

1/29/68

Dear Miss Brunson,

While recently I have learned that there is a limit to what I can do, what I can undertake, there has not yet been anything you have sent me that I have not been able to refer to others who I trust and are working as you would want. For example, everything on pictures I've sent to Dick Sarague. (If you do not resent a seeming but not intended indelicacy, if and when you get a chance to brush the type I can make photocopies and forward them instead of the original letters. Now it could all turn out black.)

I'm getting ready to leave on another trip, a bit busier and behind than usual. I've gotten yours of 1/24/68. They are interesting. I have something bearing on your RK theory that I cannot now divulge, but I do credit your theory on that team, and with reason. When Manchester's stuff in Look came out I asked for an opportunity to defend the escort (only), saying there was nothing they could do and there was public indecency in stigmatizing their descendants to the end of time-and that in children today. I got messages.

The upshot had missed us. It is interesting and, like many other things, should be checked out.

If you can do a separate memo on each of the things you mention, and can include a carbon, I'd appreciate it. The one on wearing, because I'll not be home if you do it soon, please send to Mr. James Alcock, Assistant DA, Tulane and Canal, New Orleans, with a note saying I requested it. I'll let him know it is coming. The others, I'll keep a copy and route one.

Wasn't the letter with Faine copied to the Russian Embassy?

Craig is in danger. Penn phoned me a week ago yesterday to say he was going to Dallas to take him away from the single room in which he was living (no income, no work, no prospects). He was then being kept under constant surveillance. I know the car, how it was equipped, etc. Guess they get out of Dallas okay. He needs a deputy on the roof to Penn, Weatherford! Records roof, that is.

It is, I hope I hope, a bit better now. No news from Tulsa or the Tulsa world. I am touched, indebted and happy you got it to me not a day later, for it also appeared in a St. Petersburg, Fla. paper and I was confident with it the very night I got it.

Many thanks,

sincerely,

1-25-68

66713

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

Thank you for your letter. I will keep an eye on the Paul Scott column and send you immediately any subsequent columns which touch on you or the Garrison investigation. (This, sir, is the ultimate sacrifice: to commit myself to study the editorial page of the Tulsa World. It is guaranteed to damage my blood pressure.)-I had no doubt at all that Scott had taken material leaked to him deliberately and twisted it out of shape, trying to skirt the libel laws.

I read that Garrison has subpoenaed Marina Oswald. If, by chance, he should get her I hope he will catch her up on that "Walker" letter. You will remember, perhaps, that about Nov. 1966 I sent you an analysis of this letter which shows that it could not have been written in April 1963. This was a sentence by sentence analysis. -I could make you another one, even more complete, if by chance you should want it. There is one point in the evidence which I overlooked putting in the paper I sent you which proves that they were not living at Neely Street when that letter was written. It has to do with when they paid the water and gas bill. There is evidence in the Hearings, solid, that they did not pay a water bill on Neely Street. Statement from the company.

The trouble with our correspondence is that I do not know where I stand. I prefer not to send you peripheral material; I would rather be of some help, direct help. So if there is any point you would like me to check out in the evidence available to me, let me know. I have the Hearings and the published literature, all that I have been able to buy.

And I still think that it might be a good idea to try to locate that "copy" Ruth Paine made of Oswald's letter to the CPA in early Nov. 1963, in order to ascertain whether or not it is a copy or whether it is a first draft. Someone trained in the literature or grammar of the English language could figure this out.

I consider the attached paper the hottest one I have ever sent you with the exception of the material on the rider on the knell and the Parallax Altgens (it is important to remember this is an AP alternate. Not only Parallax but Esquire and the National Enquirer used it, in May 1967.). It means, to me, that Kellerman and his faction of the Secret Service had this assassination figured out on the lines I have as early as Nov. 27, 1963 and still felt that way in March 1964.

L. Brunson

AGENT ROY KELLERMAN: "...it was now known to be an upshot into the vehicle..."

1-24-68

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

I am pleased to be able to report that I have discovered that I do not stand utterly alone in my theory of the mechanics of the assassination: it seems that the Secret Service -or at least the Kellerman faction -held the theory that there were bullets fired into the car on an upward trajectory as late as March 9, 1964, when Kellerman testified.

I am a little ~~slow~~ slow: I had missed the following in Kellerman's testimony: Kellerman^{FORD} and Specter were discussing bubbletops. They talked about Kennedy's bubbletop and then the new top being built for Johnson. ~~FORD~~ then reverted to the Kennedy top:

Rep. FORD: But as far as you know the top that was available would not impede the projectile? Do you know whether or not it would deflect its accuracy?

KELLERMAN: Well, I have tried to study that, sir. The angle of the back as an example which is -what degree I don't recall, hoping that -of course, it was now known to be an upshot into the vehicle... (italics mine)

Vol. 2, page 66

Specter jumped in and asked a question having nothing to do with Kellerman's statement and trying to confuse the issue. The rest of the statement reads like gibberish, deliberate stenographic jumble, I'm sure.

Kellerman as you know tried hard to get into the record that the entry to the man's head was below exit. He was graphic and insistent about it.

On page 93, Vol 2, Kellerman quotes Colonel Finck as saying of the back wound, "There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder." Notice that Kellerman does not go on and add that the wound was at a 45 degree downward angle. (This was the FBI line, a rough guess at the TSBD 6th floor window angle, I think. It is in fact possible that Dr. Finck might have said it was a 45 degree upward angle. A 45 degree downward angle is impossible from any building in Dealey Plaza: but a 45 degree upward angle would about fit the head wounds, and possibly also the back wound.) Kellerman plainly did not think any of the wounds to the President were at a downward angle. He is just as plainly of the opinion that the wounds were at an upward angle. Specter asked if Dr. Finck had any other conversation with him at the time. Kellerman said no but Dr. Humes did.

KELLERMAN: Well, from Dr. Humes, who was the other gentlemen out there, from the entry of the skull, from this hole here.

SPECTER: You are now referring to the hole which you describe being below the missing part of the skull?

2.

KELLERMAN: Yes, sir. It was confirmed that the entry of the shell here went right through the top and removed that piece of the skull.

SPECTER: ...So you are saying that it confirmed that the hole that was below the piece of skull that was removed, was the point of entry of the one bullet which then passed up through the head and took off the skull?

KELLERMAN: Right, sir. That is correct.

Vol 2, page 93

Kellerman was not a joker. He was not trying to mock the theory that these wounds with entries below exits were made from a high window. He was trying to get into the record that he considered that the entry wounds really were below exit wounds; and he implies that Dr. Humes was of that opinion also. This is all Kellerman had to say about ~~angle~~ angle and he worked hard to get it into the record.

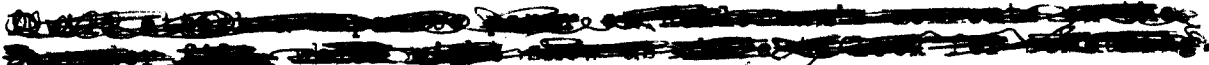
"..it was now known to be an upshot into the vehicle.."
 limesine

Kellerman had been inspecting this ~~substance~~ on the 27th of Nov., after he had been present at the autopsy. The Secret Service may, in fact, have had other information that there was an "upshot" into the vehicle. It certainly suggests that those present at the autopsy at first considered that the wounds travelled upward.

At any rate, it seems plain to me that Kellerman, and most likely, his faction of the Secret Service (lameducks now) were of the opinion as late as Mrch 9, 1964 that bullets came into the car on an upward trajectory.

Kellerman spent a lot of time trying to get into the record the angle and direction of the crack lines on the windshield. Spector managed to garble that until its hard to figure out. However, I think Kellerman had a reason for all the time he spent on the windshield crack: I think he thought it showed an upward trajectory too.

So I think Kellerman held a theory of "upshots" into the vehicle; of silenced weapons (he kept insisting on "flurry" which is connection not ~~xxxxxx~~ sound; and that there were more shots fired than three but he had to say he heard only three. And I think he and the Secret Service also held a theory of firecrackers: "this sound which I attribute as a firecracker" -notice the present tense (March 9th interrogation). Also Jean Hill told Mark Lane the Secret Service suggested to her that some of the shots she heard were firecrackers.


Beverly Brunson
Box 296
Baxter Springs, Kansas 66713

1-26-68

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

I am sorry to be sending you so much. And I may be doubling someone's work -I try not to send you anything I have seen explored else where. I have never read anything resembling the enclosed on the bubbletop and the possible connection between its removal and the removal of the escort assigned to ride the sides of the President's car. I think the two removals are connected. I could, of course, give you a long paper with citations making it even more clear. But this will suffice to let you know whether you need the evidence quoted.

There is another important point in the radio logs concerning Curry's last call to the escort (#138-Jackson) at 12:26. Different radio logs give different versions of this and I have traced out the whole thing; and I feel certain that the evidence shows that #138 told Curry at 12:26 that "everything was okay"; later this becomes ~~#158~~ #158 and a man for whom three different names are given. No #158 was assigned that day, according to the records. This is, in my opinion, very definitely another case where Jackson is eradicated systematically from the official case. Systematically but not successfully. The fact that this last minute call of Curry's to Jackson to see if everything was okay just minutes before the President was shot has been doctored to the point of absurdity can be proved, I think, by a study of the evidence.

So Roger Craig has come forward! This is truly wonderful; for those of us who have waited so many years, through so much whitewash; now to have things happening like this is very gratifying. And you get the lion's share of the credit. It's almost like the old days you spoke of, the days of Paine and Zenger when the pen was as mighty as the sword. I hope it will in some measure repay you.

I may be wrong; but I never did think Oswald was in Whaley's cab. Remember that Whaley came up with his story (essentially preposterous) only after Oswald had accused Capt. Fritz of not protecting his identity. There was no point in Oswald's not mentioning this taxi ride since it was not incriminating. I think the production of Whaley the next day was part of an effort by Fritz ~~in~~ to reassure Oswald. Oswald must have had some idea that he might pass himself off as Hidell up until the time he confronted Craig about 5:00 and he must have been counting on Fritz to help him. It was then only the next day that Oswald happened to mention that he had been in that taxi and Fritz produced Whaley who made an ass of himself all through his testimony, as you demonstrated.

S. L.
Beverly Brunson
Box 296
Baxter Springs, Kansas 66713

1-26-68

BUBBLETOP

Kellerman states in his testimony that Lawson called him in Fort Worth about 10:00 on the morning of the 22nd to ask specifically whether the bubbletop could come off.

Lawson states that Kellerman called him. Lawson does admit that he gave the final word to take off the bubbletop (which was on the car that morning). Lawson's lie, if it was that, was then not to hide the fact, which he could not, that he ordered the bubbletop off; but to conceal the fact that there was anxiety in Dallas as to whether they would be able to get the bubbletop off, that a special call was made to get permission to remove the bubbletop.

Kellerman thought the bubbletop might have made some difference. The assassins had to think of this too, there would have been glare, obscuring of target, deflection and a perfect record of the direction of the shots. I think they would have decided to wait had the bubbletop remained on. I think I can offer evidence to this effect.

Switch now to Marion Baker's testimony. You will find a blockbuster buried in it. Baker states that he and his partner (and as you will see two other officers) were scheduled to ride beside the President's car. It was not until about 5 to 10 minutes before the motorcade departed from Love Field that Baker received orders from his sergeant to fall back behind the press cars; putting those four officers way to hell and gone out of the way when the shots were fired.

Baker had gone into the office at 8 that morning. His orders were still to ride behind the car. There were eight officers scheduled to ride the President's car, four at the sides and four behind. (See Capt. Lawrence's assignment sheets). Capt. Lawrence testifies that it was a Secret Service Agent, whose name he doesn't say (it was Lawson as we see from police documents in the exhibits), who suggested that the four officers be pulled off the car, the sides of the car. The reason given to Lawrence for pulling the officers off the sides of the car was that it would enable the officers at the back of the car to rush up! Obviously there would be no need for them to rush up if officers were already at the sides of the car. Greer states in his testimony that it was customary for motor-cycle officers to ride at the front and at the back of the President's car. But instead of moving the officers at the sides of the car up in front of it, they were removed from the vicinity of the car at all. Captain Lawrence states he got this information on the 21st and called his sergeants that night. Yet when Baker reported in at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd his assignment was still to ride the sides of the car. His sergeant came and told him the assignment was changed only about 10 minutes before the motorcade left Love Field.

In other words the officers at the sides of the car were pulled off at the last minute, when it became plain that the President would in fact ride without the bubbletop. This shows one thing quite clearly: the assassins had control over the motorcycle escort.

And it shows a curious esprit de corps: they didn't want to shoot their buddies.

#####