



ASSASSINATION INFORMATION CENTER

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VOLUME 1: NUMBER 1

" THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL "

SPRING 1992

IN MEMORIAM: BERNARD "BUD" FENSTERWALD, JR.

WELCOME! This first issue of *DATELINE DALLAS* is dedicated to the memory of Washington Attorney Bernard "Bud" Fensterwald, Jr., who died of a heart attack on April 2, 1991. He was 69.

Fensterwald's contributions to assassination research were "mammoth" according to Larry Ray Harris, co-author of *Cover-Up* and Director of Research at the JFK Assassination Information Center.

Fensterwald considered the Warren Commission Report to be "unadulterated crap", Harris said. In 1969, Fensterwald founded the Committee to Investigate Assassinations to channel ongoing research on the deaths of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Fensterwald was also instrumental in helping enact the *Freedom of Information Act* (FOIA). Harris recalled, "Without the FOIA, assassination research might not have advanced to the stage it has and a clearer understanding of the events surrounding the events of November 22, 1963 in Dealey Plaza.

In 1984, Fensterwald founded the Assassination Archives and Research Center in Washington, D.C., and three years ago was co-founder of the JFK Assassination Information Center in Dallas, publisher of this newsletter.

Larry Howard, Director of Operations of the JFK Center, said that Fensterwald "will be missed mostly for his moral support."

Fensterwald made a trip to Dallas the weekend before his death. "I remember him saying that he would live to the year 2039 to see the National Archives opened," Howard said. "He was our guardian angel. Without Bud, there would not have been a JFK Center. He will be missed by everyone involved with the Center."

Fensterwald was a graduate of Harvard University, where his classmates included John F. Kennedy and Clayton Bertrand Shaw. His legal clients ranged from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s accused assassin, James Earl Ray, to Watergate burglar James McCord.



(Above) The late Bud Fensterwald,

Funeral services were held at Temple Ohabai Shalom in Nashville. He was buried at Arlington Cemetery in Virginia.

PARKLAND AND BETHESDA MEDICAL WITNESSES SPEAK UP

The JFK Center held a press conference Wednesday, April 30th at the request of Harrison Edward Livingstone, author of *High Treason* and *High Treason 2*. Honored attendants included surgical and autopsy medical witnesses from Parkland Hospital Dallas and Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

"The autopsy photographs and X-Rays of President Kennedy are faked or forged," accused Mr. Livingstone. Arlene Spector, a lawyer who helped the Warren Commission investigate the assassination, covered up the facts of the murder. "I think Arlene Spector belongs in jail. This is treason, and this is an accessory after the fact," Mr. Livingstone said boiling with controlled rage.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Personal....

FROM LARRY HOWARD

The JFK Center's main goal is to gather information on the assassination and communicate that information to the public. To this end, the Center has been a total success. The Center has obtained over 30 Photographs that have never before been published has discovered over 100 new leads, and has identified some of the unknown witnesses who were in strategic locations before, during and after the assassination. (Not to mention a large number of intriguing stories-- I guess it comes with the territory.) In addition, we have over 29,000 signatures on our petitioned to re-open the case in Dallas.

As new information develops, the Center continues to update its displays so that researchers and the public can view all of the latest information when they visit the Center.

The JFK Center takes no position nor chooses sides with any particular individual or organization in the research community. The Center intends to remain neutral in order to supply information to everyone.

I'd like to thank everyone who has helped us keep the Center open for the past 3 years, despite the efforts of some who would like the Center's doors closed forever.

There must remain an alternative view of what happened in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. The JFK Center will continue to fight for this cause.

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DATELINE: DALLAS**PUBLISHED BY THE
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INVITATION

The JFK Center welcomes material submitted for publication consideration. Material not immediately published will remain in our Archive files and open to the public for viewing or future publication, unless otherwise specified and accompanied with a return address stamped envelope. Send your article to the attention of Robert Johnson.

ATTENTION STUDENTS

The JFK Center encourages you to send a copy of any JFK related essay you've written for our consideration of publishing it in **DATELINE: DALLAS**. Copies will be retained at the JFK Center and available for viewing to the public.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The JFK Center offers an annual subscription to **DATELINE: DALLAS** for \$20.00. Please forward Check or Money order to the JFK Center. Attn: Coke Buchanan.

Please file any address changes as soon as possible.

**VIEW FROM
CAPITAL HILL**
by Bill Kelly and John Judge

Suddenly, with the tip of the hat to Oliver Stone, there is a national consensus to release all the files related to the assassination of JFK.

Yet, the files remain closed and will remain so until the public pressures Congress to take decisive action to release them.

The ball is moving however, although it is still uphill. It is being dribbled in the Congressional court at the moment, where the House of Representatives is considering a number of Bills on the matter. A joint House-Senate resolution has been introduced to establish a commission (choke) to evaluate the release of all JFK assassination documents from all federal agencies.

The first two relevant bills to be introduced into the house were the House Resolution (HR) #4090, by Rep. James Traficant (D. Ohio) on January 3, 1992. It calls for "...Senate and House of the U.S. Congress assembled, to require that government held information regarding the assassination of JFK be made available to the general public, other than information of vital national security interests..."

The second bill was introduced by former House Select Committee on Assassination chairman Rep. Henry Gonzalez, (D. Texas) on January 22, 1992. It "...provides for the release for public use of the records of the former HSCA...within 30 days after the adoption of this resolution."

A third bill was introduced in March by Rep. Louis Stokes (D. Ohio), the third chairman the HSCA, a joint resolution introduced at the same time in the other side of Congress by Senator David Boren (D. Oklahoma).

The difference in the wording of the bills is important. Traficant's bill (HR#4090) requires all federal government agencies to comply, but it must be passed by both the House and Senate and needs the signature of the president. It also contains a loophole to exclude any information that is "of vital national security interests." This is the same lame excuse given to seal the documents in the first place.

The Gonzalez bill (HR#325) calls for the full release of HSCA documents, which includes those regarding the assassination of Martin Luther King. It does not need the concurrence of the Senate or the approval of the President since it only refers to House records.

Both of these bills are taking back seat to the Stokes-Boren bill - Joint Resolution #454. This bill, cited as the "Assassination Materials Disclosure Act of 1992 (AMDA)," 5 distinguished and impartial private citizens, none of whom shall have had any previous involvement with any investigative or inquiry relating to the assassination of President Kennedy."

This group will decide what is "assassination related material" and review requests by agencies to delay the release of specific documents to the public. There are many problems with this bill. For instance, the president has ultimate veto authority over the documents, and there is no recourse to challenge their decision through the courts.

This bill (JR#454) Stokes - Boren, has been sent to the Senate Government Affairs Committee as well as three House committees, the House Judiciary, Administrative and Rules. If your Senator or Congressman is a member of any of these committees, you should contact them and make your feelings known about the details of this bill.

Each committee should hold at least one public hearing, and that will be our opportunity to voice our opinions and try to get the changes we want.

One of the problems here is that Rep. Stokes, the one man who opposed the release of HSCA documents for so long, is now writing the bill to release the files. Although we only asked him to release the HSCA files, he went ahead on his own to include all of the other federal agencies. Attorney G. Robert Blakey, the third chief council of the HSCA, is reported to be writing this bill.

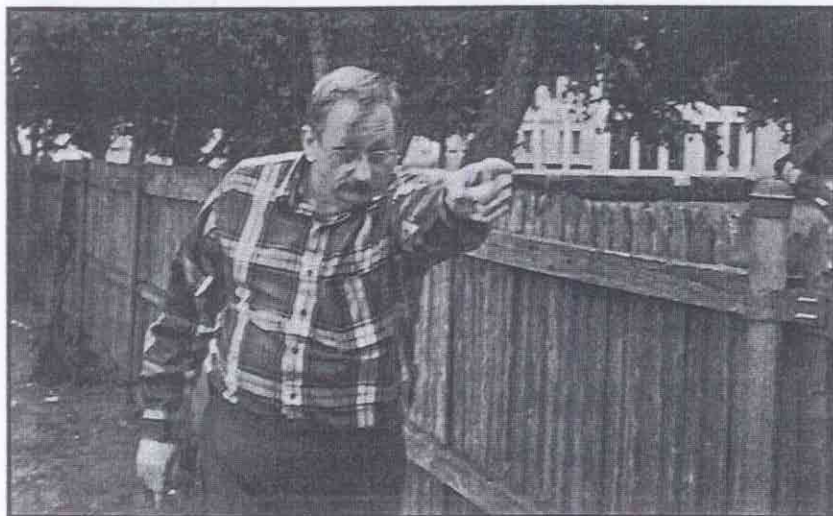
The Committee for an Open Archives was founded last November at the ASK conference in Dallas. Its purpose is to lobby Congress for the release of all assassination related documents from all government agencies and to monitor Congressional actions in this regard.

For more information on the COA or to subscribe to our newsletter, write:

**Committee for an
Open Archives**

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BEHIND THE PICKET FENCE

As told by eyewitness Virgil "Ed" Hoffman

Virgil "Ed" Hoffman, 54, of Grand Prairie, Texas, said he left work at Texas Instruments shortly before noon on Nov. 22, 1963, on his way to the dentist. Hoffman parked his car along Stemmons Freeway, hoping to get a glance at the motorcade as it proceeded underneath the highway. Hoffman had a bird's-eye view of the area behind the grassy knoll. Here is his account.

"I saw a man standing by the fence and the rifle was on the ground. He picked it up and aimed toward his target. I was just casually looking around when the man aimed his weapon. I was wondering what he was doing.

"After a few moments, I thought he had lit a cigarette. I saw smoke from the rifle. The man turned and ran along the fence holding the rifle as he was running. I had thought that it had looked like a gun. He had a black hat on and a blue jacket. His jacket was open and I could see the rifle. He then tossed the rifle over the railing. There was a man standing there ready to catch the rifle as he threw it.

"After the man threw the rifle, he then turned around and walked casually away as if nothing was wrong. I didn't see his face, but he was a white man probably in his forties.

"After the second man caught the rifle, he disassembled it, placed it in a gun case and ran along the railroad tracks where he was concealed by train cars. He was wearing a white shirt with stripes, like a train conductor's shirt.

(Above) Ed points to where he saw the man with the rifle run behind the fence.

"I looked down at the cars passing under the bridge. When I saw that the president had been shot, I was very confused and very shocked. I turned around and didn't quite know what to do. I saw a policeman and ran over to him. I couldn't talk I couldn't communicate with him. I thought he was going to shoot me. I was so scared that I just ran away.

"When I heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested, I was relieved. I thought he was the man I had seen behind the fence.

"Later, as my wife and I watched television, the newscast showed the Texas School Book Depository. I told my wife that something was wrong since I had seen the man behind the fence. I was very upset because I had seen the man with my own two eyes!"

Hoffman, who has been unable to hear or speak since birth, said he had a hard time communicating his story with officials. Hoffman's story was relayed to the FBI in 1967 and 1977, and to the House Select Committee in Assassinations in 1979, but to no avail. The FBI stated that "since the Warren Commission found no evidence of a man shooting the president from behind the grassy knoll, then the Dallas office is no longer conducting an investigation into his testimony."

Mr. Hoffman is a frequent and welcomed visitor the Center.

FORGOTTEN WITNESSES

by Mark A. Oakes

Concerning the JFK assassination, one testimony I was always concerned about was the testimony of Dallas Patrolman J. W. Foster. He told the Warren Commission that "He worked his way over to the south side of Elm Street to see if any shots had hit."

"Were you successful?", asked W.C. Lawyer Warren Ball. "Yes", replied Foster, "I saw where they caught the corner of the manhole cover, and went into the turf." Also in support of this are several newspaper pictures and photographs showing Detective Buddy Walther and an unidentified FBI man picking up something from the grass. Two other bystanders, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman saw a bullet furrow close to where Jean Hill was standing (confirmed by a policeman) and reported this to the FBI.

Refer to Commission Document 1518, Pgs 2, 41-46. The FBI told the Hartmans that the mark in the grass was caused by a bone fragment! The Hartmans also told the FBI that the furrow lined up with the North Side of ELM Street.

The FBI changed their testimony, saying, "The Hartmans said that the mark in the grass lined up with the School Book Depository!" I interviewed these people on video, and they both have documentation to back up their stories.

According to the Hartmans, I was the first researcher to get a video taped with them. J.W. Foster told me the same thing although he has been mentioned in several books, and the Hartmans only in *COVER-UP* (Gary Shaw/Larry Harris) and *Crossfire* (Jim Marrs). Per my request, the Hartmans went to the A.S.K. conference in November of '91. The bottom line is that James Tague's wound accounted for three shots. These witnesses confirm additional shots.

DEALEY PLAZA

The Warren Commission took 178 statements from witnesses in Dealey Plaza:

- 49 believed shots came from behind
- 78 had "no opinion"
- 30 came up with answers that didn't fit in with any evidence
- 20 believed that shots were fired from the Grassy knoll
- 61 believed that some gunfire came from in front of the motorcade
- Sixteen people in or near the S. Book D. said shots came from the knoll

JFK THE MOVIE

By Belita Nelson

The making of the movie, JFK, has been the single most important catalyst in our quest for the truth since the Center opened its doors in July 1989. We would like to acknowledge our sincere appreciation and gratitude to director Oliver Stone for choosing the Center as the major consultant and technical advisor. Larry N. Howard and J. Gary Shaw, Co-Directors of the JFK Assassination Information Center and Larry Ray Harris, Director of Archives served as consultants. The script for the movie was based on Jim Garrison's book, *On The Trail of the Assassins* and *Crossfire* by Jim Marrs. Filming began on April 15, 1991. The movie opened on December 20.

From the beginning of the filming the movie created a controversy that has been unequalled in cinema history. One such scathing criticism began with an editorial by Jon Margolis, writer for the Chicago Tribune as early as May 15, 1991. Mr. Margolis, writer accused Stone of an "attempt to re-write history" and went on to say that "some insults to intelligence and decency rise (sink?) far enough to warrant objection." Mr. Margolis felt that JFK was such an insult. (We feel that the real insult to intelligence and decency is the fact the American people have never had complete access to the truth surrounding the assassination of John Kennedy, that the American government locked the files in the beginning, that a proper, legal investigation never occurred. But perhaps the greatest insult to intelligence is the fact that this was the beginning of a complete disintegration of faith and trust in our government.)

All this fervor and only one month into filming! But the Margolis editorial was only the beginning. George Lardner Jr., in a Washington Post editorial entitled "*Dallas in Wonderland: Oliver Stone and JFK's assassination*", reviews the movie, (although

the crew and cast were only six weeks into shooting) calling Garrison's investigation a "fraud" and saying that "Oliver Stone is chasing fiction." (we feel that the only fiction in this case was that created by the Warren Commission). As the fall of 1991 approached,

Several of the articles were extremely derogatory to all parties involved; Oliver Stone, Jim Garrison, and Larry Howard all received more than their fair share of criticism. Some of the reviews might even be described as inflammatory. One such article was published in GQ and tells of the retirement of the legendary Pauline Kael because "she couldn't bear to watch another Oliver Stone film." But that was kind in light of the criticism of Jim Garrison. In bold headlines, GQ announced, "Garrison has gone down in history as a cheap, headline hunting demagogue."

The essence of all this fervor seems to be a concerted effort by members of the press to totally discredit everyone from Oliver Stone to the JFK Assassination Center and even those devoutly dedicated researchers who search for the missing pieces in their spare time. They sought to make JFK the laughing stock of the year. We are glad to report that they failed miserably. JFK has been a blockbuster; and in more ways than one. As a senior high school debate coach, I pursue but one real goal: that of teaching my students to think, really think for themselves. With one such student, the movie JFK succeeded where I had failed. A student whom I had literally given up on came in to talk to me yesterday. He was excited and asking me questions faster than I could respond. It seems John (not his real name) had gone to see JFK over the weekend. And now he wants to know everything. He left the school library with *Plausible Denial*, *Crossfire*, *On The Trail of Assassins*, and *Best Evidence*.

He also told me that he wanted to buy *Double Cross*. And he set up an appointment with me to see some of the research that I have in my personal files. After telling John about the JFK Assassination Center, you can bet that he'll be visiting soon. Thank you Oliver Stone, for I'm sure NOW, John will be a thinking, contributing member of our society.



many of the major magazines got into the act. Esquire featured a frame of the Zapruder film on its November cover with the caption: *JFK The Movie - Oliver Stone Reshoots History*.

Both Texas Monthly and Life Magazines cover stories featured the movie in their December issues. Several other major magazines such as Time, McCall's, US, GQ, and Details also covered the movie.

JFK: THE STORY THAT WON'T GO AWAY IS NOW AVAILABLE AT THE JFK CENTER FOR \$89.95
PLEASE ORDER YOUR COPY FROM US. CALL ROBERT JOHNSON AT 214-871-2770

UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS

It is our desire to print in each issue of *Dateline: Dallas* at least one picture that we believe has never been seen before. Here are two pictures given to Larry Howard while on the set during the filming of *JFK*. The lady did not say her name, nor where she obtained the photos. She thought the Center would benefit more than she would.

Apparently, these are photos from Love Field on Nov. 22, 1963. The print date on the back of them is 1983. These photos can be seen in the JFK Center's Archives in Dallas.



Did You Know?

1. On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, at 9:00 a.m., a call was made from Chicago by a man named Al Sharp. Mr. Sharp was an officer for the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA), a union that was mob-dominated. The call was made to Tom Palmer in Dallas. Mr. Palmer worked for Jack Ruby and was also an officer of the AGVA.

The message said, "Tell Jack not to send the letter today. It would be awkward in Chicago. You must get this message to Jack no matter what. It is urgent!"

Undoubtedly, the Mafia used AGVA as a conduit to communicate with Jack Ruby. Also, the AGVA had offices at 544 Camp Street in New Orleans.

2. Jack Ruby was associated with numerous Organized Crime characters as well as CIA gun runners and anti-Castro exiles. Ruby was once an informant for the FBI, and much evidence suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald also worked for the Bureau. Texas authorities reported his informant number was T-179 and he was paid \$200 a month.

3. There are more metal fragments remaining in John Connally's body today than are missing from the magic bullet (Commission Exhibit 399) that the government claims caused his wounds.

4. George J. Applin, one of only two "Texas Theater" witnesses testifying for the Warren Commission remained silent for fifteen years before acknowledging that he recognized Jack Ruby as one of the main floor patrons not identified by the commission:

"Ruby was sitting down, just watching them. And when Oswald pulled a gun and snapped it at his (policeman's) head and missed and the darn thing wouldn't fire, that's when I tapped him (Ruby) on the shoulder and told him he had better move because those guns were waving around. He just turned around and looked at me. Then he turned around and started watching them."

5. The Warren Commission placed Ruby at the Carousel Club at 1:45. An employee at the club said that Ruby arrived about 2 hours after the assassination, at 2 or 2:30. Time test showed that Ruby could have driven within the speed limits from Parkland Hospital to the theater and back to the Carousel by 2:05 p.m.

6. No one ever found a box of 6.5 mm ammunition for Oswald's rifle among his possessions or evidence that he had purchased any.

*Open...
Upon My Death...*

Larry Howard was given this testament by the son of the author after her death. Their names remain anonymous in this article. The original manuscript is on file at the Center's Archives.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(8:34p.m.)

I was awakened this morning with only one thought in mind: could I afford to get excused from work to go to the parade to see the greatest man of our times, the President of The United States, John F. Kennedy?

Thinking that everyone loved him as much as I did (with the exception of a neighbor who worked in the Republican Party whom I had words with in the front yard - more on her later, and Mr. Edwin C. Clark, President of AT&T - who made a speech in Texas which was put into a pamphlet form and distributed among telephone people during the campaign trying to sway people, of which I did not appreciate). Anyway, I decided there would be such a crowd that I could never get a glimpse of my favorite couple, much less get to shake his hand and let him know how I had fought for him in my small way.

Here are the events that happened to me, events that have caused me to count the days and hours until I became 55 years old and could retire, so I could pay a moral debt to society (as my lips have been sealed by the Federal Communications Law).

I was on my lunch hour (12-1p.m.) and Mr. Allen, Traffic Chief, District 1, 4100 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas, was also on his lunch hour. The telephone in the cafeteria rang about 12:35-40p.m., an emergency for Mr. Clark. "The president has been shot." (silence) You could hear your heart beat. Mr. Allen stumbled around the cash register, hitting the rail the food trays slide on - he's a large man, about like Lyndon Johnson and sorta favors

him, too. (You notice these things without moving).

District 1 had all the connections for Kennedy's speech at the Trade Mart (going to the White House, UP, API, and the FBI).

Now then mad frustrations of switching all of these connections to District II, and Mr. J.A. Potts and Mr. Paul Cheatum (over both districts) were there. Parkland Hospital's Central Office on Melrose appeared Unit II, District II. I am on District II, a service assistant. My job is training people and moving traffic.

Someone at our lunch table said we'd better go back to work, they probably need us. I did not want to go back for fear that I would hear that President Kennedy was dead.

I got up to go back to work about 12:50 - :55. The switchboard was lit up like a Christmas tree. Everyone went to the board to help the operators, including myself. The Assistant Chief Operators and Chief Operators took our posts. Every signal I answered, there was a radio or television in the background blaring out about the shooting. Over and over customers (all but one) would put us in the know by saying, "Did you know the president was shot? Have you heard the president was shot in Dallas? I can't believe it, must be a joke about the president..." --as always when a disaster strikes.

Then I picked up an Irving signal (Blackburn exchange) about or near 2 p.m. The radio or TV was a very loud. A woman placed a call to North Richland Hills (Butler Exchange) which is a fringe office of Fort Worth. I gave her the area code (817), dialed the number on a direct Fort Worth circuit and asked for her number. She evidently did not hear me for the radio was announcing the news. The number in Fort Worth answered. Again, I asked for the number.

The Irving customer said, "Just a minute." I thought she was talking to me, so I waited.

When she returned to the phone (approximately 5 - 10 seconds later) she blurted out, "Will Lee get the bonus loot?"

A man at the Fort Worth number said, "What are you calling me, and don't mention my name on the phone. Kennedy has to be dead for to get the bonus."

"He is dead," the Irving customer said, "They've just announced it on the radio."

I closed the key, stunned. I do have a witness to this, whom I did not report because I will not involve an innocent person.

I then made a call back check on the Irving number (for the correct number charge). I

monitored the connection again, not believing my ears.

"Don't you call here again. You will be contacted. They are not suspicious of him, no."

I closed the key and reported the call to the Assistant Chief Operator. Later, I was relieved of the position and told that Mr. Anderson wanted to see me. He was behind me and walked to the District office. He had the toll ticket in his hand and told me I might be questioned by the FBI. I told him I didn't care if I lost my job, because I loved President Kennedy.

Reaching the district office, Mr. Potts was at his desk, his head lowered like he was writing. Mr. Cheatum interviewed me and all I told him were the exact words of the conversation. I also told him that the Irving caller said, "Just a minute." and that was why I was on the line. Mr. Cheatum told me the information would be given to the telephone company's investigators for the FBI.

I left the district office, escorted by Mr. Anderson. He told me to take the position with open communication from Parkland Hospital to FBI Headquarters at the White House and stay on the line and not release them - not once was there a conversation between two people. After I went on my break I did not take the same position.

After work I stopped at Wyatts grocery store for some kidney for our two cats. My neighbor Mrs. Norris, whom I've mentioned earlier, walked up to me and said, "Well, what do you think of your President Kennedy, now?"

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

**ACCESSORIES
AFTER THE FACT**

THE WARREN COMMISSION,
THE AUTHORITIES & THE REPORT

SYLVIA MEAGHER

"By far the most meticulous and compelling indictment of the Warren Commission Report ever made. The significance of this book can not be overstated."

-Senator Richard S. Schweiker (R-PA),
Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

OPEN UPON MY DEATH
CONTINUED...

Saturday - November 24, 1963

"I did nothing, but prepare meals and watch T.V."

Sunday - November 25, 1963

"I asked my husband to drive me down where President Kennedy was shot and let me take some pictures so the grandchildren would have some authentic pictures of his story. He did not want to, but he did. He took his movie camera and I took an old Kodak - the film is still in the camera and not developed - I don't want to see it right now. We had to drive down Commerce Street past City Hall (there was a large crowd there). We did not stop, but one block past the crowd we heard a commotion. Looking back, people were running every way and before we reached the end of Commerce Street, we knew that Oswald had been shot. There were large trucks with T.V. cameras, spotlights, crews and all the necessary equipment for news and reporters. Everyone had a camera of some kind.

"There were many floral offerings in Dealy Plaza. My eyes were wet with tears. It was all so sad, gloomy and frightening. We were there for about an hour, then went home. We watched all of this tragedy on T.V. and read the newspapers. I sent Mrs. Kennedy a note of sympathy.

"The record of the call I took and heard part of was recorded and sealed and addressed to the FBI and placed in another envelope addressed to my attorney in case of my death. I locked the envelopes in my locker at the telephone company - I kept them there in case I was questioned again so I could easily reach it.

"I talked with the Priest, Father Huber, who administered the Rite of Absolution to President Kennedy. I told him that I had information, but did not say that I had a moral obligation to society when I could talk. My attorney was told the same thing.

"The telephone company, the FBI nor the Warren Commission have contacted me. I have kept this information inside of me.

"The first week of July, 1965, I was on vacation. Returning to work, I had no occasion to go to my locker for several days. Then I needed some training material and opened the locker (on the 5th floor) and it was empty. I asked Mrs. Smith (on the 4th floor) where my things were. She referred me that Mr.

Thorn, a JET (janitor), had ordered the lockers of those on vacation to be emptied - all of the materials were to be put in a box - so the lockers could be painted. The box was supposed to be at the end of the locker room. I searched but found no box. He told me it was probably put in one of the store rooms and he would find it the next day. I told him I had material in the locker for the FBI. (He was not in our office when the president was assassinated).

"Mr. Anderson had been transferred to Arkansas, Mr. Cheatum to St. Louis. A Mr. Smith was our Traffic Manager now. The next day, they told me that everything in the box was burned. I filed a grievance and had Mr. Smith give me a letter and one to the Union stating that I was not responsible for lost company material - dated July 12, 1965. They paid me by check for my personal belongings. I had Mr. Smith call and get Mr. Anderson in Little Rock, Ark., on the line. I talked with him and asked how to get duplicates of the material for the FBI. He said that the information was given to the telephone company's attorney's or special agents, but the FBI had never asked for any information concerning President Kennedy's death and was not volunteered. WHY?

"Mr. Thon was reprimanded and sent to St. Louis. Mr. Potts retired.

"My attorney advised me that my position with the company was hardly enough to try to force the company to give me a copy of the information - the clock time on the toll ticket, the length of the conversation, the number called and the calling number.

"He advised me to write it all down in longhand to be opened upon my death. Maybe my debt to society will be paid someday."

YOUR RIGHT TO
FEDERAL RECORDSQuestions and Answers on
the:

- * Freedom of Information Act
- * Privacy Act

Contact:

U.S. General Services
Administration
Washington D.C. 20405



Audry Bell and Harrison E. Livingstone

PARKLAND AND BETHESDA ...

"Political hogwash," was the response given by a Washington spokesperson for Mr. Spector.

Using the power of eyewitnesses, Mr. Livingstone graphically illustrated that the actual wounds observed by Parkland medical personnel were purposely altered to support the "lone gunman" theory and deceive Chief Justice Earl Warren. The photos showed an intact back of the skull, with X-rays showing the face missing, supporting a shot from behind. All witnesses said there was no damage to the president's face, also verified by autopsy photographs.

Dr. Richard Brooks Delany, a doctor who treated Governor Connally, said he observed a massive wound on the side and rear of the president's head.

A Bethesda medical technician, Paul O'Conner, who helped prepare Kennedy's body, believed that the photographs had been airbrushed and that President Kennedy's body arrived in a body bag inside a shipping casket - not the heavy bronze coffin he left Dallas in. A theory dismissed by Mr. Livingstone.

Other medical witnesses attending the conference and concerned with setting the record straight were Audry Bell, a Parkland nursing supervisor, and Jim Metzler and Jim Jenkins both from Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

Witnesses admitted that they were not photographic experts.

WITNESS TO HISTORY

Another witness surfaced at the JFK Center to tell his story of what happened that fateful day inside the Texas Theater. His statement and the actual names of the parties involved are on file in the JFK Center's Archives. Below is the witness' statement verbatim.

November 22, 1963

"I was in the ninth grade, and the President of the United States was coming to town. The school district had approved an excused absence if you went to see the president and brought a note to school the following day. Bob* and I (David) decided to go downtown and see the president. My mother gave us enough money to stop on the way home to see a movie.

"Downtown, we were able to see only a glimpse of the president as he drove by because of the crowd. We took the bus back to South (sic) Oak Cliff to the Texas Theater on Jefferson Blvd. to see the show before we went home. We entered the show and sat in the center section on the back row next to the left hand aisle (see Diagram). Bob sat in the first seat and I was in the in the second. At the time there were two men sitting down in front in the middle of the section and a lady with two small children sitting in the right-hand section of the seating.

"During the movie, I noticed a man moving down the row of seats to my right, taking about the fifth or sixth seat from the aisle on the third row from the back. At about the same time, I started seeing shadows of people moving on the screen. The house lights came on and there were officers, police and plainclothesmen all around the sides, front, and of the theater. At this time, an officer told Bob and me to get up and move back behind the wall of the theater. We did, but quickly moved back into the aisle to see what was going on. I thought it might be a robber because there were several jewelry stores in the area.

"As we walked back into the aisle, three officers were approaching the two men in the front of the theater. The men stood up and the police seemed to be asking questions of them as they searched them. At that time, one of the three officers who had been with the two men in the front started running up the aisle. As he approached the third row where the man was sitting, he said something that I could not

understand. Then as he entered the row of seats, he said, 'Stand up'.

"The man started to stand and said something like, 'All right.'

"The policemen said, 'Get your hands up.'

"At that time, as his hands started up, all of a sudden his hands went down, and the policeman and the man lunged at each other and were locked up. At that split second, there were policemen all over the two. The man pulled a gun. I did not see it until it was taken away from him.

"When the policeman had him secure, they moved him down the row of seats to Aisle 'A' as they led him out. He was wearing a white T-shirt and carrying another shirt-plaid, I believe. He had a cut on his forehead. There are pictures being taken at this time. I remember all the flashes. I would have been in them because as he was led by the back wall and I was within 4 feet of him. Police at this time were searching the area around the seat he was sitting in. They found a switchblade knife.

"At this time, a plainclothes police officer took us in the manager's office and asked us why we were there. We told him and asked what was going on. He told us that a federal official and a state official had been shot. Then they asked if we had a ride home.

We took the bus home and it was at that time that we found out that the president was dead, the governor shot and the man that came and sat down in front of us was -

Lee Harvey Oswald.

*Bob died in a car wreck in 1973.

Here are some questions asked of David and his replies:

Q: What are the details of the knife being found?

A: "In regards tot the knife, we had come back from the manager's office to the theater area, and an officer was looking down the aisle where Oswald had been sitting. He bent over and picked up a knife and showed it to another officer standing a few feet away. That officer said, 'That's where he was. Must be his.'"

Q: Did Oswald always sit alone?

A: "Yes."

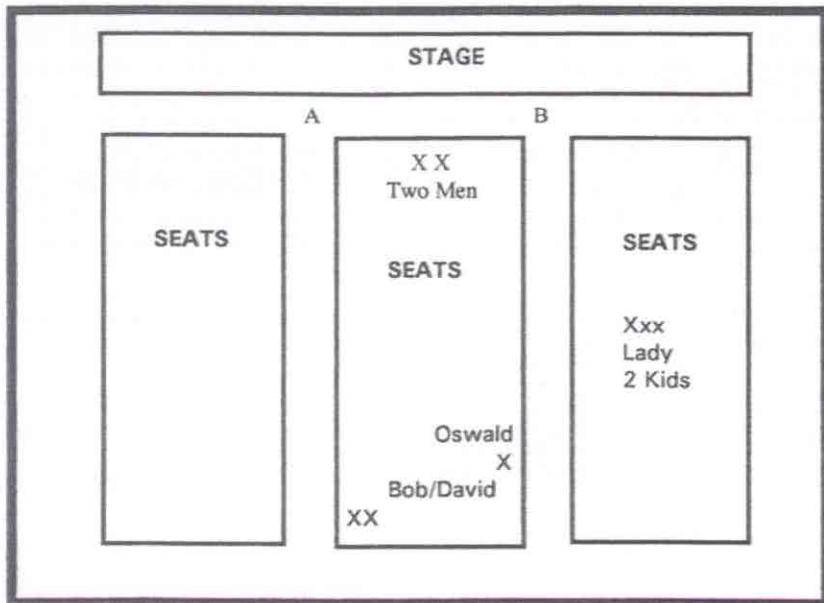
Q: Was the woman with the kids pregnant?

A: "I do not recall."

Q: Was there anything about Oswald that attracted your attention before his arrest?

A: "The only thing that caught my attention was that he entered the movie late and moved toward the center of the row of seats."

(David's diagram of the theater)



DOUBTS LINGER- THE DEATH OF JFK

A Student Essay By
Meredith Nixon

John F. Kennedy committed suicide, political suicide," says Larry Howard, Director of the JFK Assassination Information Center in Dallas. "He was getting out of Vietnam, getting rid of the Mafia, dumping Lyndon Johnson in 1964. He fired Allen Dulles from the C.I.A., said he was going to break up the CIA into a million pieces, make peace efforts with Castro and Khrushchev, sign the nuclear test-ban treaty. Civil rights was going strong. He had Bobby to succeed him; he had Teddy after Bobby. So the real people who had the power in this country, the military-industrial complex, decided that Kennedy was soft on communism and was a threat to national security and world peace. So, they got rid of him through rouge elements of the C.I.A. with the Mafia as a junior partner. And from that point on, they covered it up from the top -- the Warren Commission, which Johnson set up with Dulles on the panel," (Seal 158).

Although there are other theories, Mr. Howard's statement summarizes the view of many researchers who feel that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was not the act of a lone "Marxist" assassin, but rather was a highly covert operation, which reeked of McCarthyism, masterminded by his enemies in the federal government who felt they were in danger because of his innovative foreign policies.

Many experts feel that Kennedy's new understandings with the Soviet Union and his idea of non-violence in Vietnam may have led to his murder. In April 1961, President Kennedy acquired many enemies when he denied air support for the C.I.A.'s invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. He also authorized the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty with the USSR in 1963, and the immediate withdrawal of 1,000 American military advisors in Vietnam, saying, "I'll never send draftees over there to fight," recalled his advisor, Kenneth O'Donnel. He also planned to withdraw all of the American forces in Vietnam by 1965 (Garrison 206). All of these orders were promptly rescinded after his death.

Much of the crucial evidence in the case gives indication of C.I.A. involvement with a conspiracy, the assassination, and the concealment of vital clues as to whether or not Oswald worked alone, was the only marksman, and whether he even pulled the trigger at all. In the summer of 1963, Oswald was involved with two men who were possibly working for the C.I.A. Guy Bannister, a former F.B.I. agent, and David Ferrie, an anti-communist pilot, both helped train Cuban exiles to be guerrillas for the C.I.A.'s disastrous invasion of the Bay of Pigs (Garrison 204). Bannister's office, where Cuban exiles and weapons came regularly, was right across the street from the New Orleans branch of the Office of Naval Intelligence (O.N.I.). His previous office was across the street from the offices of the C.I.A. and F.B.I. Although separately these pieces of evidence only amount to suspicion, together they carry a lot of

weight when one learns more about the man all of these people have in common, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Before he supposedly assassinated the President, young Oswald worked for the government. While he served in the Marines, he was given an exam in Russian, a sign of intelligence training that would have been handled by O.N.I. In 1959, Oswald apparently defected to the Soviet Union, and pledged his allegiance to them. After 15 months there, he applied to return to the U.S. with his Russian wife. Although our country was still suffering from remnants of the "Red Scare", neither the U.S. State Department nor theirs objected to this request and the U.S. State Department loaned him the money for the return trip. On the day of the assassination, several witnesses saw Oswald on the second floor lunch room at about the same time of the shooting. Mrs. Robert Reid, a clerical supervisor, observed Oswald drinking a Coke on the second floor around 12:25. However, the F.B.I. misstated this time as 12:15 (Oxford II 44). After his arrest, he was given a nitrate test, which showed that he had not fired a rifle in the previous 24 hours, and during his questioning by the Dallas P.D. no notes were taken and there no lawyer was present (Oxford I 23). In 18963, Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, backed up many theories when he told a newsman, "We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle, and never did. Nobody's yet been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand," (JFK Assassination Center Archives).

Questions also arise as to whether the gun claimed to have been the murder weapon, and the Warren Commission's "magic" bullet theory would stand the test of being investigated again. The first weapon found on the scene was not the cheap, mail-order, Mannlicher-Carcano, but rather a highly accurate Mauser which later disappeared (Garrison 113). Furthermore, a film taken by Dallas Cinema Associates shows the Book Depository shortly after the assassination. The police brought down the rifle and triumphantly held it up for all to see. However, this rifle had no sight mounted on it; both the Carcano and Mauser had sights. This rifle also disappeared. Evidence also suggests that perhaps the Carcano was not the murder weapon. The Carcano had a badly misaligned scope, and no ammunition clip was ever found for the rifle. Without this, the cartridges must be loaded by hand, making fast shooting as Oswald was claimed to do impossible. The Warren Commission's "magic" bullet has also been the source of much controversy. Since they claim that only three bullets were fired, they had to conclude that the "magic" bullet caused all seven wounds which could not be accounted for. The commission said that the bullet, fired from 200 ft. away, entered Kennedy's back, exited his throat, hit Governor Connally in the back, ripped through his chest, entered his wrist, then lodged in his thigh. Later, the bullet was found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital, in almost pristine condition. When the House Select Committee on Assassinations reexamined the evidence in 1976, they did several tests with similar bullets. One bullet fired through a cadaver's wrist to duplicate Connally's wrist wound, was so crushed as to be unrecognizable (Oxford II 42).

The grassy knoll in Dealy Plaza also was a source of controversy during the investigation. Over 50 witnesses thought that several shots came from the grassy knoll. Kennedy aide, Kenneth O'Donnel, stated that he heard two shots coming from the knoll, and William and Gail Newman, standing at the base of the knoll, heard shots coming from behind them. Other questions that arise concern several men who said that they were Secret Service agents. Many witnesses were "turned back" from the knoll by men who claimed to work for the Secret Service. However, the government denied deployed agents on or around the knoll area (Oxford II 42).

All of this evidence points to serious doubts about the incidents before, during, and after that fateful day in Dallas, November 22, 1963, when the hopes and dreams of our nation died along with one of our greatest presidents. Questions arise as to whether Oswald was a liaison from our own government who was set up to take the blame for the crime of the century that may have been planned and executed by our own intelligence agencies. These doubts and suspicions have been nagging at the American conscience for over 25 years. However, the only way for our minds to be at ease and for our slain president to truly rest in peace is for all the evidence, incriminating or not, to be laid out on the table for the public to see. The day that our government, and we ourselves have the integrity to stop running from the problems of that year, and become totally honest with regard to what happened, is the day that we can truly call ourselves a civilized nation.

John F. Kennedy

(1917-1963)

"THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

William Manchester

Before breakfast on Thursday, November 21, 1963, the President of the United States drew on his back brace, laced his shoes, the left one of which had a quarter-inch medical lift, slipped into the clothes his valet had selected, anchored his conservative tie with a bright PT boat clip, and pocketed a black leather wallet containing \$26 in bills, a gold St. Christopher medal which was clipped to it, and Massachusetts driving permit 053332D. As usual, his signature was as legible as a doctor's prescription, but the text identified the licensee as John F. Kennedy of 122 Bowdoin Street, Boston. It warned that unless the license was renewed, his right to drive in the Commonwealth would expire on May 29, 1965, making him subject to arrest by Massachusetts State Police, and it gave a terse description of the potential offender; height 6'00, hair code 4 (brown), eye code 6 (gray), date of birth 05/29/17. The small card was the only identification he carried.

VIEWPOINT

by D. Bradley Kizzia

Oliver Stone's movie JFK received eight Academy Award nominations, including for best picture 1991 and for best director. Mr. Stone has already won the Golden Globe award for best director for JFK. In view of the accolades from movie experts and general applause from the attending audiences, one might wonder why Mr. Stone has been the victim of such viscous attacks by certain politicians and so called political pundits, including members of the political news media.

While the motives of some of Mr. Stone's persecutors are unclear, it is not surprising that apologist for the much aligned Warren Commission would stoop to belabor, if not desperate, attempts to save face. The futility for those who have attempted to discourage movie goers was demonstrated by polls done even before the release of the movie JFK, which showed that the overwhelming majority of Americans had already accepted Mr. Stone's message that President Kennedy's assassination was the result of a conspiracy.

Since the release of JFK, polls conducted by different organizations have shown that 73% of the American public thinks that a conspiracy was involved in the Kennedy assassination. On Feb. 7, a survey of 30,000 viewers of NBC's Today Show found that 94 percent disbelieve the Warren Commission's allegation that a lone assassin was responsible for President Kennedy's murder.

The U.S. House of Representatives' House Select Committee on Presidential Assassinations concluded after its investigation in 1979 that there almost certainly was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Of course, the House Committee did have evidence that was not presented to the Warren Commission, such as the results of sophisticated acoustical tests that demonstrated there were more shots fired at the presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963, than Lee Harvey Oswald could have fired alone. Tests also showed that there was at least one shot fired from the front of the president's vehicle from the area of the grassy knoll.

Additionally, it is now undisputed that both the CIA and FBI withheld evidence from the Warren Commission. Furthermore, new evidence of the involvement of conspirators, including the Mafia and renegade members of the intelligence community, has been developed by independent researchers and investigators without the assistance of law

enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, the list of facts that prove a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy is too lengthy to enumerate here.

Despite the unavailability of some of the evidence that proves the existence of an assassination conspiracy, there is no question of the existence of evidence contrary to the Warren Commission's findings that the commission chose to consider unreliable or ignore altogether, so that it could stick with the story presented to it that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

While the Warren Commission could disregard the accounts of witnesses, who are after all human and therefore subject to error, it could not totally ignore the Zapruder film. Because of the timing established by the film, the Warren Commission staff was forced to invent the "single bullet" or "magic bullet" theory to try to reconcile the physical evidence that would otherwise point to a conspiracy.

The fact that the Warren Commission's single assassin allegation was totally dependant upon the unlikely magic bullet theory cannot be overstated. It can be, however, understated, and frequently is by the Warren Commission apologists who are often heard to say that the magic bullet theory is possible.

Even if it were conceded for the sake of argument that the magic bullet theory is within the realm of scientific possibility, that does not make it remotely plausible, much less probable. The notion that any prosecutor could prove the magic bullet theory to an unbiased jury beyond a reasonable doubt is laughable.

Regrettably, in 1963 and 1964 the United States did not have the skeptical investigative media that developed a decade later, nor a public distrust for government that resulted from the Watergate scandal. Therefore, no real pressure was placed upon the Warren Commission to actually find the truth.

However, by hypothesizing a government conspiracy in JFK, Mr. Stone has successfully ignited a consensus to release sealed government records, including records of the investigations by the Warren Commission, the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the FBI and the CIA.

It has now been more than twenty five years since the Warren Commission released its widely repudiated report. If the politicians, pundits and members of the media who have steadfastly remained apologists for the Warren Commission had devoted the same time and energy that they have spent attacking Mr.

Stone and the movie JFK in trying to bring the conspirators to justice, the crime of the century might be solved.

The movie JFK may not provide all the answers, but by renewing interest in the Kennedy assassination and garnering public opinion in support of the release of records, Mr. Stone has placed momentum behind the continuing investigation. Mr. Stone's detractors should either join the process or get out of the way.

Kennedy

Theodore C. Sorensen

(Special Council to the Late President)

Across the muddy Potomac from the Lincoln memorial a green and gentle slope rises gradually to what was once the home of Robert E. Lee. From halfway up the hill one can see on a clear autumn day the majesty that is Washington. The three marble monuments and memorials --to the men who forged in the Presidency an instrument of power and compassion-- remind a grateful nation that it has been blessed in its gravest trials with its greatest leaders. In the distance the dome of the Capital covers a milieu of wisdom and folly. Presidential ambitions and antagonisms, political ideals and ideologies. To the right is the stark and labyrinthine Pentagon, guiding under Presidential command the massive armed might on which hinge our security and survival. on the grassy slope itself, reminding us that "since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty," are marked with simple stones "the graves of young Americans who answered the call to service." And away to the left, its white sandstone hidden behind a screen of greenery, is the seat of executive power, the scene of heroic dramas, comedies and tragedies than any stage in the world.

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FIGURE 1

The "Cuban"

The "Umbrella Man" and the "Cuban" have been a curious mystery to researchers of the assassination for years. Jack White of Fort Worth, created a display at the JFK Center showing the movements of these two suspicious people which is extremely popular. Figure 2 shows the "Cuban" sitting on the curb in Dealey Plaza next to the "Umbrella Man".

Last year, Tom Blackwell of Dallas, donated the book *The Way We Were* by Robert McNeil to the Assassination Archives. On page 23, staff members found a most intriguing picture (see Figure 1) that appears to be that of the "Cuban" in a scene at Parkland Hospital.

In the foreground of this picture seems to be our mystery man the "Cuban" leaning on a limousine from the motorcade. The cameras hanging around his neck would have been a good way to go unnoticed because of all of the newsmen at the scene. Is this the "Cuban"? If it is, it makes what he was doing with the "Umbrella Man" in Dealey Plaza even more suspicious and significant. Also, his picture has surfaced on a picture postcard taken at Love Field (Figure 3).

We found the pictures, you make the call! Write to the JFK Assassination Information Center, Att: The "Cuban" Photo, 603 Munger Box 40, Dallas, Texas 75202 if you have any more information or photographs of the Parkland Hospital or Love Field scene.



FIGURE 2



AT LOVE FIELD

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Call the :

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FYI

The JFK Center has 3,000 square foot exhibit area with several continuously running video tapes presentations, a 40 seat theater with hourly viewing of a feature length film, photostats of government documents, many unpublished photographs and an extensive library of assassination literature. For more information, call or write to:

JFK Assassination Information Center

603 Munger Box 40
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214-871-2770)

The Kennedy Assassination Historical Bus Tour was organized in January, 1991, by director Bob Kintzle. The bus tour retraces the downtown motorcade route and a walking tour through Dealy Plaza. It also includes a visit to the site of Officer J.D. Tippit's slaying, the Texas Theater and Oswald's rental houses. Before or after the bus tour, guests are invited to browse the "Conspiracy and Cover Up" Exhibit and 40 minute movie. For more information, please call the JFK Center.

Donations are appreciated for the continued research and investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy to bring to concerned people over the world, the truth behind the tragedy. The truth not presented in the Sixth Floor campaign and museum exhibits.

About the Sixth Floor...We recommend visiting the Sixth Floor Museum in the School Book Depository building AFTER you have visited the JFK Center. This approach magnifies the drastic differences between the events of November 22, 1963 as they were originally and falsely portrayed and what we now know of various conspiracies, covert operations, and government cover-up.

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