

to Judgment in 1966. The book ^{soon} became a bestseller and its ^{author} ~~author~~ ^{was} a popular guest on television talk shows and lectured before college audiences. More than anyone else, Lane ~~came~~ ^{came} to epitomize the critics and their work. Hard-working and deeply committed, he devoted ~~large amounts of time and~~ ^{time and} a great deal of his own money toward uncovering what he believed to be the truth about Kennedy's murder.

After Lane's Rush to Judgment, there came a torrent of books. Edward Jay Epstein's Inquest and Sylvia Meagher's Accessories After the Fact were the best of the lot, but there were also works by Richard Popkin, Harold Weisberg, Josiah Thompson, and many others.* One critic, Bernard Fensterwald, a Washington lawyer, helped ~~to~~ organize and coordinate ^{an} ~~the~~ attack on the ^{Warren} Commission. Intelligent and ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ ~~long~~ experience in government, he was eventually responsible for the establishment of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, a private, Washington-based group that collects and analyzes ^{modern-day} ~~recent~~ assassinations in the United States.

The critics tore into the Warren Report point by point and continued the attack until ~~the total effect was to undermine confidence~~ ^{was completely undermined} in the work of the Commission. ^{Some} Many of the ~~changes~~ ^{as} they made were insignificant or ~~were~~ ultimately discarded ^{points} because they ~~proved to be~~ mistakes or errors in judgment. Others, however, were of major importance. To this day, ^{many remain} they are accepted as questions that must be answered if the whole truth about the death of President Kennedy is ever to be known. What is bothersome about these questions is that they are difficult and complex and may never be answered to everyone's satisfaction at this late date.

*For a more complete listing of the critics and their works, see the "Suggestions for Further Reading" at the end of this book.