## In 60's, They Missed Assassination Evidence

To the Editor:

In "No Evidence for a Conspiracy to Kill Kennedy" (letter, Feb. 5), William Manchester calls Lee Harvey Qswald a "wretched waif"; in "The Death of the President," an "incoherent hater, nothing more."

A pending file on Oswald sat on a supervisor's desk at Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters the morning before the assassination of President Kennedy. The Central Intelligence Agency file on Oswald awaited action the same morning. The Soviet Embassy had just opened a mysteriously worded letter from Oswald delayed by the F.B.I.'s having plucked it from the mail and photographed it.

Oswald and I were contemporaries. Just about no one else in our generation had a distinctive, eyebrow-raising personal history by the time he turned 24. Mr. Manchester stood in the front row of the chorus that kept saying Oswald was a lonely, pathetic twerp who turned assassin for reasons of ego. One can't help wondering whether all that oratory proselytized Sirhan B. Sirhan and the other copycat lone nuts of later Presidencies and campaigns.

"The Death of the President" is a superbly readable, richly detailed account, which probably explains a number of riddles turned up by later authors. Weren't the two coffins in the emergency room in Dallas — one ceremonial bronze and one simple gray — the same two that arrived in Washington, according to the detective work of David Lifton in "Best Evidence" (1980)? Mr. Lifton needlessly inferred a sinister intrigue from reports of two coffins.

Neither the Warren Commission nor Mr. Manchester wrote anything pertinent to the debate of one versus two gunmen. They lacked the technical imagination to perceive the evidence. The House Assassinations Committee in 1978 asked a team of scientists nominated by the Acoustics Society of America to analyze a recording made on the Dallas Police radio system during the shooting.

Drawn as a spectrograph, the sound depicted two shots in very rapid succession from the warehouse window, closer together than the F.B.I. originally said was possible, then a third shot from the grassy knoll, where several witnesses heard a shot and saw a puff of smoke. (The Warren Commission was so naïve about guns that one lawyer later wrote that the "smokeless powder" of modern ammunition doesn't give

off smoke, but it does.) The fourth shot, the head shot in the Zapruder home movie, was fired from the same window as the first and second shots.

The acoustics experts reported that the probability of a grassy knoll shot was better than the threshold figure of .95 often used in statistics. The data conservatively computed to a probability of .999999988, a billion to one, nullifying the lone-nut theory.

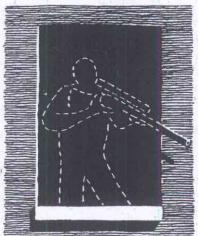
The inquiries of the 1960's missed the evidence the first time around and ring hollow now. ALFRED LEE

Maplewood, N.J., Feb. 15, 1992
The writer, who is working on a book
about the Kennedy assassination,
teaches a course on spy fiction at
New Jersey Institute of Technology.

## Cheap, Unreliable Rifle

To the Editor:

William Manchester (letter, Feb. 5) announces: "I needed no authority to assess Lee Harvey Oswald's marksmanship. As a World War II Marine, I had qualified as an expert



Christophe Vorle

rifleman on the Parris Island, S.C., range, Oswald, a former Marine, had also qualified."

Now these sentences convey the impression, no doubt intended, that Oswald qualified as an expert rifleman. Evidence in the Warren Report, however, shows that Oswald barely qualified as a marksman, the lowest of the three Marine classifications of expert, sharpshooter and marksman. He scored 191 on a scale of 190 to 250.

Witnesses to Oswald's prowess on the firing range testified that his frequency of "Maggie's drawers" (complete misses of the entire target) was something of a joke. Oswald was a poor shot, and Mr. Manchester risks his credibility to pretend otherwise. Mr. Manchester continues: "In Dallas he was equipped with a boltaction, clip-fed, 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and a four-power telescopic sight. His target — the Presidential limousine — was only 88 yards away from his sniper's nest. At that displactance, with that scope, a trained marksman could scarcely miss."

The Mannlicher-Carcano was an cheap, old, unreliable make, known in the Italian Army as the "humanitars, ian rifle," on the ground that it could not hurt anyone on purpose. It was testified that the scope on the rifles was mounted for a left-handed user. Oswald was right-handed. Also, the sights were misaligned, and shims had to be inserted to aim properly.

The Warren Commission conductive ed simulated test firings, a pointless of exercise as they took place after cord rective adjustments of the scope and of sights. Even so, none of the Olympionic class Army riflemen who participate in the tests were able to duplicate the alleged feat of Oswald in firing so capidly and accurately.

Proponents of the Warren Commission have never clearly explained to how it reached conclusions contrary to so much of the évidence it itself? assembled.

Bronxville, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1992 The writer qualified as an expert on the MI rifle in the Army.

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## Zapruder Film

To the Editor:

There are elements of "agitprop," docudrama" in Oliver Stone's movies "J.F.K.," as a Los Angeles newspars per called it. But there is a factual part. Most spectacular is the representation of the Zapruder film shown ing the effect of various shots on. President Kennedy. I do not know of any opportunity for wide audiences to see this film, or this crucial part, 2 other than in Mr. Stone's movie.

In seeing the Zapruder segmentics audiences can see something with it their own eyes, never mind opinions from so-called experts. Just that segment is worth the price of admission.

One must also have documentation?

Mr. Stone has emphasized the need to shave access to files on the assassinate tion (from whatever source) made to public. Pending the availability of such files, and their critical analyses (because such files tend to be overable whelming), I recommend the documented analysis of the Warren Remport given in "Accessories After the Fact" by Sylvia Meagher (1967; pant perback, 1976), now out of print to the propert of the property of the prope

which provides massive documentation on the internal inconsistencies, insufficient probing, selectivity and mother major deficiencies of the Warner ren Report.

New Haven, Feb. 10, 1992

The writer is a professor of mathermatics at Yale University.