

On the eighth page of "Hidell" please
insert "1/" after the word "public"
in line 7, and insert the attached page.

3/ Justice of the Peace David Johnston entered the Oswald case at an early stage. He went to the rooming-house on North Beckley Street on Friday afternoon and issued a warrant authorizing the search of Oswald's room by police officers, one of whom claimed (without corroboration from any source) that he had asked the proprietors for "Hidell" as well as for Oswald. Judge Johnston apparently spent the next 12 hours at the police station, fraternizing with the press and, by his own account (15H 509-510), "in conference" with police and prosecution officials, until 3.45 am. Presumably Johnston was made familiar with the evidence against Oswald.

Nevertheless, in his handwritten report (Johnston Exhibit 1), after listing Oswald's name, color, age, sex, race and place of birth, names of parents, the Judge has written the following entry:

"Alias--O. H. Lee"

That entry suggests that Judge Johnston, in common with other witnesses, never heard a whisper of "Hidell" for at least 15 hours after the assassination.

Under the section titled "The Auto Demonstration"
please remove the third page and substitute the
attached one in its place. Thanks.

nor that the station was situated in Oak Cliff (2H 515), not far from the showroom where Bogard worked. Presumably Oswald's driving ability had improved sufficiently for a driver's test on November 9--more improvement than one might surmise from the report. As it happened, Oswald was unable to take the driver's test on November 9 because the station was closed that day. He must have been impatient and disappointed. He had tried to take the wheel of Mrs Paine's car some weeks before, but she had been unwilling to let him drive her car on the street (2H 505-506). Psychologically, it seems plausible that Oswald might have visited the showroom pretending to be interested in a new car, for the opportunity of testing himself as a driver rather than testing the car, and if he had, that he might have lied without any basis in fact that he expected to receive money soon, as a pretext to entice himself into high-pressure salesmanship. Physically, his whereabouts on November 9 brought him into relative proximity to the showroom, and he could have gone there had he abandoned himself from Mrs Paine's car for about an hour. Mrs Paine, in an affidavit dated June 24, 1964, denies that Oswald left her presence during the trip to take a driver's test (11H 154); close as she is to perfection, the story still is a mistake.

Several other factors add credibility to Bogard's allegations. We not mentioned in the section of the report that deals with him. Oswald's previous record should establish a driver's license and he made a second attempt to take the driver's test on Saturday, November 7 (11 740); he even started to fill in the application form (2H 426). He told Emily Prentiss that he wanted to get a car (2H 221). And the agency where Bogard worked was "right under the triple underpass" (10H 345), in sight of the Depository, and therefore a logical place for a novice like Oswald to window-shop.

Against a visit by Oswald, the Report points out that Eugene Wilson stated that Bogard's customer was only about five feet tall, without mentioning that contacts had left Wilson without vision in one eye and defective sight in the other (2H 3078). The report emphasizes the discrepancies between Wilson's story and Bogard's, without mentioning that Wilson did not enter the scene until an FBI interview on September 8, 1964, having failed to come forward with his valuable information during the ten preceding months when Bogard's story was under investigation. The Commission knows how to deal with such loggards: "The witness's reliability is undermined by her failure to report her information to any investigative official until June 9, 1964," the Commission says succinctly (11H 359). Isn't sauce to Polnick sauce to Wilson?

The report implies that it is strange that Bogard didn't mention any contact between his customer and Wilson, as if that automatically casts doubt upon Bogard. Bogard had told a consistent story from his first FBI interview on November 23, 1963, until the last, on September 17, 1964. In his second FBI

Under "No Conspiracy?" section titled "The Lawyer" please insert "1/" after the end of the first paragraph on the second page, i.e., "Andrews made no record.1/" and insert the attached page, to follow after the second page.

1/2
It was reported that his office was ruffled shortly after he got out of
hospital in 1931--perhaps by someone who was not familiar with
the usual practice of making no files on "free alley" clients.

Please insert the attached page
under "Where Did the Shots Come From?"
at the end of section (3).

Another trail that ends in frustration is glimpsed in the documentary film, "Four Days in November," which includes newsreel footage of the motorcade. The film is shown commercially every year in New York City on the anniversary of the assassination. On viewing the picture for the first time in 1965, we were arrested by the quality of the sound track which accompanies the newsreel sequence. It picked up the full volume and variety of sound, seemingly exactly as one would have heard the event had one been standing right there or riding in the motorcade personally.

When the Presidential car turned on to Elm Street in the newsreel, we expected with rising excitement to hear the actual "crack!" of the first shot.

Instead, both the film and the sound stopped abruptly and a still photograph, showing the president after he was shot in the head, was projected on the screen, in awful and heart-stopping solemnity.

No doubt that is excellent dramatic technique. But one wonders if the original sound track did not record the sound of the shots, just as it did record the swell of noise from the crowds and the sirens and the gattural of the motorcycles. Wouldn't that unedited sound track resolve the still-ambiguous problem of how many shots were fired, and of the interval between the shots?

The Warren Report, like the sound track at the crucial moment, is silent.

The FBI, for unknown reasons, did not inform the Warren Commission of the results of the interview with Mary Dowling in December. For equally inscrutable reasons, the FBI waited some six months before interviewing another waitress at Dobbs House, Mrs Dolores Harrison, who was a party to the incident reported by Mary Dowling. The FBI report on the interview with Mrs Harrison indicates that,

Mrs Dolores Harrison advised she has been employed as a waitress at the Dobbs House for approximately six years.

She stated that during the latter months of 1963, specific dates unrecalled, Lee Harvey Oswald came into the Dobbs House numerous times. Mrs Harrison related that on November 21, 1963 she recalls Oswald having been in the Dobbs House for breakfast, specific time unrecalled. She stated she recalls this particular occasion, inasmuch as Oswald had ordered "eggs over light" and, when served, made a complaint that the eggs were "cooked too hard."

Mrs Harrison advised (that) she prepared Oswald's eggs and Mary Dowling, a waitress, served same to him. She related that, although Oswald complained of the eggs, he accepted them.

She related (that) although she saw Oswald at the Dobbs House a number of times she did not know his identity until seeing his picture in the newspaper as being the accused assassin of President Kennedy. Mrs Harrison advised she has never seen Jack L Ruby at the Dobbs House at any other location; she has no knowledge of the assassination of President John F Kennedy, or of any connections between Ruby and Oswald.

(CE 3001)

Surely Mrs Harrison was describing the same incident as Mary Dowling. Nevertheless, the FBI did not ask her if J D Tippit had been present during the episode of Oswald's eggs. The information that Tippit had patronized regularly the same restaurant that Oswald had visited numerous times during the months preceding the assassination only stirred further questions addressed to possible contacts between Oswald and Ruby, not Oswald and Tippit and certainly not Tippit and Ruby.

The FBI reported the results of these interviews with the two waitresses in a letter to the Warren Commission dated July 31, 1964 (CE 3001), apparently for the first time, more than seven months after receiving a report that Oswald and Tippit were both present in the same restaurant two days at most before the assassination. After reporting the interview with Mary Dowling,

