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WATCHMAN WAKETH BUT IN VAIN

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The FBI report found the bullet that the Commission maintained entered Kennedy, exited through his neck and wounded Governor Connally ACTUALLY NEVER EXITED from Kennedy. We know the timing of the assassination shots was such that if more than three bullets had been fired, there had to have been a minimum of two assassins firing. Assume the FBI was mistaken in its conclusion about that bullet not exiting from Kennedy, the incriminating question concerns why they failed to act on that mistake. To conclude there was a second assassin, all the FBI had to know was how to count beyond three. For assuming competency in elementary arithmetic, the FBI was aware of a bullet to Kennedy's back that did not exist, at least one bullet which hit Connally, the fatal head wound bullet, the neck wound bullet, and another bullet or bullet fragment which struck first a curb and then nicked a bystander, James T. Tague. Ignoring evidence of damage to the Presidential limousine and other eyewitness evidence of misses, we have a minimum of five bullets. Five bullets mean at least two assassins. It doesn't matter that the figures the FBI were working with might have been wrong; the point is they were the figures. Those figures would have required the FBI to be seeking a second assassin. What the FBI was finally instructed were the facts of the case is irrelevant. If we are to suppose the FBI didn't know the "real" autopsy,

then we must also suppose that on the basis of what it understood to be the facts, the FBI should have put two and three together and come up with two or more assassins.

Why, indeed, was there a natural immobilization on the question of two assassins? Why above all else did the idea of a conspiracy become unthinkable in Cold War America where for the past twenty years a virtual paranoia concerning Communist plotting, machinations, and conspiracy has prevailed? Why in this nation, which has lived in pathological fear of Communism, and in which a climate of hysteria has enveloped us all concerning Communist ambitions for world domination, was there not any consideration given to the possibility of a Communist conspiracy? Is it possible to believe our militarists, our anti-communist politicians and our communications media would have concealed evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy had such a Communist conspiracy been or had the slightest chance of being? Yet there was, as we have seen, evidence of a conspiracy, and it was not acted upon. Why not? What did this nation so deeply fear that led it to hide from the facts of a conspiracy? What caused our government to be immobilized when action was called for? Could it have been the concept of conspiracy would have led not in the direction of a Communist plot, but rather in a direction which would have been even more shocking to our own nation? Whatever is the case, where action was called for, none was taken.

In fact, there was very patent evidence of a conspiracy. Take for example the fatal head hit which must have come from in front of Kennedy and not from behind him. The Zapruder film makes that clear. There were too many shots, too many bullets, fired too close together for one assassin. There was evidence of a frontal entrance wound

in Kennedy which Oswald could not have caused from his position behind Kennedy. Ray Marcus, a fine researcher into the assassination, has shown there was a hit at frame 189 of the Zapruder film. At that frame the President's right hand is waving. There is thereafter a sharp jerk, and the President grasps toward his throat. Already by frame 205 the President's hand is at his throat. If the President had been shot after frame 205, the bullet would had to have gone through his hand. And before frame 205 an oak tree made a hit from the Book Depository virtually impossible, for its foliage shielded the Presidential limousine from the view of any person situated on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. The analysis of Ray Marcus is a logical one, and accounts for the medical diagnosis at Parkland of a throat entrance wound. This evidence which supports an early wound in the President's anterior neck should have occurred to officials at least as hypothesis. Such evidence of an early frontal strike on the President should have been ACTED upon by the officials or at least should have added to the suspicion of the existence

of more than one assassin. Arguments that there was no hit so early, even if correct, were never weighty enough—and even now are not convincing. To have precluded some consideration of an earlier hit and a second assassin is indicative of official guilt.

(To be continued next week)