

THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL J. F. K. -- ITS MEANING

By:

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EARLY EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY ABOUNDS

Now there has been much argument concerning the FACTS of the assassination. What is more significant than entering such argument at this late date is observation that at the time of the assassination and shortly thereafter what officials knew or had excellent reason to know was not what they ACTED ON. Thus, in keeping with the pattern we have uncovered in official behavior, it can be shown there should have been specific action where conspiracy was indicated. Instead, there was inaction. Considerable early evidence which accumulated pointed to conspiracy. It is irrelevant whether subsequent discovery resolved errors in the original understanding of what transpired on that black Friday. All that is relevant is that there was more than sufficient evidence of conspiracy to require of an innocent federal government definite reaction. This is true with respect to eyewitness testimony, physical and medical evidence, and the facts surrounding the character and background of Oswald.

Mark Lane demonstrated in RUSH TO JUDGMENT that nearly 60 persons believed that some of the shots that were fired at President Kennedy came from the grassy knoll. By now material concerning eyewitness accounts inconsistent with the assumption of a lone assassin lodged in the Texas School Book Depository, is well known. There is no need to labor this evidence here. What is relevant here is to assess such testimony in the light of this

pattern of action|inaction which seems to prevail in all official behavior. Let us assume, for example, that the eyewitness testimony fails to stand up to critical analysis of the evidence as it is subsequently analysed (which we believe is in fact contrary to the case), but assume it anyhow. Further, let us assume any eyewitness testimony to be of limited value in determining what has happened in any problematic situation. Considering all that, nonetheless, at the time this testimony would have had to suffice as a guide to official action until something better came along.

Let us now undertake to examine this early evidence which pointed towards a conspiracy. Immediately after the shooting, Sheriff Bill Decker ordered:

“ . . . get over to the area where the shooting occurred and saturate the area of the park, railroad and all buildings . . . ” (XIX H 458)

Jesse E. Curry, Chief of Police, driving the lead car issued the order:

“Get a man on top of that triple underpass and see what happened up there.” (XVII H 461)

The weight of authority and eyewitness reaction establishes the shots as coming not from the School Book Depository, but the grassy knoll. Needless to say, shots from both places were not mutually exclusive concepts except by the logic of the Warren Commission. Now, disputation over the subsequent reactions could later be demonstrated to be erroneous. Again, the nagging question arises as to why AT THAT TIME, in the light of such evidence, authorities did not overturn the whole area to discover if any person or persons might have consummated the crime from sites in addition to or other than the Depository Building. In a crime of such gravity, where there is official innocence, no stones would be left unturned. In fact, what was unturned in the form of stones which marked a conspiracy were so numerous that they resembled glacial deposits. Let us continue to pick our way

through those deposits of first-day conspiratorial stones which jutted up all over Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, for the truth is concealed under them.

Immediately after the shots were fired numerous law enforcement officers and spectators ran toward the railroad yards in pursuit of suspected assassins. (VI H 288, II H 181) The films of Dealey Plaza immediately after the shots had been fired dramatically illustrate the rush of persons to the grassy knoll area. Within minutes of the assassination an estimated 50 policemen were searching the parking lot and railroad yards. (VI H. 288, II H 181)

Policeman Billy Hargis left the motorcade and raced up the grassy knoll to the apparent source of the shots. (V H 295) Sam Holland, a spectator, fearlessly raced into the parking lot which sits atop the grassy knoll from the railroad overpass. (VI H 243-246) Seymour Weitsman not only raced to the area of the knoll, but later located a piece of the President's skull on the south side of Elm Street and then found a rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. (VII H 107)

One report indicated that a man and woman had been seen scrambling away across the grassy knoll. (Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 22, p. 1) A man with a "headpiece" in his hand had been seen running away from another spot in the knoll area. (XIX H 492, XXIV H 222) The first people to reach the parking lot, where most of the spectators thought the shots originated, found numerous footprints in the mud behind a picket fence. (VI H 245-246, XXII H 833) Two men with rifles had also been seen on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. (XXIV H 522) Ten minutes after the assassination a suspect raced from the Depository, signaled a car, jumped into the car on the run, and was driven away. (VI H 266-267)