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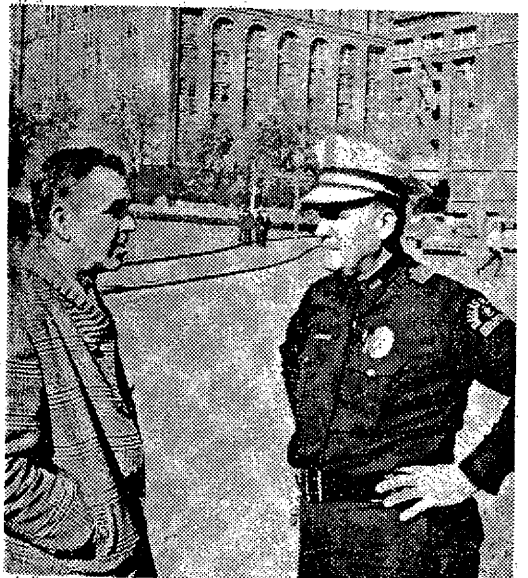
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INVESTIGATOR Al Chapman (left)  
chats in Dealey Plaza with Dallas Police  
Officer J.W. Foster, who was an expert  
eyewitness to the assassination.

ters.  
Craig told me  
that at 5:30 p.m. on  
November 22, he  
went to the office  
of Dallas Homicide  
Captain Will Fritz  
and found him  
questioning a slender  
young man  
named Lee Harvey  
Oswald.

Craig recalled  
Fritz asking Os-  
wald about "this  
station wagon." Oswald told Fritz that

Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of Oswald's  
wife, owned a Rambler station wagon,  
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to support Deputy Craig's story  
about the station wagon.

Well, I have news for the Com-  
mission. I have found such visual  
proof.

My proof is a previously unpublished  
photograph, one of many I collected.  
The photograph (above, left) was part  
of a set taken by a local newspaper  
photographer shortly after the shooting.  
The set also contained a picture of the  
law officers searching for bullet frag-  
ments, and this was printed in news-  
papers. But no importance was attached  
to the other pictures, until I searched  
through them and realized the signifi-  
cance of this particular photograph.

It shows Dealey Plaza with Elm Street  
in the foreground and the School Book  
Depository in the background. The clock  
atop the building shows 12:40 p.m. —  
or 10 minutes after the fatal shot struck  
President Kennedy.

Standing in front of the depository,  
beside the traffic-jammed street, is a  
slender young man. I believe he could  
well be Lee Harvey Oswald.

In the same photo, a half-block up the  
busy street, a Rambler station  
wagon is plainly visible. It is ap-  
proaching the spot where the  
slender young man is waiting.

The accused assassin's own  
mother, Mrs. Marguerite Os-  
wald, is certain — just as Craig  
is — that the slender young man  
in the picture is Lee Harvey  
Oswald.

"I would have to say this man  
in the white shirt is Lee . . ."  
she said.

Although it does nothing to clear her  
son's name, Mrs. Oswald is convinced  
that the photograph is conclusive evi-  
dence that the full truth is not yet known  
about Nov. 22, 1963.

On the basis of the photograph, she  
petitioned President Nixon in early 1969  
to have the federal government reopen  
the investigation of the assassination. It  
seems unlikely that any such step will  
be taken, and Mrs. Oswald has not been  
informed that it will.

But if Lee Harvey Oswald was still  
outside the depository at 12:40, and if  
he was picked up by the station wagon,  
the Warren Commission is guilty of a  
disastrous error.

These two long-observed fragments of  
evidence — a bullet mark and a photo-  
graph — thus throw doubt on the whole  
Warren Commission reconstruction of the  
fateful events of Dealey Plaza.

And now a third fragment, again sup-  
ported by an eyewitness account, emer-  
ges to discredit another major portion of  
the Commission report, the slaying of  
Patrolman J.D. Tippitt and the conclu-  
sion that the slayer was the desperate,  
fleeing Lee Harvey Oswald.

One eyewitness, William Arthur Smith,  
is quoted by the Warren Commission as  
positively identifying Oswald as the pa-  
trolman's killer.

But in his sworn statement of April 2,  
1964, Smith also pointed out that there  
was a second eyewitness on hand that  
afternoon near the intersection of Patton  
and Tenth Streets in Oak Cliff when

**BULLET MARK** in the concrete is pointed  
out by author, who claims angle of groove  
made by bullet proves it couldn't have been  
fired from book depository.

Officer Tippitt was shot down beside his  
patrol car.

This second witness — Jimmy Earl  
Burt, then a young soldier home on  
leave from the Army — was blatantly  
disregarded by the Commission. His  
very existence seemed to have been for-  
gotten by all concerned, until I sought  
him out in 1967.

Burt recalled that he and his friend,  
Smith, were sitting on the front porch  
of Burt's home at 505 East Tenth shortly  
after 1 p.m. that afternoon when they  
noticed a young man pass the house,  
walking toward the corner of Patton and  
Tenth.

A moment later, they saw a police  
car jerk to a stop at the corner. They  
saw an officer get out of the car and  
start toward the young man on the curb.  
Then they heard a shot and the officer  
fell.

Smith said the killer walked south on  
Patton, at a leisurely pace, toward  
heavily traveled Jefferson Boulevard.  
Burt insists that the man ducked into an  
alley and claims, in fact, that he even  
trailed the suspect for a short distance  
before losing him.

But the most startling difference of  
all in the testimony of the two eyewit-  
nesses is in their impression of the man  
who killed Patrolman Tippitt.

Burt is blunt and positive when he  
says: "The man I saw kill Tippitt was  
not Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I got as good a look at him as Smith  
did, and I'm sure it wasn't Oswald. It  
just didn't look like him."

I thought enough of Jimmy Burt's  
startling revelations to take them, in  
1968, to my congressman, Rep. Joe Pool  
(D.-Tex.), along with the other new  
evidence I had gathered.

Rep. Pool told me he wanted to help  
get the facts before the public.

Tragically, Pool died soon after of a  
heart attack — and another frail hope  
died with him.

As the years pass, more and more  
of those who might have helped uncover  
the facts have shared Rep. Pool's fate.

Deputy Sheriff E.R. (Buddy) Walthers,  
who cooperated closely with me and  
who may have had valuable informa-  
tion about a bullet found at the Ken-  
nedy death scene and picked up by a  
passerby, was fatally wounded by a hi-  
jacker in January 1969.

Jack Ruby, the man who killed Os-  
wald in front of millions of television  
viewers two days after JFK's death and  
who might have held many of the an-  
swers to the lingering riddles, died of  
cancer three years ago.

Many others who were closely as-  
sociated with the case have died. Others  
have drifted away. Memories grow dim.  
Details are lost and forgotten. Will the  
full truth ever be told?

**TURN PAGE** for story of lawsuit in  
federal court that claims the Warren  
Commission covered up a plot to kill  
President Kennedy in Chicago, 20 days  
before his death in Dallas.