

*HOW  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REALLY  
WAS KILLED*

GEORGE C. THOMSON

THE  
QUEST  
FOR  
TRUTH

# Who Is Mr. X On Front Cover?

see Life Magazine, Oct. 2, 1964  
Page 43

See John F. Kennedy Life  
Memorial Edition Sequence  
Picture 1 Sheet 3

## *Author's Note*

THIS BOOK IS THE RESULT OF AN INTENSIVE RESEARCH INTO THE TRAGIC EVENTS OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963; WHEN AT APPROXIMATELY 12:30 P.M. AT THE CORNER OF HOUSTON AND ELM STREETS IN DALLAS, TEXAS, PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED AND SINCE THAT DATE SINISTER EVENTS HAVE TRANSPIRED AND THE REASONS FOR SUCH EVENTS HAVE BECOME GLARINGLY APPARENT

THIS BOOK RAISES QUESTIONS OF REVERBERATING IMPLICATIONS WHICH DEFY SOLUTION BY A MODERN SOCIETY.

THESE IMPLICATIONS REACH DOWN AND TOUCH THE CONSCIENCE OF EVERY HONEST MAN IN THE WORLD TODAY AND WILL CHALLENGE THE DECENCY AND INTEGRITY OF GENERATIONS TO COME.

WHY WAS OSWALD FRAMED AND A GIGANTIC COVERUP, INVOLVING HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SET IN MOTION?

# *The Quest for Truth*

*(A Quizzical Look At The Warren Report)*

or how President Kennedy  
REALLY was assassinated

Edited and Published by:

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## *A Foreword...*

There is an incredibly evil force loose in the world today; without armies, non-political, but whose armor is invisibility, intelligence, cunning, greed, silence, murder and absolute ruthlessness — and the compass points to Cuba.

*George C. Thomson*

Cover by Kurt Friede

## *Contents*

- I THE RIDDLE OF DALLAS
- II UNVEILING THE CLOSEST KEPT SECRET IN  
THE WORLD
- III DIARY OF EVENTS
- IV A SERIES OF CRITICAL MEMORANDA
- V "THE QUEST FOR TRUTH"
- VI LETTERS AND EXHIBITS



## *Dedication*

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The name of the F.B.I. agent in  
this book is omitted.

DISCREPANCIES IN CAR LOCATION

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG.  
DOOR WAY

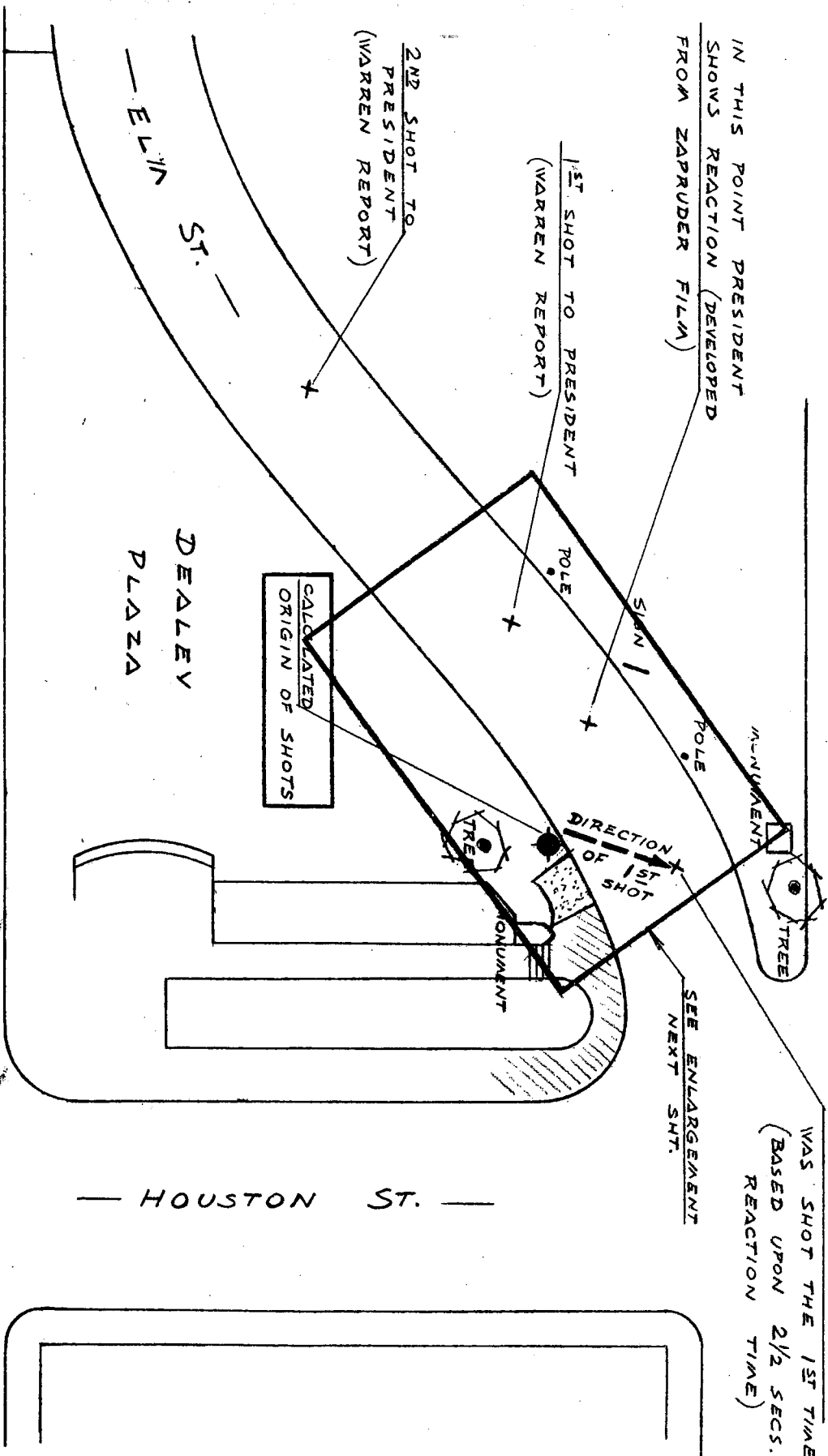
CALCULATED POSITION WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT THE 1ST TIME (BASED UPON 2 1/2 SECS. REACTION TIME)

IN THIS POINT PRESIDENT SHOWS REACTION (DEVELOPED FROM ZAPRUDER FILM)

1ST SHOT TO PRESIDENT (WARREN REPORT)

2ND SHOT TO PRESIDENT (WARREN REPORT)

CALCULATED ORIGIN OF SHOTS

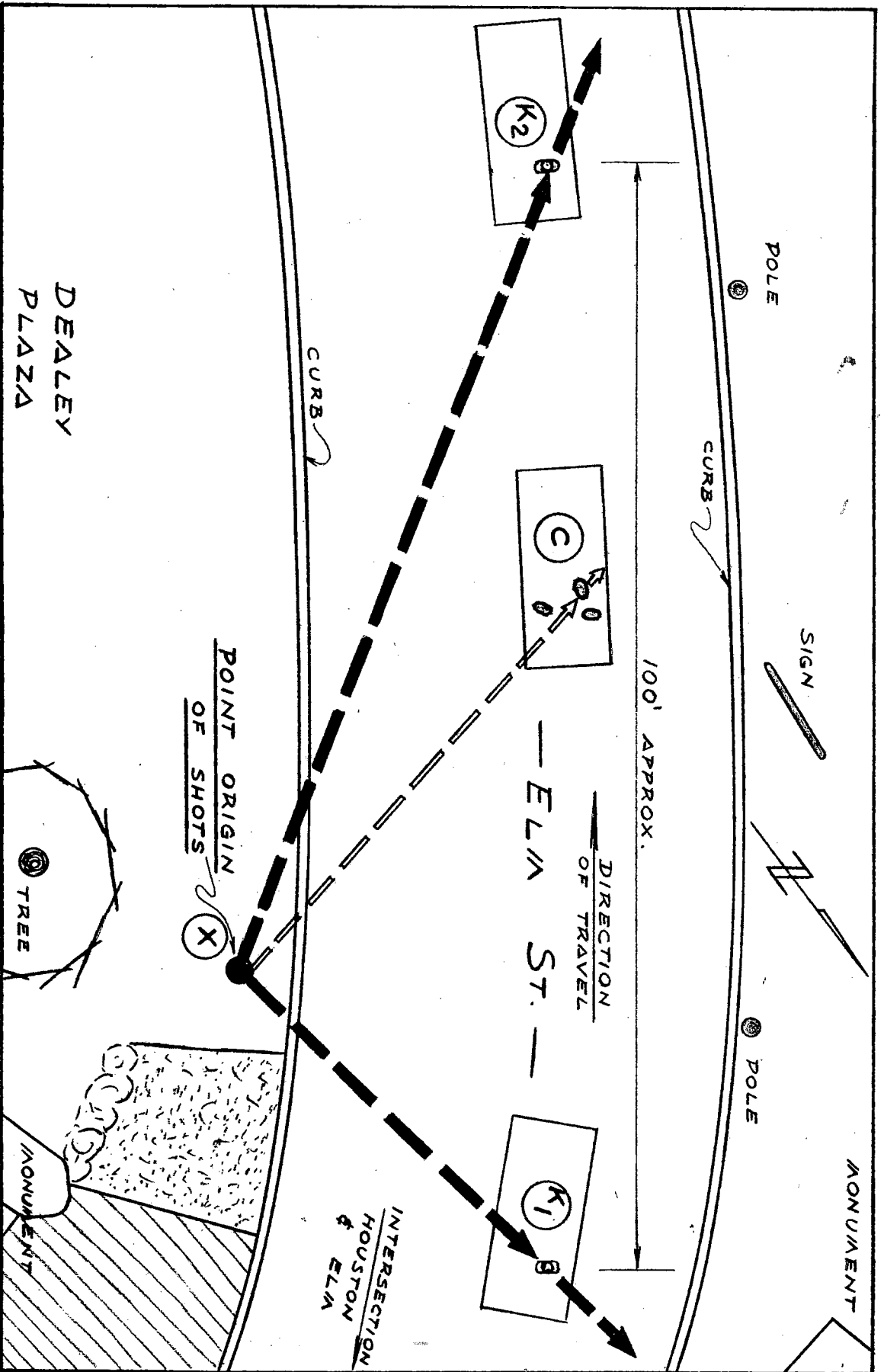


SEE ENLARGEMENT NEXT SMT.

— MAIN ST. —

— HOUSTON ST. —

SCALE 1" = 40'



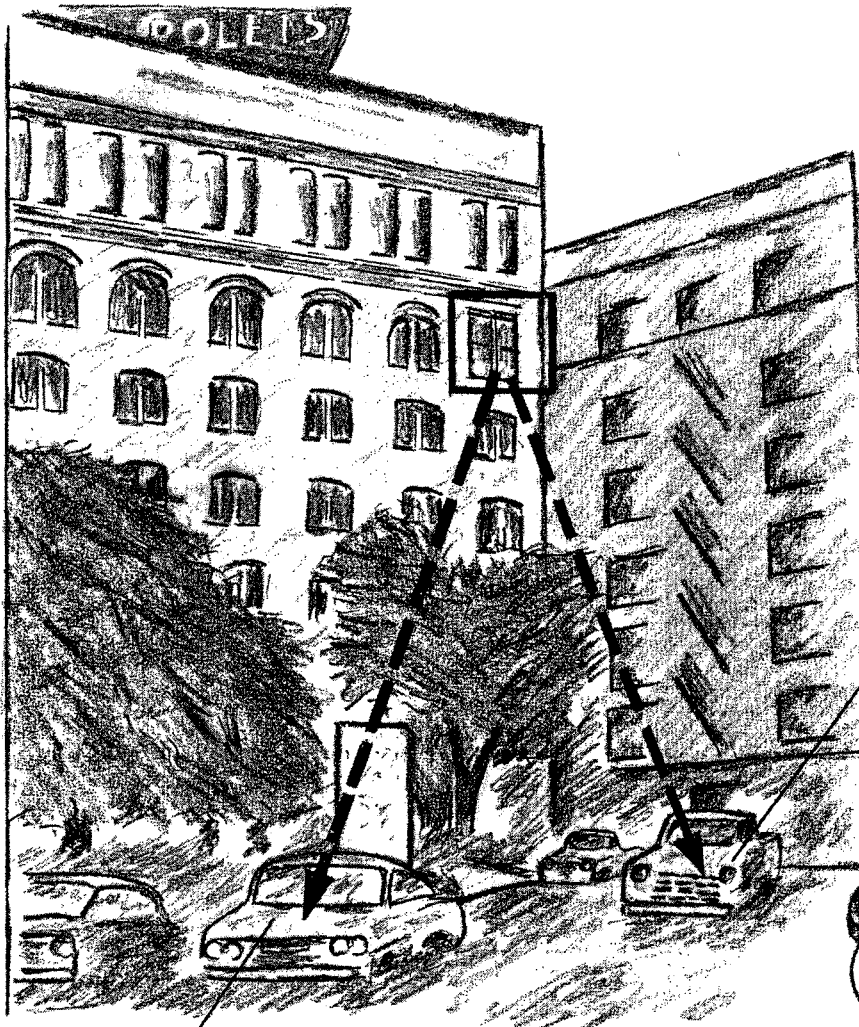
- (C) GOVERNOR CONNALLY SHOT.
- (K1) PRESIDENT POSITION 1ST SHOT
- (K2) PRESIDENT POSITION 3RD SHOT

IN: THROAT AT WINDPIPE - OUT: BASE OF THE  
 BACK OF NECK SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT. -  
 IN: REAR OF HEAD - OUT: RIGHT FRONT  
 OF HEAD



CONFLICTING SCENES OF ASSASSINATION

CAR MOVED DOWN THE STREET?  
DID WARREN COMMISSION CHANGE ITS MIND?



COPY OF ORIGINAL WIRE PHOTO IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSASSINATION

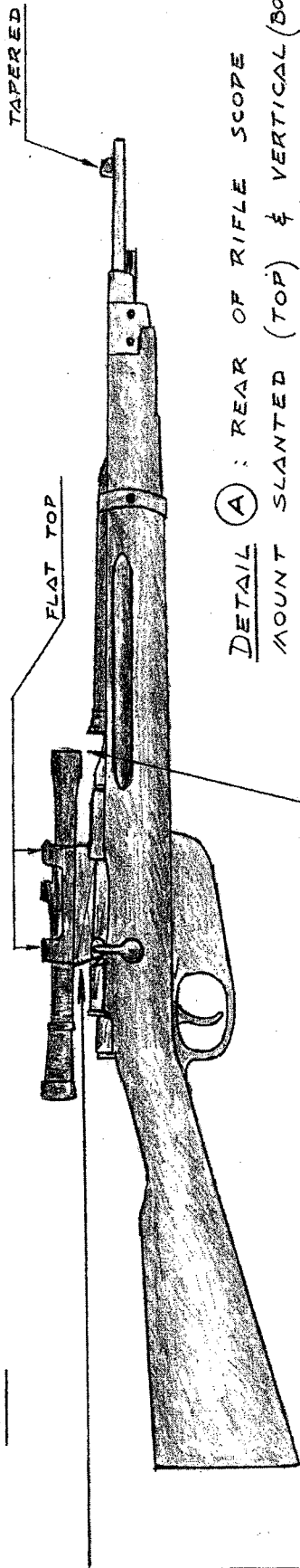
CURB GOES INWARD

SAME PHOTO AS PUBLISHED IN THE AP EDITION OF THE WARREN REPORT.

THIS PORTION OF THE CURB DOESN'T APPEAR IN THE ORIGINAL PHOTO. CURB GOES OUTWARD.

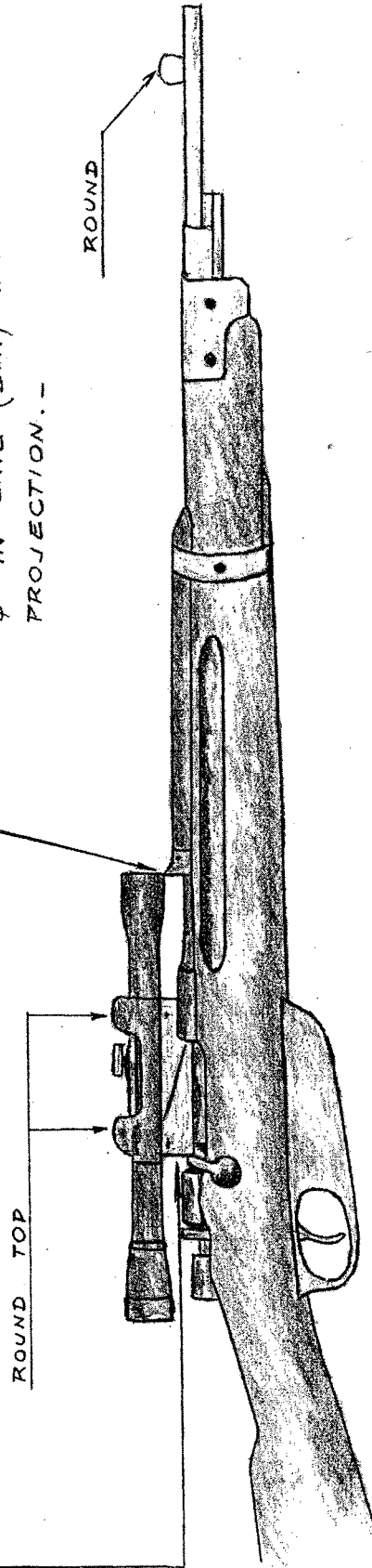
ERRORS IN WARREN REPORT RIFLE

TOP: OFFICIAL COMMISSION EXHIBIT # 139



DETAIL (A): REAR OF RIFLE SCOPE MOUNT SLANTED (TOP) & VERTICAL (BOT.) BOLT HANDLE BELOW (TOP) & REAR (BOT.) SCOPE MOUNT. -

DETAIL (B): FRONT LENS REAR (TOP) & IN LINE (BOT.) WITH BARREL PROJECTION. -

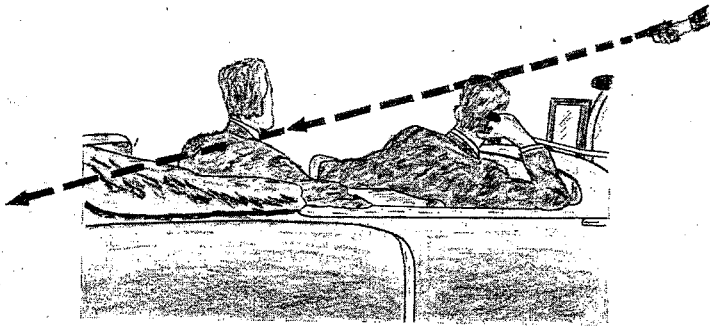


BOTTOM: RIFLE SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH AP EDITION

WARREN REPORT

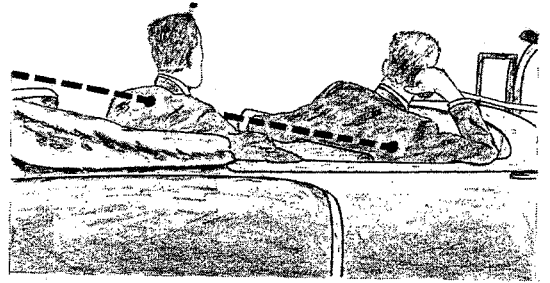
ACTUAL VERSION  
OF 1ST. SHOT

ACTUAL PATH OF 1ST. BULLET.  
POINTS OF IMPACT EXACTLY AS  
PER WARREN REPORT.



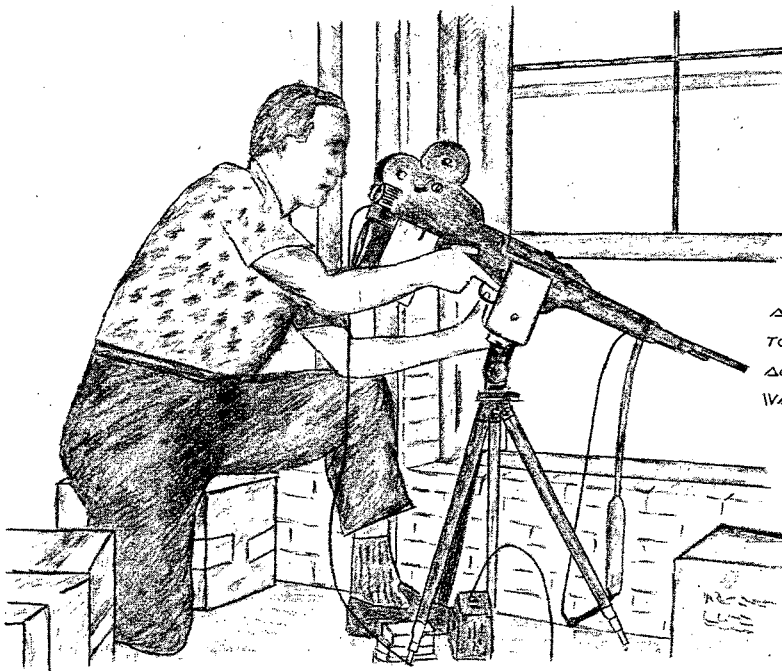
WARREN REPORT VERSION  
OF 1ST. SHOT

PATH OF BULLET SUPPOSEDLY ENTERING  
BACK OF PRESIDENT IS SHOWN AT 12°  
TO HORIZONTAL AS PER GOVERNMENT  
PHOTOGRAPH.



HOW DID BULLET LEAVE RIFLE AT  
21° 34' AND ENTER BODY AT 12°?

WARREN REPORT VERSION OF 1ST. SHOT



ANGLE FROM RIFLE  
TO HORIZONTAL 21° 34'  
ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL  
WARREN REPORT PAG. 102

USE OF LOGIC

PHOTOS  
OF  
TITLE

PHOTO (A): Commission Exhibit No. 887 (pag. 99 Official Warren Report). Photo taken during reenactment showing rifle with camera attached.

PHOTO (B): Commission Exhibit No. 723 (pag. 80 Official Warren Report). Shield of cartons around 6th. floor S.E. corner window.

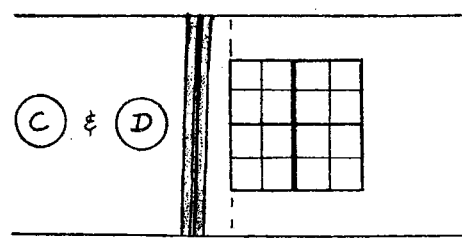
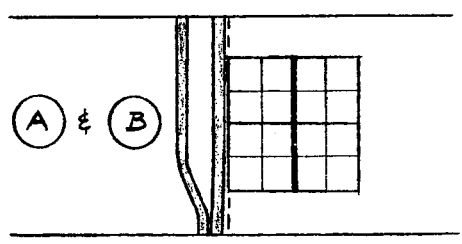
PHOTO (C): Commission Exhibit No. 1301 (pag. 138 Official Warren Report). S.E. corner of 6th. floor showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired (with location of Oswald's palm prints and fingerprints).

PHOTO (D): Commission Exhibit No. 1302 (pag. 139 Official Warren Report). Close view of approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of Oswald's palm print on carton near window in S.E. corner.

PIPES  
OF  
DESCRIPTION

(A) & (B): Two pipes running separate at middle window level. One pipe at the brick edge of window. Both pipes join at floor level (photo (A)) & separate thru the roof (photo (B)).-

(C) & (D): Two pipes running together at middle window level. No pipe at the brick edge of window. The pipes, slightly twisted, run together thru the floor.



CONCLUSIONS

1) Reenactment window (photo (A)) and window near which Oswald's palm prints and fingerprints were found (photos (C) & (D)) are in different floors..

2) (A) & (B) must be in floor higher than (C) & (D)..-

See also CES 503 504 and 1311

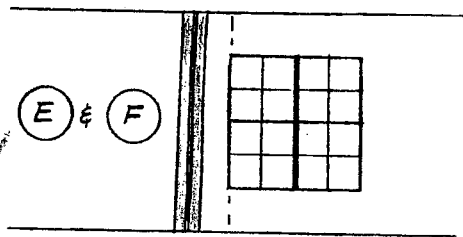
PHOTO (E) : "Four Dark Days in History" top left picture in sht. 6, photo of the place near the 6th. floor window where the shots supposedly were fired.

PHOTO (F) : UPI Telephoto "Assassin's Nook", place where a sniper fired the shots on the 6th. floor..

(E) & (F) : Comparison of boxes in both photos : relative position, paper-bands pasted and open top are identical. Shadows on window framing are also identical in both photos.

Conclusion : Both photos show the same window of the same floor. Photo (F) was taken at a different angle, probably by photographer who appears in the right corner of photo (E)..

(E) & (F) : Two pipes running together at middle window level. No pipe at the brick edge of window. The pipes are slightly twisted.



#### CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Reenactment window (photo (A)) and 6th. (?) floor window where the shots supposedly were fired (photos (E) & (F)) are in different floors.

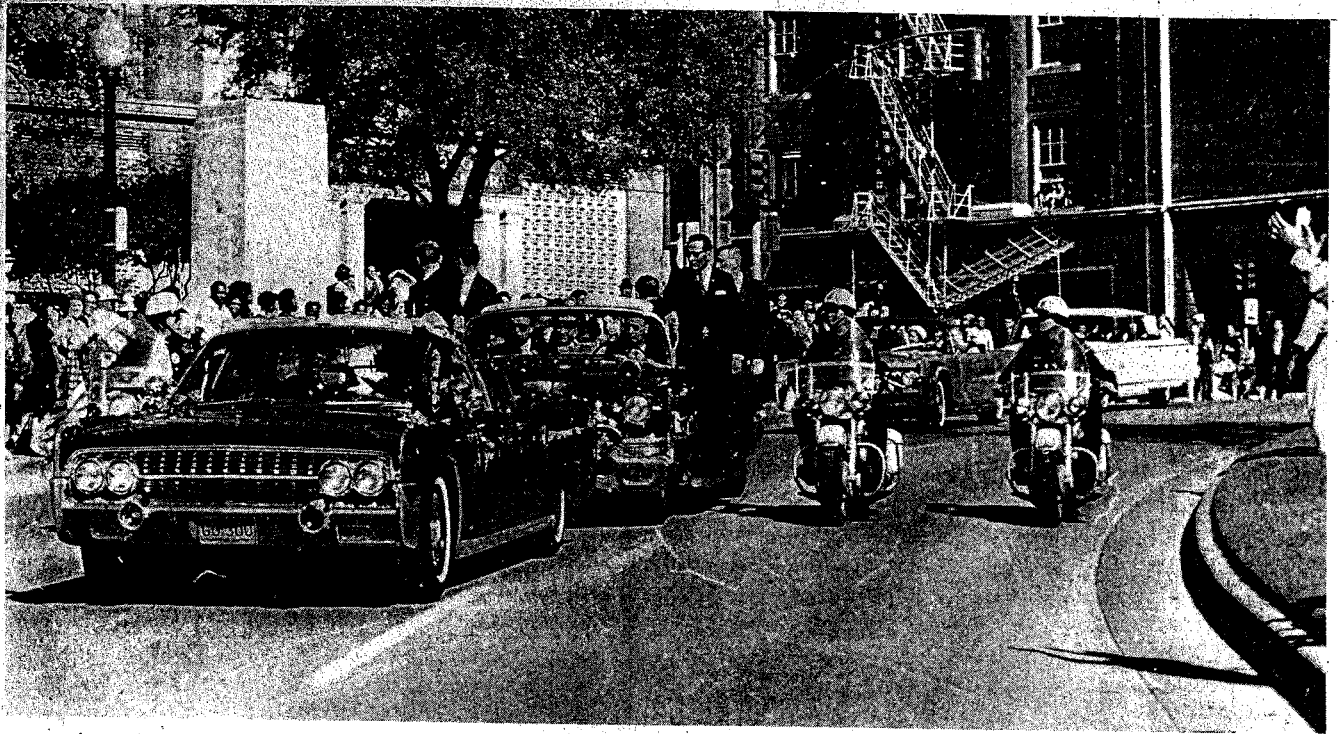
### **IMPORTANT DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following two photographs are reproduced for reader analysis. It should be noted that the first photograph is the original photograph of the assassination taken by James Altgens and reproduced nationally in a book entitled "THE TORCH IS PASSED". The second photograph is a portion of the first photograph, slightly enlarged, with details essential to this report missing. This photograph was reproduced in the Official Warren Report on Page 113. The missing details are summarized as follows:

1. Alignment of street curb, showing it to be curving inward.
2. Hands and shirt of man, at extreme right of photograph, with hands raised.
3. Figure of man in white clothes with shirt sleeves rolled-up just below elbow.
4. Vice-presidential follow-up car (4th car from front) with rear left door partially open and inclination of car showing it to be stopped or stopping abruptly. Please note in this photograph that Secret Service personnel are looking toward the general direction of a reported commotion in the crowd. Observe also motorcycle officers looking away from actual origin of shots which, seconds before, have struck President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Origin of shots would be to the extreme right of this photograph, out of range of the camera.

Note that Secret Service personnel have not jumped off car running boards, even though automobile door is partially open, which could possibly have been indicative of some emergency.

Note man at left side of doorway with streaks of light in front.



## CHAPTER I

# *The Riddle of Dallas*

All reasoning points to Lee Harvey Oswald being innocent of both murders for which he was charged. As covered in other sections of this book, President Kennedy was killed and Governor Connally injured from gunshots originating at ground level near the southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets. The question that is universally brought up when these facts are disclosed is: how could a man perform such an act in such a public place without being noticed and apprehended? The answer to this question is crucial and it will be set aside for the moment.

Let us first ask ourselves the question: who would benefit most from this dastardly deed? The answer isn't immediately evident until the recommendations of the Warren Commission Report are evaluated. We find that shortly after the completion of this report, that steps were going to be taken to reorganize; not only the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but the Secret Service; due to the fact that the Commission concluded that these services had not conducted their responsibilities in a manner which possible would have prevented this tragic occurrence from happening. Now, *who* would benefit mostly by the elimination of the FBI? Any knowledgeable person would immediately realize that the criminal element in the world, and particularly in the United States of America, would benefit mostly by these reorganizations.

Present trends in the judiciary segment of our community today are being directed towards the increased protection of the criminal and the handcuffing of responsible police organizations. There are reports of large segments of our political and judicial communities being either dominated, regulated or influenced by what is generally termed the "underworld".

The FBI stands as an island that has as yet proved to be impregnable. Once this island is invaded and taken over, there will be no bastion left to withstand the onslaught of criminality in this country. The objective to eliminate the FBI has been carefully and skillfully concealed behind innumerable false fronts and confusing leads. We are propagandized with the threat of the far right, with the far left, the far

up and the far down. We are scared to death by communistic China, Russia and the horde of meaningless fears, such as Minutemen, Fascists, Nazis, and you name "its". We are embroiled in racial hatreds, conflicting ideologies and other nonsense to divert our attention from the prime evil in this country today.

Let there be no mistake, there is an internal conspiracy of one of the most vile and predatory forms. Responsible people have written books on this subject, to no avail. One of these books has been written by the brother of the murdered President, Robert Kennedy, and is recommended reading.

The inter-relation of other elements in this giant conspiracy are not herein minimized. It is felt that some of these elements were drawn into this ploy sometimes without their knowledge of what their actual participation meant in the grand strategy.

Let us not get too far afield. Let us first study the unique injection of Mr. Oswald into this battle plan. In any good battle plan, the General has to have what is known as a diversionary action. Mr. Oswald was skillfully placed in an humble form of employment in a nearby building with the objective of drawing attention from the real assassin and to provide a background of confusion, conflicting motives, misleading evidence and subsequent apathy by the general public. The plan was so skillfully drawn and the actors so carefully rehearsed and placed, that it almost succeeded. Unfortunately for the forces of evil, a few circumstances got in their way. One circumstance was the unaccountably complete photographic coverage of the actual assassination. Another circumstance was the killing of Officer Tippit. When Officer Tippit was killed, Lee Oswald's "fall-guy" role of diversionary nature changed materially. Instead of a search for this individual and subsequent clearance by the FBI of the murder of President Kennedy, he was found reposing in the Dallas jail arrested for the murder of a policeman. This fact accounts for the fantastic cleverness of parts of the plot and the fantastic bungling, incompetence and actual ludicrous aspects of other phases of this melodrama.



When Jack Ruby testified to the Commission that the happenings were "fantastic", he wasn't just kidding!

The indelicate happenings in the Dallas Police Station and the weird events that followed were just the beginning. Cover-up after cover-up continued. People were shot, killed, threatened, influenced, silenced, and meanwhile a great nation withstood indignity and dishonor. This dishonor has been perpetuated into the whole matter, hushed-up in a great blanket of silence.

When this horrible situation is corrected, as it eventually will be, many people are going to be called to task for their actions and behavior. Many questions are going to be raised and many answers are going to be demanded; but as far as this book is concerned: Three great men lost their lives in Dallas. One was a great President, one was a great Policeman, and until someone can prove otherwise—one was a great Friend because I have come to know him well . . . but, let's continue . . .

## The Melodrama

Now let's not be stupid. This is what Lee Oswald supposedly did. He surreptitiously carried a vintage Italian rifle, that Benito Mussolini wouldn't have had around, into a building close to the jail and courthouse which is usually swarming with policemen. He didn't decide on an automatic rifle because he was on an economy kick. He had left around \$170 on his dresser for his wife that morning, but this money was for the baby's Pablum. He couldn't afford to buy a real good gun.

Now, here is a very fastidious man. How many men would write their wives' a note before taking such a step and enumerate all eleven items — and write it in Russian, mind you—and select a window with all sorts of garbage in front of it. At least he would have dumped the chicken, bottle, cigarettes, etc. in the trash and cleaned the place up a bit.

Now let's look at the window. Instead of raising it so he could get a good shot; he left it only one-quarter open and somehow put 70-85 percent of the gun outside so the principle witness could see it. (See Page 63 WARREN REPORT.) He left cartons stacked so close to the window that everyone would have a sporting chance. He didn't want a real easy shot. He selected a window with a tree immediately below so that most of his view was obstructed; but, of course, he was good at only long shots. Those close ups bothered him.

He selected some ammunition that can't be bought, and somehow he only bought four rounds, because no one ever found any more. Besides he had a whole bunch of other ammunition he had to keep up with: Remington Peters and Western Winchester, special .38 caliber revolver (or maybe it was automatic pistol ammo, no one is really telling). He would have had to have his pockets bulging with different sizes and assortments of ammunition for every conceivable emergency.

Now, this guy also wanted an Olympic gold medal. Because after leaving "the snipers' nest", he engaged in the most fantastic foot race of the Century. He and Officer Baker were off at the crack of the rifle—in fact; Baker was off at the first crack and poor Lee got a slow start. He was at least five seconds behind, according to Warren Commission estimates. Baker made it to the second floor lunch room all right, but alas, Lee beat him by a comfortable margin. He had found time to reload his

rifle, clean it of all fingerprints, dash over and hide it with such cunning, it took the Dallas Police about an hour to find it. By this time Lee was excited and out of breath, but he pulled himself together and without anyone seeing him, made a spectacular dash for the lunch room. Down the stairs he went, slid into home base, struggled to find change and somehow got a coke machine going. Out came the coke, and our friend was safe. Because he knew that such cunning would fool the Warren Commission. Up came Officer Baker huffing and puffing, but he had lost the race and poor Lee got a gun shoved at him for his efforts.

Our hero's troubles were just beginning. Shortly thereafter, he was arrested in a movie theater for putting four .38 slugs in a policeman, 3 slugs were one make, 1 slug was another make, and there was considerable doubt about the slugs fitting his revolver, ballistics; you know, something about barrels; loads; trajectory; etc. but he was guilty because everyone including the D.A. said so.

He was eventually confronted with a grotesque picture of himself loaded down with armament. He complained his head didn't quite fit his body but ye old Dallas police concluded it was just another Communist trick.

Back to jail he went, but things were getting hot. The FBI was making threatening noises; something about a warning to Chief Curry that Lee might not last the night out.

Lee was safe, however. Police were all around him. Some were holding rifles over their heads with different telescopic sights on them. Seems one looked suspiciously like a Mauser, some were Mannlicher-Carcano's; but hell, they were guns—so what did it matter?

But we have to have an interrogation. No investigation is complete without news interviews, interrogations, frantic calls, etc. because this was very serious.

Better transfer Lee to another jail where he would be safe; besides several embarrassing items had come up like bullet sizes, notes left behind for his wife, angles and distances, etc., photographers taking pictures no one knew about, cartridge cases?—etc.

Let's handcuff Lee and take him to another jail where he would be safe. Now look what happened! Like the man said: "CASE IS CLOSED", or, was it? . . .

## CHAPTER II

# *Unveiling the Closest kept Secret in the World!*

In November of 1963 I had tickets to the traditional football game between California and Stanford universities in the Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, California.

On Friday, November 22, 1963 I was shocked to hear that President Kennedy had been shot by an assassin and that the game would be canceled in respect to his memory. Since all arrangements had been made and my friends in Palo Alto were expecting us, my wife and I flew up to Palo Alto on Saturday morning, November 23rd.

We were all impressed and fascinated by the television reporting of the subsequent happening, and it occurred to all of us that such a series of events could not possibly have occurred without having a direct relationship; one to the other. The television accounting of Oswald's death and Ruby's arrest, the fascinating sequel of the flight back to Washington, and the state funeral staggered my imagination and my credulity.

From that moment on, for a reason which I can not explain, I collected news accounts, news photographs and related detail of this mystifying happening. I attempted to piece things together from this tremendous array of information.

On October 1, 1964 the first public accounts of the findings of the Warren Commission were made available. That night, by a process of mental deduction and consistent trial and error, I was able to determine exactly from what position the assassin was standing and a complete chronological history of the shots which killed President Kennedy, wounded Governor Connally and damaged the interior windshield of the presidential limousine. The results of this important finding were summarized in a seven-page report on October 2, 1964 which I entitled "THE QUEST FOR TRUTH."

Briefly stated, these results were as follows:

**(1) The assassin stood approximately 5 feet behind the curb on the grass, just west of the Depository window, near the monument location at the southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets in Dallas, Texas.**

**(2) The first shot hit President Kennedy**

**in the throat with the bullet coming out his back, just as the car was making the turn from Houston on to Elm Street at a position almost immediately below the sixth floor Depository window, which has received so much notoriety and publicity in the past. The car was in the second traffic lane from the curb, with reference to the southwest corner, and was proceeding at an approximate 15 miles per hour.**

**(3) As the car progressed further down Elm Street Governor John Connally of Texas was shot in the back with the bullet striking his hand and thigh as he was turned to the right in an effort to determine if the President had been hit. This bullet was recovered on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital, since, unlike the first shot, it had no escape from the automobile. It is interesting to note that this bullet was reported to have weighed 158.6 grains, which is in excess of any 6.5 m.m. ammunition made by Western Cartridge Company.**

**(4) The third shot hit President Kennedy in the back of the head and exited from the front part of his head in level flight as he gradually sank forward and to the left.**

**(5) The fourth shot struck the inside of the bullet-resistant windshield. This bullet shattered into two pieces and these pieces were recovered in the front driver's compartment.**

The results of this report "THE QUEST FOR TRUTH" were then turned over in their entirety to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a complete and thorough study made from that point on by our office of all photographs, pertinent documents and testimony published by the government in the official Warren Report.

A detailed examination of a historic photograph taken by Associated Press photographer, James Altgens, was made. A similar examination was made of the Zapruder sequence film shown in LIFE magazine, in conjunction with similar pictures published in the Warren Report giving data supplied by government surveyors.

**Bystanders, shown watching the motorcade, were identified in both the Zapruder and Altgens photographs which enabled the presidential automobile to be plotted on a scale drawing of the street. The scale drawing was developed from data supplied by the City of Dallas engineering department.**

Background details such as light standards, trees, monuments, signs, flower beds, doorways, buildings, curbs, etc. were thoroughly checked to verify automobile positions at various intervals of time as it progressed down Elm Street.

Since the Altgens photo was from the front and the Zapruder films were from the side, these two directions were fully utilized to verify positions in both photographs with respect to background details and bystanders.

The position of where Zapruder was standing was plotted by projecting the lines of the respective triangles representing each individual frame of the camera from background details. The white traffic line near the left front wheel of the presidential car was used for positioning the car in a lateral direction.

Direction of shots was plotted with reference to seating positions of car occupants and clearances checked, both vertically and horizontally. The time of impact on Governor Connally's back was ascertained within a fraction of a second.

One picture showed Governor Connally in the exact position he was in at the time he was shot, according to his own testimony.

A careful examination was made of the automobile directly behind the vice-presidential limousine in the same photograph which showed the left door partially open. This was indicative of evidence of some emergency, seconds before the picture was taken. It was noted that the four Secret Service men on the car immediately following the presidential limousine had not as yet had time to dismount.

An examination of the testimony published by the Warren Report revealed that a noise like a firecracker and commotion in the crowd was observed which could conceivably have accounted for the preoccupation of the Secret Service men, since they were all looking away from the actual origin of the shots.

Further examination of the AP photograph shows clearly that the curb alignment directly opposite the assassination at the instant the picture was taken is concave inward. This would place the only possible location for the automobile at that instant at the location shown on the diagram in the report of the publication "QUEST FOR TRUTH". This fact

alone completely negates all conclusions of the Warren Report.

The trajectory of the supposed bullet from the window would have been so sharply downward as to be virtually impossible and still coincide with the rest of the supporting evidence published in the Warren Report.

An investigation was then conducted into the location of the assassination assumed by the Warren Report conclusions. It was noted that the first shot was referenced as being 176.9 feet flight distance from the Depository window. This distance was computed to be an equivalent to approximately 165 feet horizontal distance from the same referenced point projected to ground level. This point was then plotted on the sketch or diagram.

Next, it was noted that the second shot was reported as being 265.3 feet flight distance from the same originating point. This again was computed to be approximately 256 feet horizontal distance and was again plotted on the map or diagram. The sketch was then completed and filed for future reference supplementing and confirming the original conclusions.

A further study of the Warren Report disclosed for the first time Mr. Oswald's testimony conducted in Federal Bureau of Investigation report DL 8943. This report was dated 11/25/63 and consisted of an interview by Special Agent James W. Bookhout. Mr. Oswald was interviewed at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Dallas Police Department at 6:35 P.M. and a photograph was exhibited to him at the time.

This photograph showed Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a holstered pistol. Oswald was asked at this time if the photograph was of himself. Oswald reportedly would not discuss the photograph without the advice of his attorney. He stated that the head of the individual in the photograph could be his but that it was entirely possible that the police department had superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else. Having this testimony, this office conducted a minute examination of the photograph in question. Several startling facts were revealed.

The reader is courteously requested to view these findings for himself. These findings are briefly summarized as follows:

A photograph of a simulated condition was taken with a close-up of some steps duplicating almost exactly the conditions in the questionable photograph. It was found that with a camera range suitable to photograph the steps, Mr. Oswald would have had to be approximately 15 feet behind the post in order to get him within range of the camera.

The questionable photograph shows Mr. Oswald standing in front of the post. It was found that it was impossible to take a photograph of the underside of the steps which would require the camera angle deflected upward in the same picture of a photograph of the base of the post with the camera deflected downward.

A minute examination of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle disclosed the rear mount for the telescopic sight was located to the rear of the bolt handle.

A further study of the rifle on Page 23 of the condensed version of the Warren Report shows the same mount directly above the bolt handle.

Again referring to the LIFE magazine picture of Mr. Oswald holding the rifle, the section of the breech behind the bolt handle is approximately three times the length of the similar part of the rifle shown on Page 23 of the condensed Warren Report identified as Commission Exhibit #139.

A careful study of the right side of Mr. Oswald's head and temple on the picture shown as February 21, 1964 cover picture of LIFE reveals that this portion of his head was possibly retouched, since the outline is carefully defined, whereas, the other side of his head is not.

Also a study of the Warren Report photographs indicates a fairly heavy ring on Oswald's wedding ring finger on his left hand. A study of the LIFE photograph shows no such ring, and shows a curious crookedness of his fingers. It is interesting to note that Warren Report testimony said Oswald had left his wedding ring on the dresser at his home together with some money on the morning that he supposedly assassinated the President.

It seems almost incredible that after the

proper authorities were advised by Mr. Oswald that there was something wrong with the photograph, that nothing was done to investigate his claims and verify or disprove the authenticity of this very important piece of information.

A check with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald revealed that she was told this particular photograph was taken in November at a house that Lee Oswald had never occupied and had testified to this as being the truth. It was Mrs. Oswald's opinion that the photograph was a fake, since the foliage shown in the picture could not have been as abundant at that time of the year in Dallas, Texas. She said that in Texas, after November, the frost kills the foliage. She also stated that the general locale of the picture was 214 Nealy Street, which was a house to which Mrs. Lee Oswald went when she had left her husband following a disagreement. She said that at the time, Lee was living on Elsbeth Street and that he had protested his wife's leaving. She also said that the two houses were within a block of each other, and that Marina Oswald first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Paine at the house at 214 Nealy Street.

A careful review of the questionable photograph with a photographic expert from a leading magazine revealed that the light source for the steps was from the upper left, whereas; the light source for the figure of the man casting the shadow behind him was from the upper right. Careful analysis of the shadow cast by the nose could not be correlated with either the steps nor the body. A study of the size of the body with relationship to the rise of the step was made and it was found that, using these measurements, the body would have had to be less than 5 foot tall. According to FBI Report DL 8943, Oswald was 5'9".

## CHAPTER III

# *Diary of Events from October 1, 1964*

In the interest of brevity this chapter consists of the author's Diary of Events, including the disclosure of details of the Kennedy assassination.

A reading of the diary is considered a more vivid picture of happenings; since it is an actual chronicle of daily events as written.

### **Thursday, October 1, 1964**

Wife in Palm Springs. Went to drug store to buy NEWSWEEK and LIFE magazines.

Read NEWSWEEK report and became fascinated by new information revealed by condensed version of Warren Report. Daughter, Joan, and I sat up theorizing on various assumed conditions in order to arrive at a logical conclusion regarding the direction and sequence of the bullets which killed President Kennedy. Had a solution worked out from a theory that some bullets came from the railroad overpass. Theory just didn't work because bullet which hit windshield had struck the **inside**.

Joan went to bed at 5:00 A.M. After struggling with the problem two hours more, it suddenly occurred to me that the bullet which struck the windshield was the key to the solution of the problem. This bullet had to come from the side—because two bullet-proof windshields protected the driving compartments, front and rear.

With this key information, studied the sequence pictures carefully for the exact instant each bullet struck and carefully estimated the distance between bullets. Carefully determined exact location of car at each location.

Went to bed 7:00 A.M. completely exhausted but exhilarated because had finally solved a problem I had been working on since November 22, 1963.

### **Friday, October 2, 1964**

Asked Joan to type up report. After several drastic revisions to effect a maximum of clarity, printed it on my blueprint machine.

Went to lunch, found had no appetite. Raced back to office and drew a diagram of the shooting and checked LIFE magazine picture and noticed a figure of a man in a cape or overcoat, even though most people had on light clothes. Noticed what looked like a gun in his hand.

Called J. Edgar Hoover in Washington. After about a three-minute delay, was turned over to Special Agent O'Brien. Dictated vital part of report over long distance telephone. At conclusion requested that charges be reversed. Request was denied.

From that moment on, the world would never be the same. A vital change for the better was

ahead, but like all changes; innocent people were going to be hurt and hurt badly.

Sent air-mail, special delivery, copies of reports to both J.E.H. and Barry Goldwater at their offices in Washington, D.C.

Also sent LIFE magazine a copy asking for their review of this work.

### **MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION**

#### **Friday, 1:00 P.M., October 2, 1964**

Called Exec. 3-7100. Asked for J. Edgar Hoover. He was out, got Special Agent O'Brien. He asked me to read him the report which I did with added and deleted sections.

He stated that it was out of his hands since their department's work had been forwarded to the Warren Commission.

I asked him if I should get the copy I sent to LIFE magazine.

He said since I was a private citizen, he had no control of the matter. He thanked me and I asked him if he would accept the charges for the call.

At the first part of the conversation he indicated that he would, if the information were substantive.

I asked him again if he would accept the charges and he politely refused.

He said the information I gave him was greatly appreciated.

#### **Saturday, October 3, 1964**

Went to Palm Springs and called my friend Tom Hayes. Showed him the report and asked him about the information in Warren Report concerning the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher. The bullet had been reported as weighing 158.6 grains and 6.5 mm and made by Western Cartridge Co. No such specification was revealed by a study of Winchester Western Cartridge Co. catalog given to me by my friend.

He left me a copy of LIFE magazine, November 29, 1963 edition. The picture in this magazine clearly showed a man in a black cape and hat with arm upraised turning in the direction of the President. This occurred Friday night, October 2.

At 7:30 A.M., Saturday, October 3, after a restless night's sleep sent identical telegrams

to both Barry Goldwater and J.E.H. at Washington, D.C.

**"HAVE DEFINITE PROOF OSWALD INNOCENT. PLEASE ADVISE PROPER COURSE OF ACTION."**

**George C. Thomson  
Palm Springs**

**Sunday, October 4, 1964**

Woke up at 7:30 A.M. after a restless and sleepless night.

Called Melvin Belli, Attorney for Jack Ruby, and asked him if he would be interested in a case involving the Government, since I had found out that Oswald had not killed President Kennedy. He said he was not interested and repeatedly said he could not discuss any part of it.

Called my friend, Glen Christiansen, in Palo Alto and asked him to make a photographic study of both LIFE magazine pictures showing the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Glen was the one we originally stayed with on November 23, 1963 and at his home watched the entire bizarre affair unfold on television.

**Monday, Tuesday, October 5, 6, 1964**

Spent these two days sending copies to NEWSWEEK, Dorothy Kilgallen, LONDON DAILY MAIL, NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, two members of the Warren Commission, and to Edward McCabe, 1625 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C. who was described to me by Mr. Purcell of Henri Salvatori's office as Barry Goldwater's idea man.

Interviewed Mr. John Watts of the Glendale News Press in my office and after telling him of the whole thing requested that he give some thought to a news release covering the case.

Night of October 6, 1964, about 8:00 P.M., went personally to Western Union on Brand in Glendale and sent John Connally, Governor of Texas, a telegram with confirmation requested, telling him exactly how he was hit in the assassination attempt.

**Wednesday, October 7, 1964**

Special Agent from the F.B.I. came in about 1:00 P.M. I spent about three hours showing him the details of the report and the supporting photographs and other data. I demonstrated to him physically exactly how the shots were fired and how they struck each victim. When he left the office, I felt that he was completely convinced and he took with him three copies of the report and some supporting photostats.

**Thursday, October 8, 1964**

Sent out more copies to Senator John Williams, Delaware and to other people I thought could help me to expose the whole mess. The terrible silence kept sending chills down my spine.

Sent copies to Governor Wallace, Richard Nixon.

**Friday, October 9, 1964**

Took all my back-up material to the photographers and ordered ten copies of each, not realizing how much the bill would be. Picked up all the work at the photographers and paid a bill in excess of \$655. Could cut the gloom with a knife when I told the family what I had done.

Looked at Glendale News Press and saw on Page 5A an article about my paper "QUEST FOR TRUTH". Paper was dated October 9, 1964.

**Sunday, October 11, 1964**

A day spent glued to the television at Palm Springs with shots of President Johnson in Phoenix, Arizona and in South Gate, California.

Pictures showed armed guards with rifles protecting Johnson and stories of telephone tips to the HERALD EXAMINER about a well organized plot to kill President Johnson in South Gate.

**Monday, October 12, 1964**

On Monday, sent copies to the Presidents of about twelve prominent universities soliciting their help and comments on my work. These universities included:

West Point	Columbia
Annapolis	Texas
Stanford	Chicago
California	San Francisco State
Purdue	Notre Dame

Was so rushed that formal letters were not included; just brief notes written in long hand with my card attached.

Winston Churchill, Charles DeGaulle, Lord Home, prominent members of the Catholic Church and representatives of the Mormon, Christian Science and Episcopal Churches were included. Somewhere I felt that a break in the wall of silence could be found.

My little printing press gave me new faith in the biblical quotation "Let there be Light" and I thanked the Lord for the presence of mind of the wonderful men who had written the Constitution of the United States giving me the un-abridged right to Freedom of the Press.

On Monday night we went to dinner with a wealthy friend in the oil and gas business and I showed him the report and the supporting pictures. Almost instantaneously, he saw the

terrible import of the whole thing — the great discredit it would bring to the United States in the position of moral leadership—and he asked me not to leave it in his house since the thing was “so damn scarey” due to the possibility of world intrigue. He attempted to advise me to drop the whole thing since he viewed it with so much alarm. We stayed at his home and later went to a fine restaurant overlooking the City. His depression and concern together with my complete dejection ruined an otherwise beautiful evening.

### **Tuesday, October 13, 1964**

That morning I received another nice little note rejecting my manuscript but as usual, the truth of its contents was not disputed.

The late paper had a story datelined Dallas which stated that the FBI agent who had investigated Lee Harvey Oswald prior to President Kennedy's assassination had been suspended for 30 days without pay and transferred.

It was probable that more information regarding the details of Oswald's employment at the Book Depository Building was being sought in Dallas by the FBI.

The same newspaper article said that a copyrighted story had appeared in the Dallas Times Herald stating that the agent's immediate superior in Dallas had been demoted and that a New Orleans agent had been given a disciplinary transfer.

These stories gave credence to the hope that the FBI would eventually solve the problem of Oswald's employment and his prior activities in New Orleans.

Went to West Los Angeles with my design engineer and we discussed the ramifications of the whole thing which included the loss of prestige of the United States, the fantastic hypocrisy of anyone going to church and countenancing such a terrible thing in the highest positions of trust of the greatest “democracy” in the world.

Discussed the sham of world leaders turning their backs on the TRUTH once it had been divulged, instead of facing the terrible enormity of the problem and cleaning it up in a manner which would do credit to us as a nation.

Talked at length about the so-called “freedom of the press” and my battle to expose this thing properly.

### **Wednesday, October 14, 1964**

Was nervous and couldn't settle down which was par for the course these days and I was desperately searching my mind to find new avenues to open up the TRUTH.

Heard over the news that General Eisenhower was celebrating his birthday — 74th I

think—and I was wondering if he had received the letter and report I had sent him by air mail the previous day. On television he seemed rather depressed so I assumed that he had received the manuscript—how true this assumption was, I probably would never know.

At noon I was surprised to see the headlines about a supposed Nazi “plot” to kill President Johnson when he was down there at Corpus Christi, Texas during his latest campaign swing. Seemed that some “informers” had told the sheriff about a bunch of old guns and Nazi flags. No word about who the “informers” were. Sheriff Johnnie Mitchell of Nueces County was investigating.

Was totally surprised to read in the same paper—Los Angeles Herald Examiner, October 14, 1964 edition—that two FBI reports linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were “sat on” by the upper security section of the State Department for a month before President Kennedy's assassination and that by an “ironic coincidence” these reports did not reach their natural niche in the passport office files until November 20, 1963 and November 22, 1963—the day J.F.K. was shot in Dallas.

I felt a surge of pride that Miss Frances Knight, Director of the Passport Bureau, was so loyal as to stay in her job while undergoing such a terrible strain. Miss Frances Knight had previously been ordered fired and her working staff reduced in her continuing battle with Abba Schwartz, administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, a division of the State Department.

I had new hope that the FBI was not idle since this news item indicated that after 12 days of silence something definite was being done.

I heard a brief television broadcast that Walter Jenkins President Johnson's associate, had been arrested for some trouble at the YMCA and that he was described as being very disturbed. I wondered why?

I vaguely remembered that afternoon sending copies of my report to the presidents of both Yale and Harvard universities in my constant quest to open up the TRUTH.

Television pictures of Goldwater gave me no indication that he was going to use this vital information as a campaign issue; however, his speech denounced President Johnson for not allowing full disclosure of the Bobby Baker case. This was encouraging, of course.

I also vaguely remember calling Congressman Gen Lipscomb's office and telling the lady I wished to talk to him regarding my findings. I remembered that he hadn't called back. The wall of silence was deafening.



Since that morning I had received a nice letter from LIFE saying they could not use my report. I had felt pretty depressed until the day unfolded and after the world spun once again on its axis, I could see that goodness would surely prevail.

I noted with grim humor that the paper had announced that this week was National Newspaper Week.

**Thursday, 12:30 P.M., October 15, 1964**

Watching World Series on Channel 4. Announcement of news bulletin that Khrushchev had been replaced as Premier of Russia. His name not on today's list as member of Russia's government.

News flash that Johnson had ordered a profound investigation of the Walter Jenkins scandal.

Called stock broker and found Dow Jones off 5.00 points and three minutes behind. Previously Dow Jones had been over 10.00 points down and the ticker behind 27 minutes.

Fell to wondering if I were the one to remove Khrushchev from power!!

**Thursday, 2:00 P.M., October 15, 1964**

Television news covered a tremendous day of news. Khrushchev was replaced as head of USSR. Stock market had a volume of over 6,000,000 shares and fell over 11 points and only recovered at the close to finish about 5 points down.

Johnson was campaigning in the East and was reported smiling but subdued.

Republican leaders, Nixon and Eisenhower, were campaigning. Nixon asked for full disclosure of the Walter Jenkins incident with respect to national security.

Report just in that Russia had confirmed that Nikita Khrushchev had been relieved of his job as Premier and First Secretary of the party.

FBI was investigating the whole Jenkins affair.

**Friday, 4:00 P.M., October 16, 1964**

Received a call from Melvin Miller returning my call to Congressman Lipscomb's office of three days ago. I asked him specifically what position the Congressman takes as to the validity of conclusions reached by the Warren Report. He said the Congressman had taken no position. I asked him if the Congressman believed the Report to be valid. Mr. Miller gave me no affirmative or negative reply to this vital question. Mr. Miller said my position should be to take it up with the Commission.

I asked him if I could have an appointment to go over my material with Congressman Lipscomb. He said he would have to check on it and he would call me back. He asked me where

I lived and I told him where my home and where my office was. He said I was outside Congressman Lipscomb's district. I said even if I were outside his district, I was a United States Citizen and I asked him if he wanted to go on record as denying me a meeting. He said "of course not". I said in view of not receiving a reply in 3 days, would he give it his immediate attention? He would only say he would call me back.

**Saturday, October 17, 1964**

Read in CHICAGO TRIBUNE. October 17, 1964 that Walter Jenkins, Presidential Assistant, had been arrested October 7, 1964, approximately 8:00 P.M. in the Washington, D.C. YMCA on a morals charge. Walter Jenkins had just left Washington, D.C. headquarters of NEWSWEEK magazine after a party including Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Willard Wirtz, Douglas Dillon and others. Reviewed letter from NEWSWEEK that I had received returning my publication; it was dated October 7, 1964—same date as NEWSWEEK party. (See letter back of book.)

Saw a cartoon in LOS ANGELES TIMES by Interlandi connecting the shot fired from the Depository Building at President Kennedy with the forthcoming election. Noted direction of shot toward actual location of assassination.

Late news television broadcast stated that Winston Churchill left his country home for his London headquarters.

DeGaulle was reported at his headquarters.

Read a report in PALM SPRINGS ENTERPRISE, Friday or Saturday, October 16 or 17 "There is a report sweeping Washington that the White House is desperately trying to suppress a major news story affecting national security".

San Francisco newspaper reported "Soviet Delegation to San Francisco Film Festival abruptly cancelled a press conference for yesterday morning".

**Sunday, October 18, 1964**

From Palm Springs called FBI in Los Angeles. Gave a message to Agent in charge. Told him that my records showed NEWSWEEKS' letter to me returning my report was dated October 7, 1964. Noted that NEWSWEEKS' open-house party to which Walter Jenkins had attended, and after which subsequently was arrested, was held about 7:00 P.M. October 7, 1964.

Watched CBS Republican captured nations rally on TV. Heard Richard Nixon's analysis of recent change in command in Soviet Union. EMPHASIS of entire program was oriented toward Communist take-over of all nations and danger to U.S. from this direction. Felt that

program was very good and that at last Republicans had really come to grips with the real issue facing the nation, or, had they?

Returned to Glendale in time to see President Johnson on TV give his report to the nation on the change in Soviet Command. Noted Johnson used the phrase "quest of peace" and when talking about atomic blackmail, he stammered when he said the word "blackmail".

#### **Monday, October 19, 1964**

Sent letters to Senator Goldwater, Senator Cooper and Congressman Ford, with copies of Cooper and Ford letters to Chief Parker, Mayor Yorty and several senators and congressmen.

Noted a meeting of heads of both parties met with President Johnson at which "highly classified information" was discussed, relative to the reason for the change in Russia. Attending were Ambassador Thompson, Rusk, McNamara and McCone.

President said members attending were more or less silent when he asked for suggestions.

Noted that Goldwater reported that he had been interrogated by two FBI agents, Saturday, October 17, 1964, at 6:30 A.M., about Walter Jenkins. Goldwater disclosed a letter to FBI Director Hoover asking whether or not the FBI had investigated Jenkins' security position.

About 11:00 A.M. FBI Agent called and I told him I was concerned that the letter from NEWSWEEK, returning my manuscript "QUEST FOR TRUTH", was dated the same as the date of the NEWSWEEK party at which Walter Jenkins was reported to have attended; which was October 7, 1964.

He told me that all my previous information had been sent to Washington and he mentioned that when he talked to me, I seem disturbed. I told him I had been disturbed and it was quite gratifying to have the information finally in such capable hands. I thanked him for his courtesy and extreme kindness.

I began to review the whole matter in my mind and I came to some conclusions. Whether or not these conclusions were correct, or possibly partially correct, was, of course, a matter of conjecture.

The way it looked to me, the new regime in Russia was blaming Khrushchev for what they termed "**dangerous adventures**". They were stressing cooperation with the West and emphasizing progress by both nations in the use of the space. At the expense of criticizing myself for undue optimism, I felt drawn to the conclusion that the two new men, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Alexei N. Kosygin, who were engineers and economists, were proceeding along a new philosophy; a philosophy of scientific advancement and an end to disastrous intrigue and conflict which had characterized

the Soviet government during the period Nikita S. Khrushchev was in power.

I felt certain that Khrushchev had been deposed for one reason, and only for one reason: **THE DETAILS OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION HAD BEEN EXPOSED!**

The only possible way to correct this situation was not only to remove Khrushchev but to change the entire order of things within the Soviet Union itself.

#### **Tuesday, October 20, 1964**

Sent a letter to Winston Churchill giving him a sheet from my diary in which I stated that Khrushchev had been deposed due to the exposure of the details of the Kennedy assassination.

Sent similar copies indiscriminately to about twenty-five members of Congress and General Eisenhower.

Heard a news flash over radio that President Johnson was meeting with a group, including former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and former CIA Director Allen Dulles, regarding the world situation since the removal of Khrushchev from the world scene.

Read an article about a new man in Wilson's new cabinet in England who had exposed the Profumo Affair.

#### **Wednesday, October 21, 1964**

Heard over the radio that General Omar Bradley was included in the group with Dean Acheson and Allen Dulles, which met yesterday at the White House. Wonder where he fits in?

That evening noticed that LOS ANGELES TIMES, Saturday Evening Post and other magazines had divided their editorial emphasis to a pro-Goldwater tone.

#### **Thursday, October 22, 1964**

Many funny cartoons — one with Lyndon playing football and getting all mixed up with Jenkins and Bobby Baker with Lyndon saying "who needs opponents with teammates like you?"

The slip came from the postoffice acknowledging that Congressman Lipscomb had received my registered mail—still no reply to my letter or telephone call.

I could see a brutal time ahead for Lyndon. Evidently he was being left on the hook, half out of water. He must be going through a lot of agony.

Sent copies of "QUEST" to WALL STREET JOURNAL and SATURDAY EVENING POST asking for their opinion regarding publication rights. Nothing in the mail from previous communications. What a wall of silence!

Last night read the horrible details of Jenkins' arrest. Was amazed to read that following his arrest, he went directly to the White House. Now Johnson was away. Wonder what he did in the White House until late that evening?

This was October 7, 1964 and my diary told me that the Russians knew about the expose of the Kennedy assassination by Friday, October 11, 1964, because there was a brief radio flash that a Moscow announcer had said that the FBI was taking over the United States as a police state.

No other announcement came and I could find no reference to it in any of the papers.

**On the 13th of October, Khrushchev was out.**

I found that gold and copper stocks were going up and stocks with large price earnings ratios were gradually going down.

**Monday, 10.00 A.M., October 26, 1964**

Called F.B.I. Agent this date. I informed him that I had made a photographic study simulating the background conditions of a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle which appeared on the cover of LIFE magazine February 21, 1964, and which also appeared in the WARREN REPORT. I found discrepancies in the picture.

I showed him that in order to take the under side of the step, it would be impossible to show Oswald's feet at the range the picture had been taken. I drew his attention to Mr. Oswald's testimony, shown on FBI Report DL 8943, in which Mr. Oswald expressed his opinion that this particular photograph was a fake.

I told him that in my opinion, since the principle in the entire investigation had expressed his opinion that the photograph was a fake, it seemed inconceivable that with the vast photographic knowledge possessed by the United States Government that the authenticity of this picture could not have been checked out before Oswald's murder.

I asked him whether or not as a citizen, I had the right to know whether or not my conclusions were correct or incorrect. He said he did not want to be evasive but that all he could tell me was: — that he would forward this information to his superiors and they, in turn, would presumably forward their findings to the proper authorities.

I asked him, if in his report, he would be careful to specifically include that I had made a request to him for a definite answer to me personally, as to the correctness of both this latest development and the material I had furnished to him approximately three weeks ago. He said he would.

**Monday, 11:00 A.M., November 2, 1964**

The following telegram was sent this date to:

Karl Mundt, Washington, D.C.

Barry Goldwater, Washington, D.C. & Phoenix, Ariz.

Everett Dirksen, Washington, D.C.

"I CONSIDER IT TO BE A NATIONAL DISGRACE IF THE TRUTH OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IS NOT BROUGHT TO VOTERS ATTENTION BEFORE TOMORROW MORNING."

George C. Thomson

**Tuesday, November 17, 1964**

The previous evening I had been reading a book pertaining to the Kennedy assassination and by piecing all the information I had obtained and correlating it with the information in the book, I arrived at a conclusion. This conclusion was:

**PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED PRIMARILY TO EVENTUALLY REORGANIZE OR COMPLETELY ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**

Those responsible for the murder had this objective in mind during the conspiracy to commit the murder and also during the subsequent happenings following the murder.

On the morning of November 17, I called F.B.I. Agent in the local office of the FBI and told him of my conclusions. He said he would see me on Friday, November 20 at his office, and I was to phone for an appointment Friday morning about 9:00 A.M.

I gave him a telephone summary of some of the memoranda we were developing and told him I would turn these memoranda over to him on Friday.

**Friday, 9:00 A.M., November 20, 1964**

Called FBI Agent and informed him we had 20 critical memoranda prepared, and that I had promised earlier in the week, I was ready to turn these over to him. He said that he was about to pick up a fugitive and that would I send him this material in the mail? This was done with a covering letter requesting him to call should he have any questions regarding this material.

**Saturday, November 21, 1964**

Went to Berkeley for the same traditional football game we had missed the year before, and watched Calif. get beat 21-3, in the company of the same friends we had visited at the beginning of this strange happening. Noticed with sadness, the Cal rooting section had a card stunt in memory of the late John F. Kennedy.

**Friday, 8:30 A.M., November 27, 1964**

FBI agent called answering my call to the agent in charge which I had placed the preceding evening.

I told him that, as the result of further engineering studies, I had found out that Mrs. Kennedy was the target of the second shot which struck Governor Connally, and that in my opinion she was in danger, since she was still under the protection of the Secret Service and presumably the F.B.I.

I told him, as I had told him in my previous telephone call of about a week ago, that since the motive behind the Kennedy assassination had been the elimination of the F.B.I., future plotting and conspiracy along these lines could be expected — that the situation could not be considered static.

I told him that there was a line of reasoning to support a theory that the murder of the three Civil Rights workers in the South was the result of the same conspiracy which murdered President Kennedy.

I told him that the planning of the Kennedy assassination probably took place in Cuba, possibly Havana, since Cuba was outside the United States and was not subject to such close surveillance. I told him, in my opinion, aircraft flights to and from Cuba should be checked to develop leads should this prove to be valid.

Also told him as a personal note, I felt the people responsible for these murders should be apprehended and brought to trial as rapidly as possible.

Heard approximately half hour later on F.M. that 75 additional Secret Service men had been assigned to the protection of President Johnson.

**Saturday, 3:23 P.M., November 28, 1964**

Heard over F.M. that Mrs. Jackie Kennedy had cancelled her appearance at a Los Angeles Hospital fund raising benefit.

**Friday, December 4, 1964**

Went to prospective literary agent's apartment with Donna and engaged in lively conversation with friends regarding "Quest For Truth."

While attempting to answer friend's question, Donna interjected that she had read in a daily writer's column that a prominent public figure had reportedly been helping Marine Oswald obtain new lecture work. Became irritated with Donna and reminded her that we should stay with facts and not be misled with gossip.

That afternoon went to a bookshop to try to get an outlet for distributing the book and, on driving home, a clear picture hit me. In essence this is the way it looked.

There had been reports that Oswald had been in the vicinity of President Kennedy in various other cities prior to the assassination, and a newspaper account had said that coincidentally the Oswalds and the Kennedy family had a mutual friend named De Mohrenschildt.

Oswald had travelled to New Orleans and had made a vain attempt to get to Cuba just prior to the assassination.

These facts established an image on my mind that Oswald was working for Mr. Kennedy, and was being used as an instrument to obtain information of a non political conspiratorial nature not only in the U. S. but also in Cuba and possibly within Russia itself.

Oswald's activities in New Orleans, in my opinion, were related to the investigation of the conspiracy which finally resulted in President Kennedy's death. Since Oswald's record showed no link to any agency of the U. S., the only reasonable answer was that he was assisting the President directly.

With this line of reasoning, established on a purely conjectural basis, made an attempt to correlate this reasoning with other known facts.

Since Oswald was working in this capacity, what were his activities in the Depository Building?

Well, perhaps President Kennedy wanted him on that corner for observation and protection during the transit of the motorcade? Perhaps he used his executive authority to get the FBI to accommodate him in this regard? Then perhaps this information got in the wrong hands and set Oswald up for a frameup. It put him on the wrong side of the street from the real killer, who opened up with a .38 automatic equipped with a silencer so that any resulting shots could not be correlated to identifiable sounds. It also put Oswald in a position such that he would be instantly killed by Secret Service men if he should draw a gun.

An inspection of the Altgen's photograph showed two white streaks of light near the Depository doorway which had the configuration of a fire works display. This light was in front of a person resembling Oswald standing to the rear of the front building line. Therefore the object was falling into the sidewalk or access road area where few if any people were standing.

A re-reading of Mr. Brennan's testimony is reproduced:

Soon after the President's car passed, he heard an explosion like the backfire of a motorcycle, Brennan recalled.

"Well, then something, just after this explosion, made me think that it was a **firecracker** being thrown from the Texas Book Store, and I glanced up, and this man I saw previous was aiming for his last shot."

(Bold Face by Author)

A study was made of the people standing near the assassin. No head moved toward him at the exact time his gun was discharged indicating a minimum of sound transmission.

Studied the child passing behind the gunman, and thereby established the exact time of the first shot by correlating all pictures timewise with the child's steps. Also studied the configuration of the weapon and, after consulting with the crime lab of the Los Angeles Police Dept., concluded that the assassin used a silencer, since the gas emission and gun outline justified such a conclusion.

**The evidence of the firecracker and supporting evidence of the use of a silencer forced a conclusion that there definitely was a plot to kill the president.**

**The testimony of the firing of a weapon on the upper floors of the building, whether correct or not, did in no way prejudice this conclusion.**

**The impossible position into which Mr. Oswald had been placed, and incidentally, the impossible position the F.B.I. had been placed,**

**gives a clear outline of the cleverness of the conspiracy. Only Oswald's presence of mind could have saved him from being instantly killed by Secret Service men, if he had taken any action.**

Oswald's murder is logically explained since some of the details of the plot would have been revealed to him.

**Monday, 12:30, December 7, 1964**

Called Police Dept. MA 4-5211, Ext 2535 got Mr. Dewayne Wolfer in the crime laboratory. Asked him about silencers for .38 S. & W. Automatic pistols. Received information as follows:

- (1) Silencer is screwed into end of gun barrel, and is approximately 1½ to 2" in diameter and about 6" long.
- (2) Silencer reduces the noise level and changes the frequency of the noise from a sharp crack to a lower pop.
- (3) Silencer is built along same principle as the silencer on an auto or motorcycle, and any explosion in either one would result in a sound with approximately the **same** frequency and therefore the same kind of sound comparison to the human ear.
- (4) Silencer forms an envelope or container which impedes the rapid transmission of gas from the end of the gun barrel. The gases are discernible to the eye more readily when a silencer is used since they emit from the end of the gun with less velocity.

## CHAPTER IV

# A Series of Critical Memoranda

The following memoranda represent a study of the Warren Report and a complete reevaluation of their conclusions which bring up startling evidence of doctored photographs and misinterpretation of fact.

### MEMORANDUM

#### A SMALL MATTER OF ARITHMETIC

**WARREN REPORT**, Expert Testimony, Page 84 on Mr. Frazier's Qualifications as a Firearms Expert.

"One was Robert A. Frazier, a special agent of the FBI assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. Frazier has worked generally in the field of firearms identification for 23 years, examining firearms of various types for the purpose of identifying the caliber and other characteristics of the weapons and making comparisons of bullets and cartridge cases for the purpose of determining whether or not they were fired in a particular weapon. He estimated that he has made "in the neighborhood of 50,000 to 60,000" firearms comparisons and has testified in court on about 400 occasions."

### REMARKS:

Now 23 years of experience on the basis of 264 working days per year and an 8-hour day is the same as 48,576 hours.

Neglecting 400 court appearances and time out for coffee Mr. Frazier would have had to make one firearm comparison per hour to make "in the neighborhood of 50,000 to 60,000 comparisons".

This would be one gun right after another on a production line basis.

From a study of the complexity and responsibility of making these comparisons, as so carefully set forth in the Warren Report, what with microscopic studies, molds, rifling characteristics and etc., this efficiency is unbelievable.

### MEMORANDUM

#### CORRELATION OF GOVERNOR CONNALLY'S TESTIMONY TO ALTGENS PHOTOGRAPH

**OFFICIAL WARREN REPORT**, Page 49

The Governor testified he recognized the first noise as a shot and he instinctively **turned to his right**. Unable to see the President, he started to look over his left shoulder but never completed his turn because he felt something strike him in the back. (Boldface by author.)

### REMARKS:

The Governor's testimony agrees with a study of Altgens photograph. The President had already been shot in this photograph and the Governor is turned to his right. Now, the Governor said he was hit just as he started to

turn back. This would mean that **two shots** were required which is contradictory to Warren Report conclusions, since they say President Kennedy and Governor Connally were shot with only **one bullet**, the first shot.

### MEMORANDUM

#### THIS MEMORANDUM REVIEWS THE GOVERNOR'S ACTIONS AS INTERPRETED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 3

This page quotes as follows:

"The Governor started **to turn toward his left** and suddenly felt a blow on his back. The Governor had been hit by a bullet which entered in the extreme right side of his back. The force of the bullet's impact appeared to spin the Governor to his right, and Mrs. Connally pulled him down into her lap." (Boldface by author.)

### REMARKS:

It is inconceivable that a bullet hitting the Governor on his right side would spin him to

the right, since every physical reaction would be to turn him to the **left** if he had been hit in such a manner.

**MEMORANDUM**

**A SMALL MATTER OF ANGLES DURING SHOOTING  
REENACTMENT**

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 99

(1) Commission Exhibit 887

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 102

(2) Commission Exhibit 893

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 98, Middle third paragraph

(3) "The test revealed that the next point the rifleman had a clear view through the telescopic sight was the point where the bullet entered the President's back—at Frame 210"

**NEWSWEEK**, Page 37, October 5, 1964

(4) Reenactment Photo by Associated Press

**REMARKS:**

Photo in (4) above shows the angle of the path of the bullet to be approximately 12° as it went, again supposedly, through both President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

Referring to chart on Page 100 of WAR-

REN REPORT, angle of fire from Depository Building is 21°34' at the time of the first shot.

**Now how did the bullet leave the rifle at 21° 34' and end up entering Kennedy's back at 12°?**

See sketch in front of book.

**MEMORANDUM**

**WARREN REPORT OF REENACTMENT PICTURE OF  
ALTGEN PHOTOGRAPH**

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 113

Top photograph—actual scene of assassination

Bottom photograph—reenactment of assassination

**REMARKS.**

Reenactment photograph shows **an intermediate white traffic line** added to the scene.

These traffic lines are extremely important in the establishment of the exact position of the automobile at relative periods of time.

The addition of this line tends to confuse the proper evaluation of events and should not have been introduced if a pristine condition is desired. Why was it added?

**MEMORANDUM**

**SQUARE PEGS IN ROUND HOLES**

**WARREN REPORT EVALUATION OF MOTION PICTURE FRAMES  
OF ASSASSINATION**

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 98, Last Four Lines

"It is probable that the President was not shot before Frame 210, since it is unlikely that the assassin would deliberately have shot him with a view obstructed by the oak tree when he was about to have a clear opportunity."

**REMARKS.**

The above assumption is based upon the conjecture that the President was shot from the window and is therefore not acceptable under

any rule of logic, since it presupposes as a fact the very things which are under investigation.

**MEMORANDUM  
DISREGARD OF EXPERT TESTIMONY  
WARREN REPORT, Page 116**

"At a different location in Dealey Plaza, the evidence indicated that a bullet fragment did hit the street. James T. Tague, who got out of his car to watch the motorcade from a position between Commerce and Main Streets near the Triple Underpass, was hit on the cheek by an object during the shooting. Within a few minutes Tague reported this to Deputy Sheriff Eddy R. Walthers, who was examining the area to see if any bullets had struck the turf. Walthers immediately started to search where Tague had been standing and located a place on the south side of Main Street where it appeared a bullet had hit the cement. According to Tague, "There was a mark quite obviously that was a bullet, and it was very fresh." In Tague's opinion, it was the second shot that caused the mark, since he thinks he heard the third shot after he was hit in the face. This incident appears to have been recorded in the contemporaneous report of Dallas Patrolman L. L. Hill, who radioed in around 12:40 p.m.: "I have one guy that was possibly hit by a ricochet from the bullet off the concrete." Scientific examination of the mark on the south curb of Main Street by FBI experts disclosed metal smears which, "were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony." The mark on the curb could have originated from the **lead core** of a bullet but the absence of copper precluded "the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher." (boldface by author.)

**REMARKS.**

Here again the assumption that the bullet in question did not come from the assassin's gun was based upon the conjecture that the President was shot from the window with a metal-jacketed bullet. To disregard direct evidence such as this on such a basis is direct violation of all the laws governing criminal investigation and the use of logic.

It presupposes as a fact the very problem that is under investigation.

The correlating evidence of the lead residue on the inside of the windshield leads one to believe the shots killing the President came from lead bullets without a metal jacket.

**There is direct evidence of two bullets identified by experts as lead bullets, but the Warren Commission steadfastly refuses to acknowledge them as lead bullets, because they conclude Oswald shot the President with metal-jacketed bullets.**

**MEMORANDUM  
EXPERT TESTIMONY**

**WARREN REPORT, Page 558, Last Paragraph**

"In a crouched stance a person can fire five shots with the revolver in 3 to 4 seconds with no trouble."

**REMARKS.**

If the President were shot using a revolver or **automatic pistol** the above statement would

more nearly fit the time interval of the shots to be accounted for.

**MEMORANDUM  
PROPER EVALUATION OF EXPERT TESTIMONY  
WARREN REPORT, middle of Page 105**

"If the trajectory had permitted the bullet to strike the windshield, the bullet would have penetrated it and traveled a substantial distance down the road unless it struck some other object en route."

**REMARKS.**

Warren Report in effect said windshield damage could NOT have resulted from a rifle shot from the window.

This window damage could much more logically be attributed to a bullet coming **in from the side** as described in this report.



**MEMORANDUM**

**CONFLICTING CONCLUSIONS BY SAME AUTHORITY,  
WARREN REPORT**

**OFFICIAL WARREN REPORT, Page 6** — referring to the cartons placed in the Depository

“Carton was placed at the side of the window so that a person, sitting on a carton, could look down Elm Street toward the overpass and scarcely be noticed from the outside.”

**REMARKS:**

If this is true, how did Mr. Brennan get such a complete description of the assassin since the Warren Commission concluded **he would be scarcely noticed from the outside?**

In Warren Report reenactment picture no carton appears “at the side of the window” for a person to sit on. See sketch at front of book.

**MEMORANDUM**

**GOVERNOR CONNALLY AGAIN**

**WARREN REPORT, Page 112, Sixth Line**

“Mrs. Connally testified that after the first shot, she turned and saw the President’s hands moving toward his throat, as seen on film at Frame 225. However, Mrs. Connally further stated that she thought her husband was hit immediately thereafter by the second bullet.”

**REMARKS:**

Mrs. Connally’s testimony corroborates that of Mr. Connally — both saying that Mr. Connally was hit by the second bullet.

If a rifle were used requiring 2.3 seconds between shots or approximately 38 feet in dis-

tance, how does this testimony stand up in the light of the fact that Mrs. Connally said her husband was hit immediately thereafter by the second bullet? Here again a revolver or automatic pistol shot would be the most logical explanation for this discrepancy.

**MEMORANDUM**

**VALUE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

**WARREN REPORT, Page 555, Last Paragraph**

“Apart from the cartridge in the rifle three expended cartridge cases were found in the southeast portion of the sixth floor” . . .

**REMARKS:**

Evidently this testimony gave credence to the Commission concluding only three shots were fired.

However, a wealth of testimony would conclude at least four shots were fired and possibly five or six. . . . (See Quest for Truth.)

Here again is logic which would preclude the shots coming from the sixth floor of the Depository. **The Commission was evidently restricted in its ultimate conclusions to only three shots, so why conduct an investigation?**

**MEMORANDUM**

**DESIRABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF ACTUAL BULLET**

**WARREN REPORT, Appendix X**

Description of rifle and cartridges.

**REMARKS:**

Nothing in Appendix X compares or gives any details of the bullet found on Governor Connally’s stretcher. No photograph is included of this extremely important piece of evidence.

Details of the machining of the rifle are gone

into with scrupulous care but nothing as to the particulars, details and specifications of this bullet.

On Page 555, a bullet which fits the rifle is described but the **actual bullet that was found is not described.**

**MEMORANDUM  
STUDY OF WINDSHIELD BULLET  
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 350, Page 78**

Photograph following Page 66, Blue Book Warren Report. Note bullet mark on windshield of both photographs.

**REMARKS:**

A study of the radial lines shown on Commission Exhibit 350 shows a long line toward the driver or in a southerly direction with short lines projecting in a northerly direction away from the driver.

The fracture would indicate that the area of the long line was subject to more energy causing the long crack, whereas, the short radial lines were indicative of less energy as this

energy became progressively dissipated.

This alone would give one a general direction of the bullet coming from the side of the car through the side window.

The path of the bullet is etched into the glass in a horizontal position showing it having traversed from **left to right** in Commission Exhibit 350.

**MEMORANDUM  
DISCREPANCIES IN REENACTMENT POSTURE  
WARREN REPORT, Page 97, Fourth Paragraph**

"To simulate the conditions which existed at the assassination scene on November 22, 1963, the lower part of the sixth floor window at the south east corner of the Depository Building was raised half way, the cardboard boxes were repositioned . . ."

Also Commission Exhibit 887, Page 99, photograph of reenactment showing C2766 rifle with camera attached.

Commission Exhibit 1301, Page 138

Commission Exhibit C & D, Page 66 and 67

Commission Exhibit 723, Page 80

**REMARKS:**

To say that the cardboard boxes were repositioned just doesn't agree with the facts. Neither the Commission photographs Exhibit 1301, Page 138, Dillard Exhibit C, a photograph taken on November 22, 1963, Page 66; nor press photographs taken at the time of the initial investigation show this to be the true reenactment posture.

Commission Exhibit 887, Page 99, Warren

Report, shows cartons **completely removed from in front of the window**, with no cartons in window sill area as evident in Dillard Exhibit C. (Page 66 Warren Report.) Dillard picture shows carton very clearly at left of window—no such carton appears on Page 99. **Where did the row of cartons just behind the window go?**

**MEMORANDUM  
WARREN COMMISSION TREATMENT OF OSWALD TESTIMONY  
This memorandum illustrates a serious discrepancy between the Official Warren Report and the photostat of an FBI report of Oswald's testimony at his arrest.**

**WARREN REPORT**, Page 182, last paragraph

"During the first interrogation on November 22, 1963 . . ."

"He stated that at the time the President was shot **he was having lunch with 'Junior'** but he did not give Junior's last name." (Boldface by author.)

**WARREN REPORT**

Reference is made to a photostatic copy of an FBI Report dated 11/24/63 and identified as DL 89-43 by Special Agent James Bookhout.

. . . "Oswald stated that on November 22, 1963, **he had eaten lunch in the lunch room at the Texas School Book Depository alone**, but recalled possibly two negro employees walking through the room during this period. He stated possibly one of these employees was called "Junior" and the other was a short individual but whose name he could not recall but whom he would be able to recognize." (Boldface by author.)

**REMARKS:**

The Warren Report and the FBI photostat are obviously at odds, since one states he was

having lunch with "Junior" and the other stated he **had already eaten lunch and had eaten lunch alone.**

## MEMORANDUM

### EVALUATION OF OSWALD CORRESPONDENCE TO HIS WIFE WARREN REPORT. Pages 183 and 184.

Note left by Oswald—On December 2, 1963, Mrs. Ruth Paine turned over to the police some of Oswald's belongings, including a Russian volume entitled "Book of Useful Advice." In this book was an undated note written in Russian. In translation, the note read as follows:

1. This is the key to the mailbox which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drugstore, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mailbox in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drugstore on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.
2. Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything.
3. I paid the house rent on the 2nd so don't worry about it.
4. Recently I also paid for water and gas.
5. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.
6. You can either throw out or give my clothing, etc., away. Do not keep these. However, I prefer that you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil, etc.).
7. Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.
8. The address book can be found on my table in the study should need same.
9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross in English). (sic)
10. I left you as much money as I could, \$60 on the second of the month. You and the baby (apparently) can live for another 2 months using \$10 per week.
11. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge through which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge)."

#### REMARKS:

The Warren Commission has evaluated this note, which was an undated note left to his wife, and had concluded that it was written just prior to his alleged attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker. There is sufficient reason to dispute this conclusion and to conclude that this letter was actually written to his wife on the morning of November 22, 1963, just prior to Oswald's going to work at the Depository.

There was published in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, approximately six months ago, a small news article from Dallas which commented on the coincidence of Oswald and Ruby having postoffice boxes 12 feet apart. The paper said Oswald rented his box on November 1, 1963 and that Ruby rented his box on November 7, 1963.

Now with reference to paragraph 1 of Oswald's letter, you will notice that it says "I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it." This would make the statement true since the rent would have started from November 1, if he had paid for the box in October.

The Warren Commission neglects on Page 185 to mention the rental of this particular box and says on Page 185: "The main post office "on Ervay Street" refers to the post office where Oswald rented box 2915 from October 9, 1962 to May 14, 1963." This was one of the reasons given for the conclusions reached with respect to the letter being written prior to the Walker incident. A more correct conclusion would be that this letter was written on or about the morning of November 22, 1963 and had reference to his anticipated activities during the day.

There had been previous mention in the Warren Report with respect to Oswald having purchased some curtain rods for his apartment. This information could be correctly correlated with Items 3 and 4 of his note in which he stated that he paid the house rent on the 2nd and had also paid the water and gas. It is suggested that someone check the water and gas companies for records of these payments. (See letter back of book.)

Item 5 of this statement possibly refers to the money from work which would be coming. Here again, he would be anticipating a payment from the Depository for his services.

Item 10 refers to the fact that "I left you as much money as I could, \$60, on the second of the month. You and the baby can live for another two months using \$10 per week." It has been established in the Warren Report that Oswald left a considerable sum of money on the

dresser along with his wedding ring on the morning of November 22, 1963. Since the baby was recently born, the figure of \$10 a week for subsistence would not be unrealistic, since a baby would take very little food. Wages from Nov. 15 to 22 inclusive would be \$60 at \$1.25 per hour.

Item 11, which states his concern about being taken prisoner, undoubtedly refers to his possible arrest by the Dallas Police Department, which, of course, came to pass.

#### COPY OF NEWS ITEM TAKEN FROM LOS ANGELES TIMES

RUBY, OSWALD HAD P.O.  
BOXES 12 FT. APART

Dallas. (AP) Post office boxes rented in Dalls by Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby were only 12 ft. apart, the Dallas Times Herald reports.

The boxes were rented during one week shortly before President Kennedy's assassination, and both were paid up through the same quarter.

The paper said Oswald, accused of the assassination, **rented his box on Nov. 1.** Ruby, who shot Oswald to death, rented his Nov. 7. Mr. Kennedy was killed Nov. 22.

The boxes are at the Terminal Annex Post Office. Oswald received a high-powered rifle through the mail at another box at the downtown Dallas Post Office.

Asst. Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander said of the boxes proximity, "I'm sure it was a coincidence and nothing more." (Boldface by author.)

#### MEMORANDUM

#### CONFLICTING EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION AND TIME OF PREPARATION OF WARREN REPORT

Reference is made to UPI Wire Photo picture, published in many newspapers just after the assassination, showing the direction of the supposed shot from the Depository Building down to a pickup truck positioned on Elm Street where the curb is **concave inward.**

Reference is now made to the second photographic page following Page 66 in the Warren Report published by Associated Press, consisting of 366 sheets, with a blue cover.

This photograph is the identical UPI photograph but now the arrow to the automobile from the supposed assassination window is directed to automobile further west on Elm Street where the curb is **concave outward.**

#### REMARKS:

It would seem that the conclusions of the direction of the supposed shots from the Depository Building window changed remarkably between the time immediately following the

assassination and the writing of the Warren Report. However, there is no mention of any such change in judgment.

See sketch of news photo referred to at front of book.

**MEMORANDUM  
DISCREPANCY OF PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF "OSWALD" RIFLE**

In the following analysis, six photographs are referred to and will be identified by letter for simplicity in future reference.

- A. Warren Commission Report, thick book, Page 82, photograph of Commission Exhibit #139.
- B. Warren Report, thick book, Page 132, Commission Exhibit #139, showing rifle disassembled.
- C. FOUR DARK DAYS IN HISTORY, Collector's Copy, \$1.00, copyrighted by Special Publications, Inc., 6627 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, photograph of Dallas Detective J. C. Day holding aloft a rifle.
- D. The Warren Report, blue book, published by Associated Press, consisting of 366 sheets, second photographic page past Page 66, lower left photograph. Similar photograph to that referred to in "C" reproduced in the Warren Report.
- E. The Warren Report, blue book, published by Associated Press, consisting of 366 sheets, second photographic page beyond Page 306, photograph of Commission Exhibit #139.
- F. UPI Photograph from Dallas, reproduced in book identified as OSWALD: ASSASSIN OR FALL GUY?" by Joachim Joesten, Marzani & Munsell Publishers, Inc., 4th and 5th pages of documentary section.

Examination of "A", "B", "E" and "F" shows the following distinguishing characteristics:

Front sight beveled off toward barrel tip.

Front part of telescopic sight approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$ " behind barrel projection.

Rear of telescopic sight base slanted downward and forward.

Rear telescopic sight mount directly above bolt.

Examination of "C" and "D":

Front sight **semi-circular** configuration without bevel.

Front part of telescopic sight **in line** with barrel projection.

Rear part of telescopic sight base **vertical**.

Rear telescopic sight mount **forward** of bolt.

**COMMENTS OF PICTURE "D":**

An examination of picture "D" indicates strongly that it is a retouch of picture "C" with background personnel and door eliminated, with ceiling darkened and body outline, especially jowl, of Detective J. C. Day retouched. The clock in the background, the position of the fingers and head preclude this photograph as being anything except the photograph referred as "C", in its original state.

Reference is made to Page 49 of LIFE magazine, October 2, 1964 edition, showing Dallas Detective J. C. Day holding a rifle over his head. This rifle shows the rear telescopic mount to be slightly behind the bolt, with the front of the telescopic sight slightly behind the barrel projection. Strangely enough, this does not coincide with Pictures "C" and "D" referenced above of the same Dallas Detective Day holding the rifle in the same general locale, with the same elevators in the rear background; since "C" and "D" shows the telescopic sight to be further forward.

**GENERAL REMARKS:**

The perplexing array of different rifles, or rifles with different telescopic sights mounted on them, is extremely confusing; especially in view of the fact that Mr. Oswald did not shoot

President Kennedy and that the man who shot President Kennedy used a hand gun. (See sketch at front of book.)

**MEMORANDUM  
REEVALUATION OF MARINA OSWALD TESTIMONY  
WARREN REPORT, Pages 187 through 189**

A reading of these three pages of the Warren Commission Report is significant in the facts that are presented and are offered here for reader evaluation without reference to the conclusions reached by the Commission. Several paragraphs are offered out of context and this should be understood during the reading of this memorandum.

. . . "Marina Oswald appeared before the Commission again on June 11, 1964, and testified that a few days before her husband's departure from Dallas to New Orleans on April 24, 1963, he finished reading a morning newspaper . . . and put on a good suit. I saw that he took a pistol. I asked him where he was going, and why he was getting dressed. He answered 'Nixon is coming. I want to go and have a look.'" He also said that he would use the pistol if the opportunity arose. She reminded him that after the Walker shooting he had promised never to repeat such an act. Marina Oswald related the events which followed:

" . . . and he left for New Orleans on April 24, 1963" . . .

. . . "On April 23, 1963, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in Dallas for a visit which had been publicized in the Dallas newspapers throughout April. The Commission asked Marina Oswald whether she might have misunderstood the object of her husband's threat. She stated, "there is no question that in this incident it was a question of Mr. Nixon." When asked later whether it might have been Mr. Johnson, she said, "Yes, no. I am getting a little confused with so many questions. I was absolutely convinced it was Nixon and now after all these questions I wonder if I am right in my mind." She stated further that Oswald had only mentioned Nixon's name once during the incident. Marina Oswald might have misunderstood her husband. Mr. Johnson was the then Vice President **and his visit took place on April 23rd**. This was 1 day before Oswald left for New Orleans and Marina appeared certain that the Nixon incident "wasn't the day before. Perhaps 3 days before." . . . (Boldface by author.)

**REMARKS:**

When a man of Oswald's temperament gets dressed up and says "That he would use the pistol if the opportunity arose" it means that he is a dedicated person charged with a grave responsibility; otherwise, the only other answer is that he intended to shoot Vice Presi-

dent Johnson . . . which is ridiculous; there is a limit to such nonsense.

Any attempt to leave this account of Oswald's behavior unanswered is also, in my opinion, ridiculous.

**LEE OSWALD'S ROLE WAS THAT OF A SECRET, PROTECTIVE NATURE.**

**MEMORANDUM  
INVESTIGATION OF 6.5 MM AMMUNITION  
WARREN REPORT, Page 555, third paragraph**

"When the rifle was found, one cartridge was in the chamber. The cartridge was a 6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, manufactured by the Western Cartridge Co., at East Alton, Ill. This type of cartridge is loaded with a full metal-jacketed, military type of bullet weighing 160-161 grains. The bullet has parallel sides and a round nose. It is just under 1.2 inches long, and just over one-fourth inch in diameter."

**REMARKS:**

The only full metal-jacketed, military type of bullet the author was able to obtain for a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge was that described as follows:

FORSVARETS KRIGSMATERIELFOR-  
VALTNING

6.5 mm skappatroner: M/46-rU  
Ammunitionsparti: 56-01  
Blandingsammunition.  
Efterset og ompakket: 1956  
FREMSTI LET AF AMMUNITIONS-  
ARSENAL

I have been informed that this ammunition is of Danish manufacture and was made to conform to the Geneva Convention requirements for military ammunition. This, I was told, was a humane objective as the bullet does not expand inside of the body of a person who is hit due to its metal jacket. A careful measurement of this ammunition shows it to be 1.25 inches long, very close to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, with a metal jacket and a slightly rounded nose. Five individual cartridges were weighed and the following weights were obtained. 156.5 grains, 155.7 grains, 155.8 grains, 155.6 grains, 156.5 grains. No bullet was found to weight 160-161 grains. It is noted that these bullets are in excess in length of the bullets reported in the Warren Report since the test bullet measures 1.25 inches long and the Warren Report bullet measures **1.2 inches long.**

An investigation was then conducted into unjacketed lead bullets that are presently procurable through mail order houses and which have catalog and actual weight of 140 grains. This bullet more closely resembles the description of the Warren Report bullet, since it measures exactly 1.2 inches long. This bullet, however, is not full metal-jacketed, nor of a military type, nor does it weigh 160-161 grains. This bullet is made in Sweden and exported to the United States and distributed by "Norma". The full name of the company is: Norma Projektil fabrik Amotfors Sweden.

A letter was written by the author to the Western Cartridge Company, requesting purchase of a metal-jacketed, military type 6.5 mm cartridge using a bullet weighing 160-161 grains, suitable for use in a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, on November 3, 1964. A response to this letter was received on November 12, 1964 written by H. J. Gebelein, Assistant Sales Service Manager of the Winchester-Western Division. His answer is reproduced herein for evaluation:

"In response to your November 3 letter, we regret that the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge is not being produced commercially by our company.

At one time this ammunition was produced on a government contract basis and any ammunition being made available on the market today is government surplus.

Regret we cannot be of help and are returning herewith your blank check No. 137." (See letters at end of book.)

From this correspondence, it is concluded that the ammunition referred to in the Warren Report is not being produced commercially by their company. A study of the balance of the letter does not indicate whether or not this ammunition was ever produced by their company. It mentions that this ammunition was produced on a government contract basis but it doesn't state what government is involved in the contract; nor what time this contract and the subsequent ammunition from this contract was produced.

Until this matter is cleared up, there is considerable doubt as to the origin of the ammunition referred to in the Warren Commission Report. It is further noted that no information, as far as the author has been able to determine, has been made available which would indicate any such ammunition having been found on Oswald's person or among his possessions at the time of his arrest. Also, there is **no** evidence to indicate that at the time of the discovery of the rifle that any news account or other release stated that the cartridges, supposedly found in the Depository Building, were of Winchester-Western manufacture. Surely this valuable piece of information should have been dispensed to the public to obviate the questions raised by experienced gunsmiths who questioned the reliability of old ammunition.

The Warren Report states that the ammunition found, and specified as being of Winchester-Western manufacture, is "readily available for purchase from mail-order houses, as well as a few gunshops" (Page 555 Warren Report).

Since Mr. Oswald's rifle was traced by the FBI in such a short time, it seems incredible that the source of the ammunition purchased, supposedly made by Mr. Oswald, through a mail-order house, has not up to the present time been established.

**This continuous confusion, in what should, under normal circumstances be an insignificant part of any investigation and evaluation in a murder case, is completely astounding.**

Here we are a year after the murder was committed, and we still don't know the precise details of the bullet that supposedly had been found.

## CHAPTER V

# QUEST FOR TRUTH

This seven-page report is the basis of this book and was originally written on October 2, 1964 after the author's staying up the entire preceding night working on the solution of the most mystifying happening of this century.

The following recent quotations are reproduced here to emphasize the title of this article:

"The most important witness to appear before the Warren Commission in the ten months we sat, was a neat Bible-reading steam fitter from Dallas. His name was Mr. H. L. Brennan."

Congressman Gerald R. Ford

"There was nothing up to the time of assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character . . ."

J. Edgar Hoover

"Perhaps the most rumor-ridden subject of all was the direction from which the shots were fired."

Warren Report

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a **certainty**, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically."

Warren Report

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed to the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense."

Constitution of the United States,  
Articles in Addition (Article VI)

## PREFACE

The following study has been undertaken since the details of the Warren Report were revealed last week and the entire line of thinking herein has been projected from the facts revealed in the Report.

The discrepancy between Mr. Connally's account and the Commission conclusions as to the actual bullet sequence and direction presented a fascinating challenge. This study is an answer to this challenge.

The solution and resolution of the problem seemed to lie somewhere in the application of the law of physics with respect to the behavior of bodies in motion and their relative position in space at definite periods of time, particularly at times of impact.

The conclusions reached by this study could be subjected to glaring light of further scrutiny by the use of three-dimensional space

models and computer studies. This, however, is necessarily beyond the present range of the scope of this study.

The author asks the indulgence of his readers to carefully study all pictures and references carefully during perusal of this report, since a careless interpretation could impair the usefulness. This study is offered only as a possible help to the excellent presentation of facts assembled so laboriously by the United States government.

The reader is asked to refer to the recent periodicals listed below in order to fully understand the significance of this article, since small reproductions would not be useful.

- (1) LIFE, October 2, 1964
- (2) TIME, October 2, 1964
- (3) NEWSWEEK, October 5, 1964
- (4) FOUR DARK DAYS IN HISTORY 1964



Pictures referred to as (#1), (#2), (#3), (#4), (#5), (#6), in this report are sequence films shown in LIFE magazine, October 2, 1964 edition.

## FIRST BULLET

Let us first study Picture (#1), which is taken just **after** the impact of the first bullet.

Now, let's go to Picture (#2), which shows President Kennedy in a more erect position showing that the energy imparted from the bullet caused his head to move backward.

Now, refer to Picture on Page 37 in NEWSWEEK showing findings (Warren Report findings) as to path of the first bullet which is indicated by the **lower** dot on the base of the neck.

Again, refer to Picture (#1) for the attitude of the head at the time of impact. It is concluded that in order for the wound at the throat and the wound at the back of the neck to be correlated, the path of the bullet would have to be horizontal to "rip his windpipe" as per autopsy report. (See NEWSWEEK, Page 37, but disregard superimposed dotted line in the review.)

President Kennedy's first reaction was to grab his throat, not the back of his neck (see Picture (#2) and also Mrs. Connally's testimony stated there was no blood at the throat, (Page 35 of NEWSWEEK). These facts would indicate that the bullet forced the blood in the direction of the bullet; (i.e., to the rear).

It is therefore concluded that the first bullet was traveling horizontally about five feet in height and that it went in front to rear causing his head to go back, and resulted in his clutching his throat with no blood showing.

It is next desirable to determine what direction the bullet was going in order to determine the origin of the bullet.

From a study of the maps shown in NEWSWEEK (Pages 38 and 39) and from the direction of the bullet passing through President Kennedy's neck, and the location of the Presidential car shown on Page 1, the bullet traveled from Southwest to Northeast, which would be back **toward the intersection of Houston Street and Elm Street.**

## SECOND BULLET

References for this study are as follows:

- (1) Quote from NEWSWEEK'S record of Warren Report, Page 37:  
"The smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was a point of entry and the larger opening on the right side of the head was wound of exit." (Conclusions of Warren Report)
- (2) Picture, Page 37, NEWSWEEK showing a small white dot at the base of skull one-quarter inch above dotted line, which is reconstructed as point of entry by Warren Report.
- (3) Picture (#5) of LIFE showing position of the head at the time of impact of the second bullet.

It is observed in Picture (#5) that if an imaginary line were drawn through point of entry and point of exit, it would be horizontal, since President Kennedy is slumped forward at the time of impact and the bullet would have to come from the left lower part of the picture to the right lower part in order to exit from the right front of his head (as shown in Picture (#6).

Since Kennedy was falling to his left, the force of the bullet would be counteracted by the weight of his body and, therefore, would not have a **forward** propelling effect on his head.

The blood is clearly visible in Picture (#6) exiting from the front part of his head.

If the bullet had come directly from the Texas Book Depository Building, President Kennedy's head would have been propelled **forward**. Pictures (#5) and (#6) show his head moved backwards as he fell to the left.

As in the case of the first bullet, and the blood was ejected in the **same** direction as the path of the bullet, and in no case did his head go forward; which would logically result if hit with a massive blow directly from the rear in line with the Depository, as shown in the large picture on Page 40, LIFE.

Since the car had progressed approximately one hundred feet further West on Elm Street, the anticipated direction of the second bullet would be now in a Westerly direction, assuming the origin of both bullets to be the same.

A study of Picture (#6) graphically verifies this observation.

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

By approximate triangulation, we conclude that both bullets resulting in injury to the President originated at the Southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets, approximately in the vicinity of the monument shown South and West of the intersection. (See Picture, Page 35, NEWSWEEK.)

The first bullet was fired Northeasterly back toward the intersection just cleared. The bullet traveled about five feet above the ground horizontal with the ground surface

The bullet struck the President in the throat and passed through the rear of his neck.

The second bullet was fired Westerly from the same location at the Southwest corner of Houston and El Streets, traveling horizontally about five feet above the ground, passing through the back of the President's head and out the right front section of his head. (See Picture, Page 35, NEWSWEEK for reference.)

It is doubtful whether either bullet was recovered.

The origin of the shots would seem to be approximately near curbside, due to rapid reorientation of the direction of fire.

An estimate of one-hundred feet between bullets is based upon a speed of approximately thirteen M.P.H. and a five second interval between shots, as per Warren Report; which would make the maximum range for each shot in the order of about fifty feet assuming shots were fired equidistant from each target.

No effort will be made in this study to investigate possible other shots, however; the observations of the Warren Report should be logically reviewed as follows:

Testimony of Mr. Brennan stated he saw Oswald "standing up and resting against the left window sill" during the firing. Reference Page 46, NEWSWEEK.

From a study of first news photos taken from Page 5 of FOUR DARK DAYS IN HISTORY, two photographs show the window open only one-quarter at bottom.

Also reenactment (Page 36 NEWSWEEK) shows the window in the same position with photographer kneeling. This position would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a man to shoot out of the window in a **standing** position as Brennan stated.

Mr. Brennan said he could identify the man even though Brennan wore glasses, was 45 years old, was one hundred twenty feet away, and the window was only partially open at the bottom; which according to reenactment picture would put him at least two feet behind the glass behind the door jamb, with only his lower torso and legs visible through the open portion of the window.

A conflicting witness, Mr. Amos Lee Euins, said the window was under the building ledge, which would be the seventh-floor window.

Photographs by two separate photographers failed to show any identifiable person at the sixth floor window, even though presumably persons were identified at the fifth-floor window.

It is interesting to note that Page 41 of LIFE magazine shows the window in question a full half open, whereas pictures taken at the time of the **shooting** showed one-quarter open **in all** cases.

This foregoing analysis brings up a host of new questions. In the interest of avoiding further speculation, these will be avoided at this time, however; it is felt that the question of Oswald's guilt would probably have been best left in the hands of a jury.

## CHAPTER VI

# LETTERS and EXHIBITS

The following letters and replies are presented here for the reader to review. No explanation is deemed necessary, since these letters alone tell a tremendous story.

1. Letter to Senator Barry Goldwater, dated October 18, 1964
2. Letter from NEWSWEEK, dated October 7, 1964
3. Letter from LIFE, dated October 9, 1964
4. Letter to Western Cartridge Co., dated November 3, 1964
5. Letter from Winchester Western, dated November 12, 1964
6. Letter to M. H. J. Gebelein, Winchester Western, dated November 16, 1964
7. Letter from Winchester Western, dated November 19, 1964
8. Letter to Kleins Sporting Goods, and reply
9. Letter to Dallas Gas Company, dated November 16, 1964
10. Letter from Lone Star Gas Co., dated November 18, 1964
11. Letter from City of Dallas, Texas, dated November 2, 1964
12. Letter from Senator John Sherman Cooper, member of Warren Commission, dated October 7, 1964
13. Letter to Senator John Sherman Cooper, dated October 19, 1964
14. Letter from Gerald R. Ford, M.C., Congressman on Warren Commission, dated October 8, 1964
15. Letter to Congressman Gerald R. Ford, dated October 18, 1964
16. Letter from Office of Richard M. Nixon, Dated October 12, 1964
17. Letter from Senator John S. Cooper, dated November 16, 1964

**LIFE**  
TIME & LIFE BUILDING  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK 20

JUDSON 6-1212

October 9, 1964

444 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022  
NA 1-1234

LESTER BERNSTEIN  
SENIOR EDITOR

**Newsweek**

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Blvd.  
Suite 208  
Glendale, California 91208

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Miss Brigham passed along to me your letter and article "A Quest for Truth, A Quizzical Look at the Warren Report." I read the article with interest but unfortunately the consensus here at LIFE is that - for the time being at least - ample space was devoted to the Report in the issue of October 2.

We appreciate your writing, however, and are returning your article herewith.

Sincerely,

*Jack Newcombe*  
Jack Newcombe  
Articles Department

LB:lj

JN:js  
enclosure

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Blvd., Suite 208  
Glendale 8, California

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Thank you for letting us see your manuscript "The Quest For Truth". I am returning it herewith.

Sincerely,

*Lester Bernstein*  
Lester Bernstein

October 7, 1964

*George C. Thomson* Registered Civil Engineer

VIMMING POOLS

STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208  
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208  
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 241-5035

October 13, 1964

Senator Barry Goldwater  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Senator:

On Friday, October 2, 1964 I sent you information supporting the fact that President Kennedy was NOT killed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

On Saturday, October 3, 1964, after having time to further evaluate other evidence, I sent you a telegram from Palm Springs, California as follows:

"HAVE DEFINITE PROOF OSWALD INNOCENT. PLEASE ADVISE PROPER COURSE OF ACTION"

On October 7, 1964 I turned all evidence of this matter over to an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since that time to the present I have NOT received a reply to the above mentioned communications.

In view of the importance of the information I sent you, both nationally and internationally, I sent identical information to leading news sources.

Since that time I have as yet to receive a satisfactory reply that this information is being properly evaluated.

I am writing this letter to you, Senator Goldwater, to request that this information be properly evaluated at the earliest time possible, and that the American people be advised of your conclusions in this regard before the forthcoming election.

In your heart, you know I am right.

With kindest regards

*George C. Thomson*  
George C. Thomson

CCT:RE

WINCHESTER.  
Western.

WINCHESTER-WESTERN DIVISION  
EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

Olin

November 12, 1964

Nov 3, 1964

Western Cartridge Co.  
East Alton, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Please send me by return mail a small box (smallest possible) of metal jacketed, military type 6.5 mm. cartridges weighing 160-161 grains suitable for use in a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano rifle of Italian manufacture.

I enclose a blank check to cover the purchase and mailing charges.

Please send me, also, an accompanying catalogue for this ammunition.

Yours truly,

*George C. Thomson*

GCT/dd

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Boulevard  
Suite 208  
Glendale, California - 91208

Dear Sir:

In response to your November 3 letter, we regret that the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge is not being produced commercially by our company.

At one time this ammunition was produced on a government contract basis and any ammunition being made available on the market today is government surplus.

Regret we cannot be of help and are returning herewith your blank check No. 137.

Yours very truly,

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

*H. J. Gebelein*  
H. J. Gebelein  
Assistant Sales Service Manager  
WINCHESTER-WESTERN Division

dcl

WINCHESTER.  
Western.

WINCHESTER-WESTERN DIVISION  
EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

Olin

November 19, 1964

November 16, 1964

Mr. H. J. Gebelein  
Winchester Western  
East Alton, Illinois

Dear Mr. Gebelein:

We have received your letter dated November 12, 1964 in which you regret that the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge is not being produced commercially by your company.

Will you please advise me by return mail where I can purchase this ammunition commercially? I am repeating the specifications for this ammunition so that there is no misunderstanding as to the exact ammunition I am seeking:

Metal-jacketed, military type 6.5 mm cartridge, weighing 160-161 grains suitable for use in a 6.5 mm Mannlicher Carcano rifle of Italian manufacture.

Please advise when the ammunition was manufactured; if the ammunition was made for the United States government or for a foreign government?

Very truly yours

*George C. Thomson*  
George C. Thomson

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Boulevard  
Suite 208  
Glendale, California - 91208

Dear Mr. Thomson:

This is to acknowledge your November 16 letter on the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge.

It is hard for us to tell you exactly where such ammunition can be purchased as ammunition of this type is not manufactured by our company, but have dug up a couple of references from the Shotgun News magazine at Columbus, Nebraska.

It might be possible to write for information on this cartridge to the following:

Potomac Arms Corp.  
Box 35-SN3  
Zero Prince Street  
Alexandria, Virginia

Vic's For Guns  
Galveston  
Texas - 77550

Should you be able to purchase this ammunition from the references given to you, it is quite possible that the year of manufacture will be stamped on the head of each shell.

Sorry that we could not be of more help and thank you very much for your inquiry.

Yours very truly,

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

*H. J. Gebelein*  
H. J. Gebelein  
Assistant Sales Service Manager  
WINCHESTER-WESTERN Division

dcl

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

George C. Thomson Registered Civil Engineer  
SWIMMING POOLS

STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 1  
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208  
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 241-60

CITY OF DALLAS  
TEXAS

November 2, 1964

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Blvd., Suite 208  
Glendale, California 91208

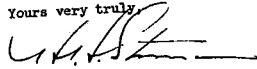
Dear Mr. Thomson:

Enclosed is a print showing the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets which was secured from the Texas Highway Department plans for the triple underpass.

The print is to a scale of 1"=30' and is not based on a recent survey. Any permanent planning in this area should be done on the basis of an up-to-date survey.

We are returning your draft No. 4943 on the Security First National Bank.

Yours very truly,

  
H. H. Stirman  
Director of Public Works

Couch/ed

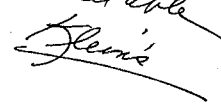
Enclosures  
Print  
Your draft No. 4943

Kleins Sporting Goods  
227 W. Washington St.  
Chicago Illinois.

Enclosed Find A Check to Cover Purchase of Rifle,  
Scope and 108 Rounds Of Ammunition for  
rifle shown in red on your advertisement

Please ship immediately.



Sorry! Now available  


## LONE STAR GAS COMPANY

DALLAS DIVISION OF DISTRIBUTION  
301 S. HARWOOD STREET  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

November 18, 1964

Mr. George C. Thomas  
1528 Canada Blvd.  
Suite 208  
Glendale, California 91208

Dear Mr. Thomas:

This is in reply to your letter dated November 16, 1964, in reference to gas service accounts with us in Dallas, Texas.

It is not our policy to provide the name and/or address of our customers to another person. We do not maintain personnel to surply this information and our customers are assumed that information furnished us will be kept confidential.

We appreciate your writing and if in the future we can be of other service please let me know.

Yours very truly,

  
Robert M. Robinson  
Supervisor

RMH/LS

November 16, 1964

Dallas Gas Company  
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

Would you please let me know if any new application was processed in the name of Oswald for new gas connection in the month of October, 1963?

Very truly yours

  
George C. Thomson

GCT:RE

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208  
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208  
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 241-6035

Oct. 19, 1964

Senator John Sherman Cooper  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I received your answer dated on Oct. 7, 1964 to my request that you review my manuscript "The Quest for Truth", which detailed the manner in which President Kennedy was shot.

I appreciate fully the enormous job confronting the Warren Commission, and the 20 to 25 volumes which you state were required to complete this undertaking.

Your reply leaves me with some doubt as to your decision as to the validity of my conclusions.

In as much as further information has been brought to my attention which strongly supports my original conclusions, and in light of recent momentous national and international events could you possibly place this matter in the hands of one of your experienced criminal investigators, and give me your decision as to the accuracy of the conclusion reached.

I feel, along with millions of other Americans, that the truth of this matter should be placed before the American people as rapidly as is physically possible.

Respectfully,

GCT/cd

ALLEN J. ELLENOR, LA, CHAIRMAN  
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United States Senate  
COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

October 7, 1964

Mr. George C. Thomson  
George C. Thomson Co.  
1528 Canada Boulevard  
Glendale 8, California

Dear Mr. Thomson:

I have received your article about the report of the President's Commission appointed to investigate the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

I do not know whether you have read the full report, which has been printed, for all your references are to news magazines. In addition, all the testimony -- some 20-25 volumes-- is being printed and will be public.

During the course of the investigation, the Commission searched out all evidence available, and the report is based on the available evidence, as it should be. We also took note of various speculation, rumors, and theories of all kinds, and inquired if there were supporting facts.

The report and the conclusions of the Commission's report represent the unanimous judgment of its members, of whom I was one, based on all the evidence we were able to search out and secure after nearly 10 months of work.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
  
John Sherman Cooper

JSCc

United States Senate  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

November 16, 1964

Mr. George C. Thomson  
George C. Thomson Co.  
1528 Canada Boulevard  
Glendale 8, California

Dear Mr. Thomson:

I have received your further letter of October 19 in which you state that you are in possession of additional information supporting the conclusions presented in your statement of October, 1964 concerning the report of the Warren Commission.

As I stated in my letter of October 7, it is my belief that the report and the conclusions of the Commission represent the unanimous opinion of the members and are based on a most painstaking and careful analysis of all the facts.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
  
John Sherman Cooper

whm

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(MUDGE, STERN, BALDWIN & TODD)

20 BROAD STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ALFRED E. MUDGE  
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COUNSEL  
HANOVER 2-8787  
CABLE "EALYUCHINS"  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
828-17TH STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
STEALING 3-8775  
EUROPEAN OFFICE  
12, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS 16, FRANCE  
TEL-08-88

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ARTHUR M. BECKER  
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RICHARD M. NIXON  
RICHARD S. NYZEL  
HILTON C. ROSE  
NORMAN H. SEGAL  
HARRY G. SILLOCK, JR.  
JOHN WALLIS  
ROBERT C. WALSH  
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER

October 12, 1964

Dear Mr. Thomson:

This will acknowledge your letter of October fifth to Mr. Nixon.

Much as Mr. Nixon would like to be able to answer you personally, he is at present on a leave of absence from his law firm. Actually he is campaigning for the Republican candidates throughout the country, and has unfortunately no time for personal correspondence. I know you will understand.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

*Rose Mary Woods*

Rose Mary Woods  
Secretary to  
Richard M. Nixon

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Boulevard, Suite 208  
Glendale, California 91208

GERALD R. FORD  
FIFTH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN  
WASHINGTON, D.C. ADDRESS:  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ADDRESS:  
422 CHERRY STREET SE.  
GRAND RAPIDS 2, MICHIGAN

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

*George C. Thomson* Registered Civil Engineer  
SWIMMING POOLS  
STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BLDG.  
1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208  
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208  
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 24

October 8, 1964

Mr. George C. Thomson  
1528 Canada Boulevard  
Suite 208  
Glendale 8, California

Dear Mr. Thomson:

Congressman Ford has asked me to return to you your script "The Quest for Truth," and to express his regret that because of the limited time and his very heavy schedule between now and election, he will not have an opportunity to read and comment on it.

Mr. Ford is sorry he cannot be helpful and hopes you will understand.

Sincerely,

*Mildred Leonard*  
Mildred Leonard  
Secretary to  
GERALD R. FORD, M. C.

11

Enclosure

October 18, 1964

Congressman Gerald R. Ford, M. C.  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Congressman Ford:

I am in receipt of your reply to my letter requesting that you review my manuscript "QUEST FOR TRUTH". In your reply, signed by your secretary, Mildred Leonard, you state that due to your heavy schedule at the present time, you will not have time to read and comment on its contents.

Since your reply dated October 8, 1964, events have transpired which make it mandatory on me as a citizen of the United States to request that you reconsider your decision.

Further information has been brought to my attention which strongly supports my original conclusions which were previously forwarded to you. In light of your position as a member of the commission, could you possibly evaluate the contents of the report by one of your professional investigators and give me your decision as to the validity of my conclusions?

Respectfully yours,

*George C. Thomson*  
George C. Thomson

GCT:RE



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE OFFICIAL WARREN REPORT, published by the United States Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

FOUR DARK DAYS IN HISTORY, Collector's Copy \$1.00, published by Special Publications, Inc., 6627 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

THE WARREN REPORT, Collector's Copy \$1.00, published by Associated Professional Services, Inc., 6600 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, California

THE WARREN REPORT, blue hard-cover consisting of 366 pages, published by the Associated Press

LIFE cover picture, February 21, 1964

LIFE magazine, November 29, 1963

LIFE magazine, October 2, 1964

PHOTOGRAPH by AP Photographer James Altgens

NEWSWEEK, October 5, 1964

OSWALD: ASSASSIN OR FALL GUY? by Joachim Joesten, Marzani & Munsell Publishers, Inc., 100 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York

THE TORCH IS PASSED, the Associated Press

GREEN FELT JUNGLE, the Trident Press