

to the FBI by Oswald before the assassination: HSCA Report, pp. 195-6.

64. C.D. 1084D, p. 5; C.D. 1084d, p. 4; Slawson memo, Feb. 14, 1964; State Department telegram, Nov. 28, 1963 (U.S. Ambassador Mann to Secretary of State Rusk).

65. Ron Kessler, Washington Post, November 26, 1976.

66. Ibid.

67. LWT productions, London England. shown on Showtime cable channels in the U.S.

Chapter 8

1. Warren Report, p. 609 (the Warren Commission rejected this story and also the general notion of an Oswald impostor).

2. XXIV. 729-34.

3. Hurt, Reasonable Doubt, p. 395.

4. X. 353; XXVI. 685.

5. X. 353.

6. XXVI. 685.

7. Warren Report, p. 298.

8. Warren Report, p. 298.

9. XVI. 178-9; X. 327-40; Warren Report, p. 331.

10. X. 311.

11. The account of this incident is taken from X. 309-27; quote at p. 312.

12. The description of this incident is taken from XXIV. 704-5.

13. Ibid.

14. Warren Report, p. 295.

15. Ibid.
16. Hurt, Reasonable Doubt, p. 346, citing: XXVI. 406; C.D. 1, pp. 267-8; Gary Shaw and Larry Harris, Cover-Up (Cleburne, Texas, 1976), p. 111 (privately published manuscript).
17. Odio incident: HSCA Report, pp. 137-9; XI. 327-386; XXVI. 362, 472; XVI. 834; C.D. 1553; Summers interviews with Odio, 1978 and 1979 (Summers, Conspiracy, pp. 411-17).
18. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 413.
19. XX. 688-91.
20. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 414.
21. Warren Report, p. 324.
22. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 411.
23. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 416.
24. XXVI. 595.
25. Warren Report, p. 324.
26. Edward J. Epstein, Inquest (New York: Bantam, 1966), p. 103.
27. Meagher, Accessories, p. 387.
28. Peter Noyes, Legacy of Doubt (New York: Pinnacle Books, 1973), p. 29.
29. Weisberg, Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 161, 273-6.
30. XVI. 436; C.D. 294.
31. Weisberg, Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 161, 273-6.
32. C.D. 1553, p. 9; William Turner, Power on The Right (Berkeley: Ramparts Press, 1971), p. 106.
33. Memo from William Scott Malone to C. Fenton, House Assassination Committee chief investigator, June 3, 1977.
34. Craig incident: XIX. 524; HSCA XIII, pp. 17-18; Warren

Report, pp. 52, 446; Shaw and Harris, Cover-Up, pp. 15-17.

35. James P. Kelly and N.C. Livingston, "Could the President Survive A Real-Life James Bond Movie?" Washingtonian Magazine, September 1981.

36. The role of federal agencies of presidential protection is described in a memo from Secret Service Chief Rowley to Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, December 18, 1963. Part 1A "Identification of Individuals Believed to be Dangerous to the President," Records group 272, National Archives, record subgroup 22, "Records Relating to the Protection of the President."

37. Summers, Conspiracy, pp. 417, 418.

38. CIA response to Secret Service: Warren Commission Document 853B, from Protective Research Office of Secret Service to Dallas field office, March 18, 1964 (SS-3670), item #9.

39. FBI report of Wallace R. Heitman 5/26/64 (FBI document no. DL 105-1740).

40. FBI interviews of Ruiz: C.D. 1085 part U, p. 5.

41. Dallas Sheriff's Office, report of Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers, November 23, 1963: IXX. 534.

42. FBI report on "Oswald": FBI document 1085U, p. 1.

43. Physical description of Ruiz: C.D. 835B. FBI profile of Ruiz, 3/9/64, signed by J. Edgar Hoover.

44. ATFB agent and gun shop: Warren Commission Document 853A, #2, p. 2 (Protective Research Section analysis of Ruiz, Jan. 14-17, 1964).

45. C.E. 2694; C.D. 778 pp. 13-14.

46. FBI memo on ammunition: Agent Jevons to Agent Conrad, 12/2/63; subject "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

47. Russell and gun shop owner: "Is the 'Second Oswald' Alive in Dallas?" Village Voice, August 23, 1976, pp. 23-27; telephone conversation with Russell, July 21, 1981.

48. Anson, "They've Killed the President!", p. 200. Anson cites the New York Times, Feb. 23, 1975.

49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

51. At one point, Oswald was unaccounted for by U.S. officials for a period of six weeks during his stay in Russia.

Chapter 9

1. Life, Feb. 21, 1964.

2. Warren Report, pp. 608-9.

3. Meagher, Accessories, p. 208.

4. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 96; Anson, "They've Killed the President", p. 79.

5. Anson, "They've Killed the President", p. 208.

6. Meagher, Accessories, p. 208.

7. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 99. Summers also asserts (p. 96) that one of the publications held by Oswald in the photographic contained a letter from Dallas signed "L. H." Some researchers who credit the photos as genuine posit that they may have been an artifact of Oswald's activities as a provocateur or monitor of left-wing groups, just as his letters seemed to be.

8. Stated on CBS-TV, Dec. 1977; see also Pickard interview with Anthony Summers, Jan. 1978 (Summers, Conspiracy, p. 95).

9. Thompson, HSCA VI, pp. 219-20; Thompson interview for BBC

filmed Jan. 1978 (see Summers, Conspiracy, p. 95).

10. HSCA II, p. 430; VI, p. 215.

11. Priscilla Johnson McMillan, Marina and Lee (New York: Harper & Row, 1978), p. 489, note 9.

12. HSCA VI, p. 151, shows the original inscription.

Translation: HSCA II, p. 388.

13. HSCA II, p. 386.

14. HSCA II, p. 321; HSCA IV, p. 141.

15. Hester was interviewed by Earl Golz of the Dallas Morning News in 1978 and by Jim Marrs, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Sept. 21, 1978 (cited by Summers, Conspiracy, p. 97).

16. Dilland and Powell photos: HSCA IV, pp. 109-10, 115. At p. 115.

17. HSCA IV, p. 115.

18. HSCA IV, p. 115.

19. HSCA Report, p. 42.

20. Palmprint: Warren Report, pp. 122-3; IV. 261-2; C.E. 3145; Meagher, Accessories, pp. 120-4. Evidentiary conflicts and problems also plague the other crime attributed to Oswald: the murder of Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit. Tippit was shot dead within forty-five minutes of the President's assassination, supposedly by Oswald (while en route from his Dallas apartment to the Texas Theater where he would be arrested). Excellent analyses of the flaws and controversies attending the official conclusions in the Tippit case are provided by Henry Hurt (Reasonable Doubt, pp. 139-69) and Sylvia Meagher (Accessories, pp. 253-82); Summers, Conspiracy (1989 Paragon House edition),

pp. 487-8.

Problems include timing (whether Oswald could have gotten to the Tippit scene in time to do the shooting) and modus operandi. Tippit was seen summoning his eventual murderer to the patrol car. The man walked to the vehicle and bent down to converse with the officer through the passenger-side window. Tippit got out and was walking toward the front of his car when he was gunned down (Hurt, Reasonable Doubt, p. 142). Though an all-points-bulletin was out for the President's assassin, neither Tippit's casual behavior nor the assailant's calm approach seem compatible with the scenario of the officer stopping a desperately fleeing suspect for questioning. Moreover, as Hurt describes, "accounts of Tippit's murder and the descriptions of his assailant are as contradictory as any aspect of the assassination story" (Reasonable Doubt, p. 141). Several witnesses would ultimately identify Oswald as the assailant, but the witness who had perhaps the best view of the crime, Domingo Benavides, could not identify Oswald. Mrs. Helen Markham, the Warren Commission's star witness, had picked Oswald out of a seriously flawed line-up, but she also stated that the murderer had black hair (unlike Oswald) and that she talked with Tippit as he lay dying (by all evidence, he was killed instantly). One witness said there was another man with the gunman; another claimed that the killer fled in a car. Oswald was alone, on foot. Witnesses said the gunman approached from the west (early police and Secret Service reports also state this). Oswald's route between his apartment and the movie theater would have brought him toward Tippit from the east end of Patton Street.

Tippit's assailant allegedly discarded four spent shells at the crime scene before fleeing. These have ^{been} conclusively matched to the .38 revolver Oswald was carrying when arrested. This means that at some undetermined point in time, the four shells allegedly found near Tippit's body were fired from Oswald's gun. But when? The bullets recovered from the victim's body did not manifest sufficient markings for the FBI laboratory to perform ballistics tests. Thus, there is no established link between the murder bullets and Oswald's gun, only between the discarded cartridge and Oswald's gun. In addition, of the bullets removed from Tippit, three were manufactured by Winchester-Western and one by Remington-Peters; the cartridges allegedly found at the crime scene were two Remington-Peters and two Winchester-Western. The cartridges were the last items of evidence to be turned over to the FBI by the Dallas Police, a full six days after the murder. This ^a ~~l~~ogged significantly behind the rest of the evidence, leading some to suspect that the shells might have been produced ex post facto.

Tippit's own behavior further fuels the controversy surrounding his death. He was three miles out of his assigned district when he was killed. Just before the shooting he had rushed into a store and brushed customers aside to make a phone call. Five witnesses saw him sitting in his parked cruiser in a gas station lot before speeding away. This was not far from where he was killed.

Henry Hurt has provided a possible explanation for Tippit's behavior (Reasonable Doubt, pp. 165-8, drawing upon the work of

researchers Larry Harris and Gary Shaw and journalist Earl Golz). The officer had been involved in a romantic triangle with a woman who lived within a few minutes of the area where his strange actions occurred just before the shooting. Hurt asserts "The woman's confirmation of the affair supported the original speculation that Tippit's presence far from his own patrol district, his peculiar movements and activities, even his murder, could all be laid to an intensely emotional and explosive set of personal circumstances" (Reasonable Doubt, p. 165). The woman's husband had reportedly been greatly upset by the affair and had followed his wife late at night while she was in Tippit's company (Summers, p. 488, drawing upon the research of Larry Harris and Ken Holmes, Jr.).

Had Oswald lived to receive a fair trial for Tippit's murder, it is clear that the widely assumed historical "fact" of his killing the policeman while trying to escape after the President's assassination would have been called into serious doubt.

21. The matter of the magazines in Alba's garage is analyzed by Henry Hurt, Reasonable Doubt, pp. 296-9. Hurt credits Paul Hoch's 1970 memo to critics. See XXIII. 227-8; XXVI. 764; X. 220, 227.

22. XXVI. 764; XXIII. 728.

23. Hoch memo to critics, 1970, cited in Hurt, Reasonable Doubt, p. 298.

24. Truly's FBI statement, Nov. 23, 1963.

25. VII. 382.

26. VI. 385.

27. Fritz statement INV-2, National Archives documents.

28. VII. 383.
29. Meagher, Accessories, p. 93; III. 228-32.
30. Anson, "They've Killed the President", p. 349. Anson cites no source for this conclusion and the author was unable to verify it.
31. C.E. 2003, p. 127.
32. C.D. 3, Part 1, Dec. 18, 1963 memo from Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon to Earl Warren, Part III.
33. Meagher, Accessories, p. 96.
34. IV. 463; HSCA XII, pp. 600-8, especially 604.
35. HSCA Report, pp. 221-3.
36. Robert ^{Sam} Anson ("They've Killed the President", p. 175n) asserts that the name "Harvey Lee Oswald" appeared in a 1960 list of defectors requested from the CIA by the White House. The names of other defectors were correct, says Anson, ~~except Oswald~~. ^{He} ~~Anson~~ offers no source for this claim and no specific citation for the "list." ~~Paul Hoeh has pointed out to the author that~~ ^A page in C.D. 275, which may be the document Anson was referring to Oswald as "Lee Henry Oswald."
37. HSCA IV, p. 184.
38. Anson, "They've Killed the President", p. 285, citing Peter Dale Scott, "Government Documents and the JFK Assassination," (unpublished monograph).
39. Anson citing Scott as described above.
40. Melanson, Philip H., "The CIA's Secret Ties to Local Police," The Nation, March 26, 1983. Through the Freedom of Information Act, the author obtained 362 pages of heavily deleted

documents from the Agency's "Domestic Police Training File." The relationship far exceeded the CIA's euphemism of "training." In some cases police intelligence squads conducted surveillance and even break-ins for the Agency and extracted agents from run-ins with the law. CIA agents were provided with police ID's. In return the Agency dispensed largess, explosives and exotic equipment--in some cases, unknown to administrative higher-ups (beyond the intelligence squads) in the departments involved.

41. Warren Report, p. 284.

42. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 442.

43. Senate Select Committee to Study Intelligence, "Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Book V, pp. 28-31.

44. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 440. Summers interviewed U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Thomas Mann, who had dealt with the "D" affair.

45. Warren Report, p. 285.

46. C.D. 1084.

47. Warren Report, p. 285.

48. Warren Report, p. 285.

49. Senate Select Committee to Study Intelligence, "Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy," Book V, pp. 42-3.

Chapter 10

1. Thomas Powers, The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA (New York: Knopf, 1979), p. 82.

2. Transcript, Warren Commission Executive Session, Dec. 5, 1963.
3. Wise and Ross, Invisible Government, p. 98.
4. Transcript, Dec. 5, 1963.
5. David Lifton, Document Addendum to the Warren Report (El Segundo, California: Sighttext Publications, 1968), p. 263.
6. CIA document 155-422B.
7. CIA document 657-831.
8. Lifton, Document Addendum, p. 110.
9. Senate Select Committee, Investigation Into the Assassination of JFK, Book V, p. 69.
10. CIA document 657-831, April 13, 1964 (author and addressee deleted).
11. Senate Select Committee, Investigation Into the Assassination of JFK, Book V, p. 49.
12. Senate Select Committee, Investigation Into the Assassination of JFK, Book V, p. 49.
13. V. 120.
14. William R. Corson, The Armies of Ignorance: The Rise of American Intelligence Agencies (New York: Dial Press, 1977), p. 35.
15. V. 120.
16. Warren Report, p. 267-8 (Kramer Exhibit 1); XX. 474 (Kramer Exhibit 2).
17. HSCA Report, pp. 204-5.
18. Ibid., p. 205.
19. Who's Who in CIA, (published by Julius Mader, Berlin, 1968) identifies Snyder as a CIA operative.

20. HSCA Report, p. 215.
21. Ibid., pp. 214-15.
22. Ibid., p. 215.
23. Ibid., pp. 203-4.
24. CIA document 1562-115B, April 5, 1972, two pp. at p. 1.
25. Senate Select Committee, Rights of Americans, Book III, pp. 566-8.
26. Halpern et al, Lawless State, p. 140.
27. HSCA Report, pp. 206-7; Senate Committee to Study Govt. Intelligence, Book III, pp. 566-8.
28. HSCA XII, p. 236.
29. Lee (V.T.) Exhibit 4.
30. Warren Report, p. 704.
31. C.E. 2762, XXVI. 146.
32. Ibid.
33. Warren Report, pp. 696, 750.
34. Meagher, Accessories, pp. 331-2.
35. Belin, November 22, 1963: You're the Jury (New York: Quadrangle Books, 1973). On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the assassination Charles Scribner's Sons published Belin's Final Disclosure: The Full Truth about the Assassination of President Kennedy (1988). The book is based on Belin's work for the Warren and Rockefeller Commissions as described in his personal notes. It is far more interesting for what it doesn't disclose than what it does. There are eleven chapters dealing with the CIA and its domestic spying, but there is not a single mention of FPCC, Alpha-66, CORE, ~~Miguel Rodriguez~~, David Ferrie, project MERRIMAC

or any anti-Castro Cuban groups or individuals. ~~The author~~ ^{Belin} baldly asserts that, "There is no evidence to show there were any specific contacts between anti-Castro Cubans and Oswald in the U.S. much less Mexico." (p. 215). There is no mention of the U-2. Oswald's entire Soviet experience is dealt with in a single page.

36. CIA document 1636-1086 "Addendum to comments on Paul Hoch Memorandum regarding CIA and the Warren Commission investigation," p. 1.

37. June 1, 1984 letter to the author from Don W. Wilson.

Chapter 11

1. Thomas Powers, The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA (New York: Knopf, 1979), p. 297.

2. An example of a much broader, more encompassing conspiracy is the one recently posited by Jim Marrs (Crossfire, pp. 581-2):

So the decision was made at the highest level of the American business-banking-politics-military-crime power structure--should anything happen to Kennedy it would be viewed as a blessing for the nation.

Voting him out would not work, Marrs asserts, because there were two more Kennedys waiting to become president.

Therefore the decision was made to eliminate John F. Kennedy by means of a public execution for the same reason criminals are publicly executed--to serve as a deterrent to anyone considering following in his footsteps.... Once the consensus was reached among the nation's top business-crime-military leadership, the assassination conspiracy

went into action.

While "operational orders probably originated with organized crime chieftains" already working with the CIA, the mobsters recruited a "world-class assassin" from an international crime syndicate who "was then given entrée to the conspiracy groups within U.S. intelligence, the anti-Castro Cubans, right-wing hate groups and the military."

3. Rolling Stone, April 11, 1975. Quoted in Anson, They've Killed the President, p. 151.

4. For a fuller discussion of this matter see Philip H. Melanson, The MURKIN Conspiracy: An Investigation into the Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (New York: Praeger, 1989), Appendix C, pp. 169-71. The Committee investigated both the King and JFK cases and similarly sealed its records in both cases.

5. Stephen Kinzer, "Cubans see U.S. Administration as Barking Dog that Won't Bite," Boston Globe, Dec. 22, 1981, p. 10.

6. Philip H. Melanson, The Politics of Protection: The U.S. Secret Service in the Terrorist Age (New York: Praeger, 1984). The inadequacies of this alleged "profile" are discussed, pp. 76-81.

Notes: Appendix B

1. HSCA IV, p. 157.
2. Ibid., pp. 185-6.
3. Ibid., pp. 178-9.
4. Ibid., p. 178.

5. Ibid., pp. 182-5.
6. Ibid., pp. 189-91.

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