

DONT USE
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". . . BUT YOU CAN'T FOOL ALL OF THE PEOPLE . . . "

When Lincoln said those words he also said, "If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem."

What a shame it was that the Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy did not read and heed that wise advice from another assassinated president before issuing their Report to the American people.

Not one of us actually relishes the realization that it was a foregone conclusion that we are a nation of fools and, therefore, would accept, without question, any conclusion handed to us by so distinguished a body. There are too many mystery fans amongst us and too many clues that don't fit.

It has been said, disdainfully, that these foolish amateur detectives should "leave it to the experts." So we left it to the experts, and you can see from the expert testimony and exhibits which follow, just what the "experts" did to us.

The first unexplained mystery was that of the missing pictures from the supposedly consecutive frames of the all-important Zapruder film in Commission Exhibit 885. Exhibit 885 is an album of black and white photographs of Zapruder Frames 171 through 334 prepared by FBI photography expert, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt (V5-pl42). Look at the following photograph (Illustration #1) and you will see that the bottom half of Frame 208, all of Frames 209, 210, 211 and the top half of Frame 212 are missing. It's really a rather bad patch job to have been produced by a photography expert. Look at how peculiarly that tree trunk grows in the Frame labeled 212.

This researcher determined that the original Zapruder film, undamaged in any way, is still safely locked in LIFE's vault. A fellow researcher determined that there had been no interruption in the continuity of the color slides of the consecutive frames made from

that original film and furnished to the Commission by LIFE. Therefore, the frames must have been removed by Mr. Shaneyfelt for a reason. The missing frames are never explained anywhere in the testimony, but, in the search through every bit of testimony given by Mr. Shaneyfelt, who prepared the pictures for publication, we found his most intriguing testimony in Volume 15 (Illustration #2) wherein he "explains" his Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 (Illustration #2A) and also where he identifies Frame 210 - one of the frames he left out of the album - as having been taken at the same time as the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. He also states that the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 was taken at approximately the same time as the shot which struck President Kennedy at the rear of the base of the neck. Yet he did not include Frame 210 in his Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. Why not? It was one of the most important frames in the whole Zapruder film if his testimony in Volume 15 was correct! Another peculiar thing - which makes you a little bit sick when you think about it - is the fact that there is no reference to the Shaneyfelt testimony in Volume 15 in the WCR List of Witnesses. Mr. Shaneyfelt could not have arranged that omission.

Next, we compared the chart in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 (which was wrongly identified by Mr. Shaneyfelt as being Commission Exhibit 382) with a copy of the original plat map and found that he had criss-crossed his lines on Frame 208 not Frame 210 as he testified in Volume 15. Examine the comparison of the tabulation charts (Illustration #3) and the photograph of the page showing the re-enactment photograph of Frame 210 (Illustration #4) and you will see some most interesting manipulation of the evidence.

Next, we bought a set of Mr. Willis' slides and found that his slide #5 had been manipulated a bit before its' inclusion as the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. The right side of the picture which showed a portion of the R. L. Thornton sign had been neatly trimmed off (Compare Illustration 2A with Illustration #5).

All this manipulation made us wonder a bit as to whether Mr.

Shaneyfelt's testimony could be taken as gospel. Therefore, we experimented. In his testimony, Mr. Willis had pointed himself out in one of the LIFE color photographs. Willis had also pointed out Zapruder's position in his slide #5. Mr. Zapruder could be seen just east of the Stemmons sign directly over Clint Hill's left shoulder. Therefore, we reasoned, in the corresponding Zapruder frame, we should be able to see Mr. Willis just east of the Stemmons sign directly over Clint Hill's left shoulder. We found it. It was Zapruder Frame 202 (Illustration #6).

Next, we criss-crossed lines on our plat map, a la Shaneyfelt, except that we based our lines on the President's position in the two corresponding photographs - not just one - and it correctly pinpoints the President's position on the plat map of the street at the moment when Willis #5 and Zapruder Frame 202 were taken. (Illustration #7)

Illustrations 8, 9 and 10 with attached testimony and captions all relate to the tremendous hanky-panky and manipulation of the signs. There has been a persistent effort throughout the 26 volumes to foster the illusion that the President's car passed only two signs after the turn off Houston onto Elm Street before reaching the underpass. In reality the President's car passed three signs -- R. L. Thornton -- Stemmons -- Ft. Worth. The pictures are so small that you'll need a magnifying glass but if you compare the position of the R. L. Thornton sign, the one nearest Houston, in Commission Exhibit 585 (V17-p262) dated 12/5/63, with the position of the same sign in Commission Exhibit 882 (V17-p901) dated 5/24/64, (Illustration #11), you will see that the angle of that sign in relation to the street has been radically altered. Also, a comparison of the light gray color of the back of the Stemmons sign which shows in the LIFE color photographs, with the solid black color of the back of the Stemmons sign which shows in the re-enactment photographs of 5/24/64, will show that they are different signs entirely.

Now, what have we amateurs proved from the foregoing evidence?

First and foremost, with the cross-index of the Willis #5 photograph and the Zapruder Frame 202 photograph, we have proved, beyond

the shadow of a doubt, that Willis #5 was snapped at the same exact moment as Frame 202 and not at Frame 210 as photography expert, Shaneyfelt, has testified. ⁽¹⁾

With the tabulation chart comparison ⁽³⁾ and the re-enactment photograph of Frame 210, ⁽⁴⁾ we have proved that three frame numbers were changed from the original tabulation chart on the original plat map to the tabulation chart in Commission Exhibit 884. Frames 168, 171 and 208 on the original chart were changed to 161, 166 and 210 on Commission Exhibit 884. Note that the elevations, angles and distances were not changed -- only the frame numbers.

All previous testimony and the telescopic re-enactment photographs reveal that the President emerged from under the oak tree in Frame 207. This is contrary to Mr. Redlich's statement (V15-p697) that previous investigation had revealed that when viewed from that 6th floor window, the President emerged from the oak tree at approximately Frame 210. ⁽²⁾ (Perhaps it was decided to make it 210 instead of 207 so that Oswald would have had three frames, one-sixth of a second, in which to aim.)

From the Willis #5 photograph, ⁽⁵⁾ which shows Mrs. Kennedy already looking to the right, together with her own and Mr. Willis' testimony given as to the sounds of gunfire that caused her to look to the right, we have proved that there was gunfire before Frame 202 - at a time when the car and its' occupants were completely hidden from "Oswald's" window by the foliage of the tree. This shot, fired prior to Frame 202 while the car was hidden from the 6th floor window, is the shot about which Mr. Shaneyfelt testified (V15-p697) that the Willis # 5 photograph was taken at "approximately the same time as the shot which struck President Kennedy at the rear of the base of the neck." ⁽²⁾ (That same shot, the Commission has told us, inflicted all of Governor Connally's wounds as well.) Mrs. Kennedy testified (V5-p180) that just as she turned to the right to look at her husband, she "could see a piece of his skull . . . flesh colored . . . no blood . . ."

The lines we have drawn on the chart ^① prove where Frame 202 should have been located on the map of the street. They also prove, to this researcher's own satisfaction, another minor point. From his testimony, it appears that Mr. Willis thought that, when his picture #5 was snapped, that the President had already emerged from behind the Stemmons sign in the corresponding Zapruder frame. He thought this because, in his picture #5, the President's head appears to the left of the Stemmons sign. ^② We have proved, from our lines on the chart, ^① that it was only the difference in perspective that caused Mr. Willis to think this. His view to the President's head in Willis #5 passes to the left of the Stemmons sign and still crosses Zapruder's view to the President's head in Frame 202 at the proper place where Frame 202 should have been marked on the plat map.

The photographs in Illustrations 8, 9 and 10 and the Hudson testimony prove that the vitally important Stemmons sign was removed before the Secret Service re-enactment of December 5, 1963, ^③ and therefore, any predications from that particular re-enactment would have been based on the wrong sign -- the R. L. Thornton sign.

So there it is. Don't take our word for it. Prove it to yourself - you have all the necessary ingredients.

And there is more - - - much more.