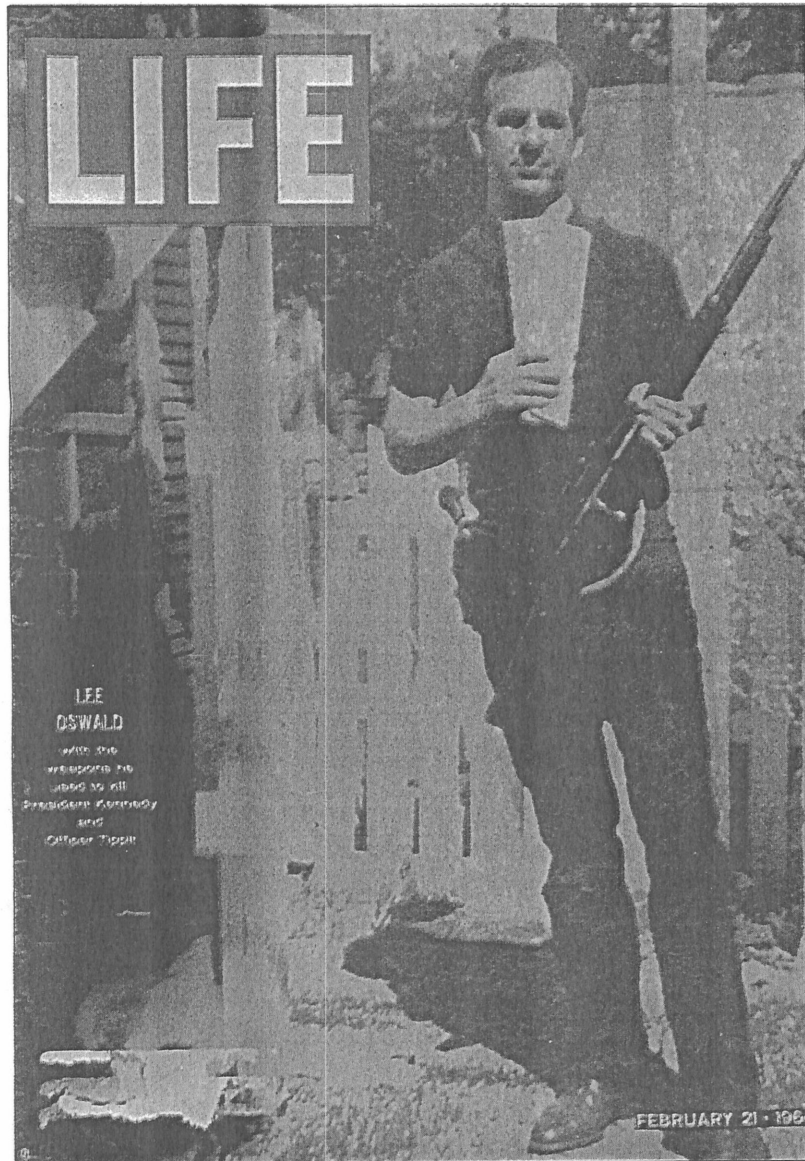
"I showed Oswald an enlarged picture of him holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. This picture had been enlarged by our Crime Lab from a picture found in the garage at Mrs. Paine's home. He [Oswald] said the picture was not his, that the face was his face, but that his picture had been made by someone superimposing his face, that the other part of the picture was not him at all, and that he had never seen the picture before."

Captain Fritz did not call for a stenographer, court reporter, or tape recorder to have Oswald's invaluable interrogation properly recorded. Fritz kept notes, and his notes are the best evidence of what Oswald told him in the presence of others who observed the interrogation, including FBI agent Jim Bookhout, Homicide officers, and Inspector Kelly of the Secret Service.

Captain Fritz continued, "He [Oswald] told me that he understood photography real well, and that in time, he would be able to show it had been made by someone else. At this time he said that he did not want to answer any more questions, and he was returned to the jail about 7:15 p.m." •

"The FBI conducted its investigation in an atmosphere of concern among senior Bureau officials that it would be criticized and its reputation tarnished. Rather than addressing its investigation to all significant circumstances, including all possibilities of conspiracy, the FBI investigation focused narrowly on Lee Harvey Oswald."

— Final Report, United States Senate Church Committee, Book V, April 23, 1976.



"The [Warren] Commission analyzed every issue in exhaustive, almost archeological detail. . . . The facts, exhaustively gathered, independently checked and cogently set forth, destroy the basis for conspiracy theories that have grown weedlike in this country and abroad."

— **New York Times** editorial of 9/27/64, upon issuance of the **Warren Report**, well before the Commission's 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits were available.

"President's Assassin Shot to Death in Jail Corridor by a Dallas Citizen."

— **New York Times** headline of 11/25/63, when the investigation had hardly begun.

ONE of the most frightening aspects of the entire drama of the Kennedy assassination involves the national news media, the magazines, newspapers, and TV networks whose duty is to inform the public of the whole truth, not merely to follow the official line.

Certainly there is nothing in the history of the media's handling of the Kennedy assassination that would turn this distrust around. Over and over we find an eagerness to hush and discredit the doubters on behalf of the official theory.

On these pages we take up just a few of the most important examples of the media's attempt to conceal information. These aren't examples of mere differences of opinion over questions of ambiguous, hard-to-pin-down facts. We are talking about cases of apparently willful attempts to deceive.

To begin: The Johnson Administration involved itself heavily in the assassination investigation for the explicit purpose of shutting off "rumors and speculations of conspiracy," and pinning the crime on Oswald alone — and it did so from the very beginning, well before the FBI had come close to completing its investigation.

The documentary evidence of this interference is plain, as for example in Katzenbach's memo to Bill Moyers written just three days after the assassination: *"The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial."* Yet in its angrily negative review of ABC-TV's docu-drama, *"The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald,"* the *New York Times* said, "There is no evidence that Lyndon B. Johnson interfered in any way with investigations of the

assassination."

Newsweek magazine angrily echoed the *Times* in almost exactly the same words: "There is not a shred of evidence that Johnson ever intruded in the assassination investigation." This in spite of the fact that the Katzenbach-to-Moyers memo had already been made public in the report of the Schweiker-Hart subcommittee of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

All The News That Fits

Take the case of the *New York Times* and the investigation of the crime carried out by New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. When Garrison's book, *A Heritage of Stone*, was published, the *Times* of December 1, 1970, carried a review by staff reviewer John Leonard entitled, "Who Killed John F. Kennedy?" It contained the following paragraphs:

"Frankly, I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job, rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence. But until somebody explains why two autopsies came to two different conclusions about the President's wounds, why the limousine was washed out and

rebuilt without investigation, why certain witnesses near the 'grassy knoll' were never asked to testify before the Commission, why we were all so eager to buy Oswald's brilliant marksmanship in split seconds, why no one inquired into Jack Ruby's relations with a staggering variety of strange people, why a 'loner' like Oswald always had friends and could always get a passport — who can blame the Garrison guerillas for fantasizing?

"Something stinks about this whole affair. A Heritage of Stone rehashes the smelliness: the recipe is as unappetizing as our doubts about the official version of what happened. (Would then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy have endured his brother's murder in silence? Was John Kennedy quite so liberated from cold war cliches as Mr. Garrison maintains?) But the stench is there, and clings to each of us. Why were Kennedy's neck organs not examined at Bethesda for evidence of a frontal shot? Why was his body whisked away to Washington before the legally required Texas inquest? Why?"

Good questions. But they appeared only in the early edition of that day's *Times!* Before the second edition hit the stands that day, the title of the review was changed. It no longer read, "Who Killed John F. Kennedy?" Now it read, "The Shaw-Garrison Affair." And except for the first two sentences in the first paragraph of the above two paragraphs, the whole stunning passage had been eliminated. In this way, Leonard's whole thrust was diverted, turned right around. Instead of saying there were serious questions in the Kennedy case, the reviewer (a known and respected journalist) now seemed to be saying that Garrison had only proved incompetence against the Warren Commission, not dishonesty, with the strong implication standing that this was far enough to go into the matter and it should now be dropped. ●

"The only good murderer is a dead murderer, and the only good communist is a dead communist." — **The New York Daily News**, commenting on Oswald's death.

"But nobody reads. Don't believe people read in this country. There will be a few professors that will read the record . . . the public will read very little." — **Allen Dulles**, former CIA Director, member of the Warren Commission, at a Commission meeting, 7/9/64.

Staff to remain at their jobs and termed "trickery." This was announced by Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary.

Some Expected to Leave

Mr. Salinger said the President would leave up to the officials involved how long they wished to serve him.

Inevitably some of these officials — especially those from the universities and foundations — will decide to leave their posts after an interval.

But the President's request today would seem to insure that during the difficult days of adjustment and transition he would continue to have the benefit of the experience of key policy figures.

Attending the meeting between the President and Ambassador Lodge today were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, Ambassador Lodge and Mr. Bundy all took part in the Honolulu conference.

As a result of the meeting, White House informants said, President Johnson laid down a

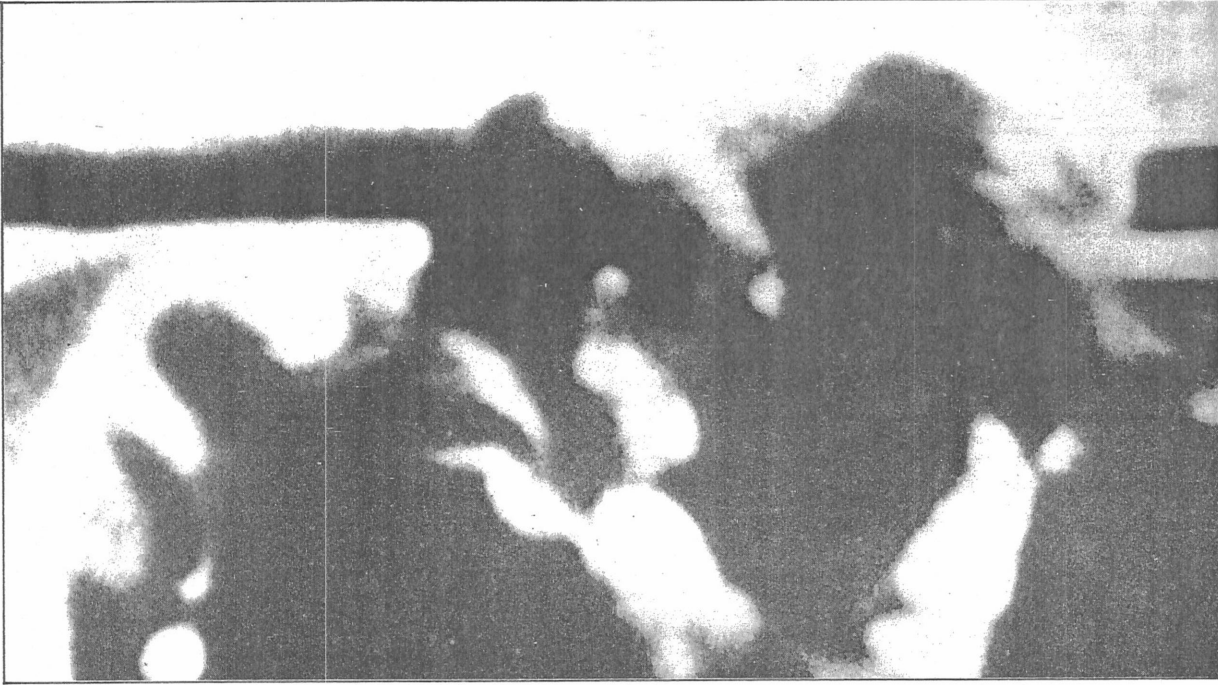


OSWALD IS SHOT: Lee Harvey Oswald cringes as Jack Ruby attacks him at Dallas jail. Policeman is J. R. Lewis.

Major Media Coverup

Column 6 Continued on Page 5, Column 1

The Fatal Shot



"I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to the Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 (JFK Autopsy)."

— James J. Humes, 11/24/63.

THE PRESIDENT died the moment his head exploded. But what really happened? The major point of controversy in the JFK assassination case is the number and location of the gunmen. Were they to the front of President Kennedy, to the rear, or both?

As with many of the other areas of the controversy, the answer may be found in the Zapruder film.

At frame 312, we see the President sitting in the rear seat of the Lincoln limousine. He has responded to the first two shots. Mrs. Kennedy is just beginning to comprehend what is happening.

At frame 313, the President is struck in the head by a bullet. At this time he is thrown rapidly backward and starts to spin to the left.

The doctors at Parkland Hospital report a "tangential wound" (that is, a wound that was both entrance and exit over its length) to the right side of the President's head. It is in frame 313 that we see a violent explosion on the right side of the President's head.

From this point on through frame 321, we see a continuous, high-speed rearward motion of the President's head and body. The transfer of momentum is from a bullet fired from the right front.

This last movement, of course, is substantiated by the testimony of about 80 percent of the eyewitnesses who stated that at least one of the shots came from the front, originating from the "grassy knoll" area, the hill to the right front of the President's limousine.

Since the Texas School Book Depository was behind President Kennedy during the entire shooting sequence, and since at least two other

shots came from the rear, a shot from the front would mean absolute proof of at least one more assassin.

Numerous doctors, nurses, medical assistants and civilian bystanders who saw the body, and who reported what they saw before the official story of the lone assassin was put forth, described an exit wound to the REAR of the President's head. Some examples:

- Dr. Kemp Clark said the bullet went "... out the back of his head."

- Dr. Ronald Jones described "... what appeared to be an exit wound in the posterior [rear] portion of the skull."

- Dr. Malcolm Perry described "a large avulsive [outwardly exploded] injury of the right occipito-parietal [rear] area" of the President's head.

- Dr. Charles Baxter said he saw "a large gaping wound in the back of the skull."

- Dr. Gene Akin said "the back of the right occipito-parietal [rear] portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance protruding."

- Dr. Robert McClelland "noted that the right posterior [rear] portion of the skull had been blasted ... by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was protruded up through the scalp."

- Nurse Pat Hutton described a "massive opening on the rear of the head."

These are just a few of the comments of highly-trained medical people who described what they had seen as a massive exit wound at the rear of Kennedy's head. Their view corresponds exactly to that of the closest

eye-witness of them all, Mrs. Kennedy, who told the Warren Commission, "From the back ... you were trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on."

The same story is told by the Dealey Plaza eyewitnesses:

- Marilyn Sitzman said he was hit "above the ear and to the front."

- Officer James Chaney said he was "struck in the face."

- William Newman said he was "shot in the side of the head."

- Hurchel Jacks said "the bullet had struck him above the right ear."

- S. M. Holland said the bullet hit "part of his face."

- Seth Kantor said the bullet "entered right temple."

- NBC News reported that "the President was struck in the right temple by the bullet," and that "a bullet struck him in front as he faced the assailant."

- The New York Times reported "a massive gaping wound in the back and one on the right side of the head."

At the moment of impact of the headshot, several large pieces of skull fragments were thrown rearward and to the President's left, as much as 25 feet from the point of impact.

Other witnesses also confirm a shot from the grassy knoll area.

- Secret Service agent Clint Hill said there "was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car."

- Police officer Bobby Hargis, riding a motorcycle about three feet to the left and seven feet to the rear of the President's car, said, "I was splattered with blood and brain ... I thought at first I might have been hit."

The eyewitness testimony verifies the medical and photographic evidence of a shot from the area of the grassy knoll in front of the President. ●

ORDINARY American citizens continue to play a crucial role in unveiling the Kennedy conspiracy coverup.

A case in point is Mrs. Martin J. Parker of Parma Heights, Ohio. Mrs. Parker mailed some investigative material on the JFK case to a former lawyer for the Warren Commission, Judge Bart W. Griffin of Cleveland, and an extraordinary reaction from the judge followed. You see, Mrs. Parker is another assassination "buff."

This term of scorn, "buff," hurled for 14 years now at independent investigators, amateur and professional alike, has an interesting history. Unknown to critics of citizen researchers like

Mrs. Parker is the authentic derivation of the word. According to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary the label refers to "volunteer firemen in New York City about 1820." These citizen volunteers frequently played heroic roles in the early days of urban firefighting and wore the description "buff" as a badge of honor.

There are many Mrs. Parkers in America, but few achieve what she did.

The judge she wrote to is a highly respected jurist sitting on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Judge Griffin personally investigated the role of Jack

Ruby, the slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald, for the Warren Commission and wrote the Ruby section of the Warren Report.

The letter Mrs. Parker received from Judge Griffin on July 30, 1976 and passed on to an editor of the *Free Press* should have made front-page news across the country. But no major print or television outlet would or could deal with this major statement from a senior staff member of the Warren Commission.

With a salute (and our deepest respect) to Mrs. Parker, the *Free Press* here prints relevant excerpts from Judge Griffin's letter:

Judge Griffin, Commission Lawyer: 'I'm Shocked and Betrayed' by FBI, CIA Coverup

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113

BURT W. GRIFFIN
JUDGE

July 30, 1976

Mrs. Martin J. Parker
Parma Hts., Ohio 44130

Dear Mrs. Parker:

Recently, it has become apparent that some documents may have been withheld from the public through subsequent government classification procedures, that some documents may have been destroyed after we received them, and that other information was withheld from the Commission and/or the Commission staff.

I am personally shocked and feel betrayed that such "cover-up" activities have occurred. I still believe that the Commission, with the possible exception of Alan Dulles, did not participate in any cover-up, but that it was the work of others. I am certain that none of the staff people with whom I worked closely knew of any cover-up activities.

I suspect that this "cover-up" did not result so much from liberal or conservative philosophies as it did from the selfish interests of the Dallas police, F.B.I., C.I.A. and other government officials who would be undermined if the truth were known and from the belief of some government officials that it was more important to continue with the activities they wanted to conceal rather than give a complete story to the public. Much of that concealment they may have honestly but wrongfully believed was in the best interests of the nation.

Sincerely,

Burt W. Griffin
Burt W. Griffin
Judge

BWG/jh

Enclosure: Articles on Warren Commission

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLISHER

Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. . . .

This section of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the most important of the freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights, has generated more controversy than all the other amendments.

Knowing that "liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people," John Adams urged that a written Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution, and that the first right reflect that "none of the means of information are more sacred, or have been cherished with more tenderness and care in America, than the press."

Yet the First Amendment has been defined and redefined, tested and retested, restricted, and all but obliterated. The amendment was written to prevent the government from practicing prior restraint against the press — something it has repeatedly attempted, beginning with the Alien and Sedition Laws and continuing through the Pentagon Papers case.

The purpose of government is to protect property rights; the purpose of the Bill of Rights is to protect the people from the government. The Ten Amendments are yours and ours — they apply to all of us and are not owned by Nixon, or J. Edgar Hoover, or the FBI, or the CIA, or John Mitchell.

As recent events demonstrate, government control of the press goes beyond law and the courts. In fact, a sinister web of intelligence agents is actively subverting the ideals of the press. While some reporters are on the CIA payroll, honest reporters are frustrated by intelligence-controlled editors and publishers who refuse to print the truth. The powers behind the media conglomerates have determined not to speak on these subjects. Reporters are also fed false information; if they persist in investigating, they and their families are spied upon and harassed. The documented harassment of Jack Anderson is a prime example. The people, deprived of their only unbiased source of knowledge, are the ultimate losers. The most fundamental of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution — the right to a free flow of information — becomes meaningless.

Another difficulty is illustrated by a recent Harris poll revealing that media executives vastly underestimate the American people. While

34 percent of media executives believe the public is interested in national news, 60 percent of the public say they are interested. While 75 percent of editors and broadcasters believe the public is very interested in sports news, Harris found that only 35 percent of the public showed such an interest. In every other field, the media overestimated public interest in frivolous subjects and underestimated interest in serious news. The news services, cowering before the government, have lost sight of the needs of the people.

If John Adams were to return today, he would be unable to recognize as independent newsmen those executives kneeling before the King.

This is our pledge to you, our readers. We will never become a kept press. Unlike *Time* Magazine, CBS Television and the *New York Times* — all listed in CIA files as "CIA assets" — we are not for sale. In fact, I do not expect to make a profit from the publication of this *Free Press*. I am not motivated here by the profit incentive. Our concern is for the future of this country.

Many fine and inquisitive reporters share this concern. Frustrated journalists who could not get their articles printed in their own publications have come to us. Their articles will appear here. Stories which we offered to major newspapers, and which were refused, will appear here.

Many of our editors and contributors — among them, Mark Lane, Dick Gregory, Jim Garrison, and Steve Jaffe — have been subjected to government-inspired attacks. We expect further efforts to discredit them following this publication. The media conglomerates — among them *Time*, Inc., NBC, CBS, the *New York Times*, and the *Washington Post* — have participated with the intelligence agencies in these attacks. In addition they have, on orders, attacked this publisher, owner of the only independently edited and nationally distributed publications in America. The forces of suppression know that their survival is dependent upon the destruction of our credibility.

The media princes may condemn *Hustler* and *Chic* — and me for publishing them — but I urge you to check the facts and make up your own mind.

The *Free Press* will always be independent. Read through these pages, read about the influence of the intelligence agencies on the American media, and then decide for yourself who the real whores are.

— Larry Flynt

"Apparently, Mark Lane, by the questions he raised here and abroad, seemed to be trying to give the appearance that the Commission was sweeping something under the rug."

— Gerald R. Ford, Warren Commission

"I'm just a patsy, I didn't kill anyone."

— Lee Harvey Oswald

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"I was trying to hold his hair on — trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on." — Jacqueline Kennedy

A BULLET struck John F. Kennedy in the head. It killed him. His head was driven backward and to the left, indicating that the fatal shot had originated from the grassy knoll to his right-front.

James Altgens, the Associated Press photo-

grapher who snapped the famous still picture of the President as he was struck by a bullet, testified, "There were flesh particles that flew out of the side of his head in my direction from where I was standing, so much so that it indicated to me that the shot came out of the left side of his head."

Another eyewitness, Charles Brehm, was standing with his young son at the south curb of Elm, approximately 20 feet from the limousine, when the bullet shattered the President's head. "I very definitely saw the effect of the second bullet

that struck the President," Brehm said. "That which appeared to be a portion of the President's skull went flying slightly to the rear of the President's car and directly to its left. It did fly over toward the curb to the left and to the rear," he said.

Jacqueline Kennedy scrambled onto the trunk of the car. Was she seeking to retrieve the portion of the skull that was driven back there? The Warren Commission did not ask. She volunteered, "I was trying to hold his hair on — trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on." ●





HELP BRING JFK'S KILLERS TO JUSTICE \$1,000,000 REWARD

Because I believe there are many untapped witnesses to the events of the assassination, and many who have knowledge of those who participated in the conspiracy, I am personally guaranteeing a \$1,000,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone involved in the planning or execution of President Kennedy's murder, or for information which makes it possible for the truth to come out.

If you have any personal information about the assassination please contact us.

I guarantee we will protect every bit of evidence which we gather.

No detail is too small!

To aid in this public campaign to solve JFK's murder, call or write to Americans for a Free Press, 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio 43215, telephone (614) 228-0877.

You may call collect.

An independent panel of experts and judges, including Ralph David Abernathy (SCLC), Mark Lane, Dick Gregory, Lillian Smith, and Robert Groden, will determine

the appropriate recipient or recipients of the reward.

The public has the right to know who really was behind the assassination. No more cover-ups. No more secret testimony behind closed doors.

This may be our last chance to uncover the truth behind President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.

Time is crucial. We must act now.

- Larry Flynt