

JFK Assassination FORUM

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*The exact packs illustrated above may not be available in all stores so the same parts from other packs of the same brands will also qualify.

THE REAL LEE OSWALD (3)

The Soviet-Embassy-Oswald had a name. According to Robert Sam Anson, writing in the April 18 1975 issue of NEW TIMES,

On Oct. 10 (1963) the CIA sent a cable to the State Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence informing them that a "reliable and sensitive source" had reported that Leon "Henry" Oswald had been seen entering the Soviet Embassy... In its cable the CIA describes Oswald as "approximately 35 years old, six feet tall, athletically built, with a receding hairline."

Unless the "reliable and sensitive source" was lying on this occasion, we may assume that he/she/it was a combination of the CIA's concealed camera and an informant within the embassy. The cable added that this Oswald was believed to be the same L.H.Oswald who lived in Texas and had defected to Russia, and it requested photos to confirm the identification. A nice example of one arm of the CIA investigating the clandestine activities of another arm - but of course the whole correspondence would have remained secret but for the assassination of JFK. It is interesting that the name "Leon" should crop up in an official document only a fortnight after a Leon Oswald who actually resembled LHO had been introduced to Sylvia Odio, who had not, at that stage, notified the authorities. It is possible that Anson or the TIMES's typesetter made a slip here however.

False names. The real LHO (- Let's call him "real" for convenience -) also employed a pseudonym in Mexico City. When he filled in the application form for his Mexican tourist card (CE 2478), he gave his name correctly but spaced it misleadingly, like so: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD". The clerk who typed the card not surprisingly rendered "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" as "Lee, Harvey Oswald". Smart. But why? The Warren Report confirms the deception by pointing out that Oswald registered at his hotel as "Lee, Harvey Oswald" and subsequently reserved a seat on the Transportes del Norte 'bus No.332 (via a travel agency) in the name of "H.O.Lee". The mystery is compounded by a paragraph in a letter which Oswald wrote to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, on November 9:

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States. (Vol 26, p33 - Oswald's spelling; my emphasis.)

Back to Mexico City. On Oct.2, H.O.Lee began his return journey. On the same day, an "Oswald"(sic) was also travelling towards the border - aboard Transportes del Frontera bus No.340. The name was added in ink to a typed passenger manifest, which might suggest that this Oswald joined the bus at the last moment. Which of these Oswalds - if indeed it was either, called at Radio Station KOPY, Alice, Tex.?

It is always a pleasure to reproduce material which the Warren Commission has tried to suppress. The Warren Report denies the following story, but does not include the newspaper article or the FBI reports relating to it among its exhibits. Never mind; here it is:

CONTD. BACK PAGE

by
Chris Scally

PART THREE:

2. Two Mysterious Photographs:

On the afternoon of November 23, the day after the assassination, the Dallas police showed Oswald two photographs of himself standing near a fence, holding a rifle in one hand, a newspaper in the other, and wearing a pistol on his hip. When confronted with these photographs Oswald allegedly said: "That's not a picture of me; it's my face, but my face has been superimposed - the rest of the picture is not me at all. I will prove that it is a fake". Oswald never got the opportunity to question the authenticity of these two photographs in a court of law.

Three months after the assassination, and seven months before the Warren Commission Report was published, one of the photographs appeared on the cover of "Life" magazine. The February 21, 1964 issue contained an article entitled "Oswald: Evolution of an Assassin", and the picture used on the cover bore the caption: "Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippit". Not only did Life ignore Oswald's claim that the photograph was a composite, but they also concluded that the rifle and the pistol were the weapons used to assassinate the President and murder a policeman. Neither was Oswald's innocence considered, as the cover caption clearly illustrated.

When the Warren Report was published on September 24, 1964, it was stated that Oswald's wife Marina had taken both photographs on March 31, 1963. Marina, however, told the Commission that she took only one photograph. That statement in itself is a contradiction of the previous statement that she made to the Secret Service on November 28, 1963; when she said that she had never seen her husband with a rifle with a telescopic sight, or with a pistol. If she had never seen such weapons how could she have photographed them?

The two pictures and their negatives were allegedly found among Oswald's belongings by the Dallas police on November 23. The police officers who carried out the search told the Commission that two negatives were recovered, but the Warren Report states that only one negative was found. The evidence indicates that the negative of the Life cover photograph was the one that the Commission claimed was never found. It is interesting to note that, although the photographs and negatives were not recovered until the early evening of November 23, a Dallas newsman claimed to have seen one of the photographs on the night of November 22 or the morning of November 23. This disclosure was made by the late J. Edgar Hoover in a letter to the Commission dated March 12, 1964. In his letter Hoover also noted that shortly after the assassination "numerous unaccounted for copies of this (Life cover) photograph were readily available in Dallas".

Two questions about the origins of these photographs remain unanswered to this day. (1) Were they taken by Marina Oswald as the Warren Commission claimed, despite the contrary evidence? (2) What happened to the missing negative, which is still unaccounted for - was it innocently lost, or was it stolen?

Oswald claimed that he would prove the photographs to be fakes. His failure to do so has not prevented others from doing so, however, and thanks to researcher Fred Newcomb there is now a considerable body of evidence which suggests that Oswald's claim was correct.

In a side-by-side comparison of the two photographs it can be seen that although the head sizes match, the body lengths are different. The weightbearing right leg was used for the measurements which indicate that, by scaling, one body is approximately four inches longer than the other. This would tend to indicate that two different bodies were used to make the original photographs, although another discrepancy in the photographs could account for this. This second discrepancy will be discussed shortly.

Critic Sylvia Meagher in her excellent book "Accessories after the Fact", made another important observation about the height of the man in the pictures. The autopsy report on Oswald indicates that he was 5'9" tall. The Warren Commission Report states that the alleged murder weapon was 40.2" long. If one inch is added to Oswald's height to account for his shoes his height would be 70". A 40.2" rifle would therefore be 57.4% of Oswald's height. The photograph on Life's cover shows Oswald measured at 12.75". The rifle in the picture measures 7.75". Simple mathematics show that the rifle is 61% of Oswald's height instead of 57.4%

Therefore, if the rifle on the cover is really the 40.2" murder weapon as Life would have us believe, the man's height should be 13.5" instead of 12.75". Conversely if the man is really 70" tall, the rifle should be 7.3" instead of 7.75". Thus, (a) the man in the photograph is 5'4" tall, or 5" shorter than Oswald in his bare feet; or (b) the rifle in the picture is 42.6" long, or 2.4" longer than the alleged murder weapon. In either case these calculations contradict the conclusions of Life magazine - and, later, the Warren Commission - that the photograph shows "LEE OSWALD WITH THE WEAPONS HE USED TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND OFFICER TIPPIT". Either the man in the photograph is NOT Oswald, or the rifle is NOT the so-called murder weapon. There is no alternative.

Assuming, as this evidence suggests, that these photographs are composites, how were they made? Careful examination of the photographs provides a reasonable hypothesis.

In the cover photograph in Life magazine assume that the posts behind Oswald, and to his right, are perpendicular. If a line is then drawn parallel to the posts from Oswald's mouth to the ground, that line will fall OUTSIDE the weightbearing foot. Anyone who tries to duplicate this pose will find that it is impossible. The only way this could have been achieved (and proof that the photograph is a composite) would have been for separate photographs to have been taken (1) of an entire body and relevant ground shadow against a white background; and (2) the backyard of Oswald's residence were the Commission claim that Marina took the pictures. The two photographs would then have to be combined. In this case, the 'plumb-line' test described above strongly suggests that the figure was crookedly placed in the photograph. This might also explain the apparent discrepancy in the height of the 'bodies' in the pictures. Using this method, however, it was entirely possible to 'photograph' somebody in Oswald's backyard. Then, the only thing remaining was to superimpose Oswald's face over the original one.

The chin is a good point at which to photographically join a head to a body. Far less retouching is necessary than, for example, where a head and body are joined at the neck. Examination of these two photographs strongly suggest that, in this case, the 'operation' was performed in the area of the chin.

Police photographs of Oswald, taken after his arrest in Dallas, clearly show his pointed and clefted chin. Comparison of these photographs with the two under discussion here,

however, show a remarkable difference in the shape of the chins. While Oswald has a pointed chin with an obvious cleft, the face in the suspect photographs seems to have a square chin. Furthermore, the latter photographs show a line under the mouth which is not apparent in the police photographs of Oswald. The line is in the grain of the photograph and is not a scratch from the negative. The only reasonable explanation is that Oswald's face was joined to the body in the photographs at the chin.

This evidence of a 'frame-up' immediately prompts the question: "Did the Warren Commission ever consider the possibility that the photographs were composites?". In the "Speculations and Rumours" section of the Report, they dismissed the possibility by stating that "Experts also state the picture was not a composite." This misleading statement implies that a number of experts examined the photographs. This was not true. FBI photographic expert Lyndal Shaneyfelt was the only one to examine the pictures for the Commission. He testified that "I cannot entirely eliminate an extremely expert composite." The recovery of one (of two) negatives weighed strongly against a composite in Shaneyfelt's opinion. However, using the technique suggested earlier in this article, it would have been possible to create seemingly genuine negatives for composite photographs.

"Life" magazine admitted some minor retouching of the photograph prior to using it on their cover. This retouching was apparently standard practice in the publishing world. What they have never explained, however, is where the photograph originated from. Neither has any explanation been forthcoming as to why they used a photograph of doubtful authenticity to convict a dead man in the eyes of the public. Oswald was murdered before he had an opportunity to defend himself in a court of law. Why then did "Life" not extend to him his constitutionally guaranteed right of innocence until proven guilty by a jury of his peers? Under no circumstances do these photographs show "Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippit". As shown in this article, there is very good reason to believe that the man in the photographs was NOT Oswald. Even if one accepts that the man is Oswald then Sylvia Meagher's observation about the length of the rifle must be considered.

This article has discussed two aspects of Life magazine's determination to adhere to the Time-Life editorial decision that Oswald was guilty of the murder of John F. Kennedy. There are other examples, too numerous to discuss here. The two cases cited here, however, provide ample evidence that Time-Life Inc. - through the medium of Life magazine - covered up facts which strongly suggested that LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT THE LONE ASSASSIN. Time-Life have never offered any explanation for this apparent cover-up. Perhaps now, when a new honest and complete investigation appears imminent, this explanation will be forthcoming?

Concluded.

The Assassination Information Bureau of 63 Inman Street, Cambridge, Mass 02139 are presently offering a visual-information package which will be of interest, especially to those engaged in a study of the photographic aspects of the Dallas Assassination. Details can be obtained from the AIB. The set of slides are priced at £20.00 and the 8mm copy of the Zapruder film at £20.00. However the complete package can be yours for £20.00.

As part of their continuing series on Political Assassination in America "Layboy" April 1976 issue publishes the first installment of a two-part article concerning the JFK case. It will be concluded in their May number. Snipers amongst the plastic nudes?????

BOOK NEWS

Since its mention in our double-issue 10.9/10 the Bantam Book "They've Killed the President" by Robert Sam Anson has now been released in Britain by Transworld Publishers. It is widely available in bookshops at £0.75.

To our knowledge Gary Shaw and Larry Harris have not yet managed to publish their new book "Cover-up". Despite their publishing difficulties they hope to have it available from P.O. Box 722, Gleburne, Texas 76031 at \$9.95 sometime during April.

The following three new books relating to the JFK Assassination have now been published. They are:

(1) "The Assassinations: Dallas and beyond". A Guide to Cover-ups and Investigations. This is an anthology of research articles compiled by Peter Dale Scott, Paul Hoch and Russell Stetler and covering the period December 1963 to June 1975. It is an excellent primer which will be an important addition to any library. A massive, larger-sized paperback it is published by Vintage Books of New York (V.650) at \$5.95. 556 pages.

(2) "Government by Gunplay". Assassination Conspiracy Theories from Dallas to today. by Sid Blumenthal and Harvey Yazjian. The publicity blurb promises a discussion of the JFK, RFK and Martin Luther King assassinations. Included is an analysis of the Zapruder film and of the framing of Lee Harvey Oswald. It also probes the links between Dallas, Watergate, the CIA and the FBI. Published at \$1.50 by Signet Books (W6935) New York.

(3) "JFK - the Case for Conspiracy" by Peter Model and Robert Groden. Manor Books. New York. \$1.50 (?). Although we do not have any explicit details of this book it promises to be an extremely interesting work as mention has been made of its including "many previously unpublished photographs". Readers will be aware of Robert Groden's valuable research work on the Zapruder film and his excursion into print is therefore eagerly awaited.

NOTE: We are presently attempting to ascertain the availability of these three titles in the United Kingdom. Any information discovered will be published in these columns - so, WATCH THIS SPACE!!!!

"November 22. How they killed Kennedy" by Michael Eddowes, the first British book on the subject since September 1968, was published by Neville Spearman Ltd. on February 6th.

Included in the book's publicity campaign were interviews with the author in "Jack de Manio Precisely" and "World this Weekend" on BBC Radio, and "Tonight" (BBC1 tv). Eddowes also featured on a 1 1/2 hour talk-in programme on LBC. (When we approached them with a request for a copy of the transcript we were quoted £300.00.....quite a bargain, discounting inflation???)

We hope to include a review in a future issue.

The Dallas Morning News, Thursday November 28, 1963.

RADIO MANAGER RECALLS OSWALD AS JOB SEEKER

ALICE, Texas (AP) - Lee Harvey Oswald, the 24-year-old accused assassin of President Kennedy was interviewed for a job at a radio station here last month, the station's manager said Wednesday.

Oswald drove into the parking lot of radio station KOPY in a battered 1953 model car on the afternoon of October 4, station manager Sonny Stewart said.

Stewart said Oswald was in his office for about 25 minutes. "Bob Janca, a station employee, and I neither one paid him a heck of a lot of attention. Just about the first thing he told us was that he had no radio experience," Stewart said.

It wasn't until last Friday's events in Dallas began to unfold and a picture of Oswald was flashed on a television screen that Stewart had any intimation of who had sat across the desk from him.

"It's a strange thing," Stewart said. "The first time I saw Oswald's picture on TV I recognised him. It was like a song that you can't remember the name. When it finally hit me who it was I almost fell on the floor."

Stewart said he notified the FBI on Saturday and agents from the bureau's Texas regional offices came to Alice this week. The FBI is interested in establishing Oswald's route and whereabouts from the time he left Laredo on Oct. 3 until Friday.

The station manager said Oswald had his wife and a small child in the car with him. He refused an offer to have the woman brought inside the station, Stewart said, with the explanation that "she doesn't speak any English."

"Oswald's actions weren't exactly suspicious or eccentric, Stewart said, "but he just didn't act normal."

After he told Oswald there were no job openings at KOPY he asked about other radio stations in the area (sic).

"He was particularly interested in the station at Pleasanton," Stewart said.

Oswald also asked about the radio station at Sinton, Stewart said.

*****Continued.
LOUIS HEREN: NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T

In a review (passed on to me by Pauline Newmark) of the recent books by EDDOWES and ANSON, Louis Heren, an employee of THE TIMES, remarks: "These two books have persuaded me that the enquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy should be re-opened." Of the Church Committee, Heren comments: "As for the CIA and the Mafia, the revelations of the Church Committee can be seen to be but the tip of the iceberg." Finally, he calls upon the crusading reporters of the Washington Post and NYT to "Solve the crime of the century."

However, on enquiry from me as to why he had seemingly abandoned his unqualified support for the Warren Report, and what he now considered appropriate lines of enquiry, Heren replied: "I did not question the basic findings of the Warren Commission..." Plus ça change....

NEXT TIME: More about the "two strange photos".

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