Richard-

After writing what I have on the last page of this chapter, 358, it occured to me that at some point Herman Graf might find some use for it. Also on 363

 $\mathbf{H}$ 

XXVI Jukgo - and Be Judget

Powner's text ends with the more supposedly JFK assassination chapters. The first two are his interrelated criticisms of all who have written other than he now does about the ssassination and its investigations. What his subtitles, "The Warren Commission and the Conspiracy Buffs" has as its title, the quotation, "'A Religious Eventy'."
"Black is White, and White Is Black is his chapter on, its subtitle, "The Jim Garrison Fiasco'." (Garrison was fond of referring to Alice in Winderland. His final campter, again a quotation, as he is predisposed to do with his chapter titles, is "What Happened to the Truth'?" The subtitle is "The House Welect Committee and the Latest Developments" are Posner's substitution for a chapter of conclusions. But there is an immediate and by now what should be an obvious answer to his two questions, "What happened to the Truth?" It is that Posner and those like him happened to the Truth, as they did from the outset and as he does in his book and in all the considerable attention to it.

Aside from to Posner's dishonesty to which in varying degrees all his chaters are fundaments, and to his ignorance of the established facts of the ssassination and its investigations, these chapters are excellent illustrations of his ignorance of these well-cknown facts and to his venom. It lacks the poison it could have held from his ignorance and because, inherently, one cannot elevate himself by reducing others. Posner, pathetic arm wh with an unjustified self-concept, does not succeed in making more of himself than the Worm he is except to those who lack knowledge and who accept his ignorance, stupidities and lies at face value by the fact.

No matter how much of how often a worm may \* dream of wings, a worm remains a worm.

Ho matter how much Posner may believe he lowers others with his criticisms of them, his book remains for if no more the history's record that he is a callous commercializer and exploiter of the tragecdy of the assassination. It his monument to his own dishonesties, greater by far than those of any others writing on any side in this field.

That he is so indifferent to his own ignorance while riticizing other for it and for other offenses, many real. many imagined is his own description of the kind of person and the kind of writer he is.

There is nothing that Posner can write about Garrisons morals, ethics, honest woor decency that can make his own superior to them in any way. In fact they are not and because of the same of the same of the pretense of his it is higher role, forgetting the biblical widom, judge not let lest ye be judged, he invites judgement of himself.

Insensititive to this and to the certainty that he would be inviting it, he was indifferent to what could and would be recorded about himself and his signorance. About that which a small man with his enormous ego might well well deceive himself, his compulsive need to make little of others, a need for which he had the lack of normal morals, leads this clearwing this can easily deceive himself. He probably came to believe that what in his own at twisted mind he anted to be real actually was real. At the same time, there also is no doubt that when he makes statement for which he has no sources he knew he was what he would not support of sayin, what is not true, as he also knew it was what he wanted to be true, whether or if not it was. Usually it was not.

One does not have to be a Hartogs to understand Posner, the assassin of truth.

He began with that intent and he did not once abandon it. His book is the everlasting proof of it.

There is, inevitable, ample legitimate criticisms that can be made of all those thre with which he not agree who, knowing better, and knowing that it is a lie, lung, together as "conspiracy critics" agree on they hong, or as "buffs," for all the world as though we all agre, all have the same approach, think, work and write alike. Where he criticizes those who deserve criticism, often he is unaware of the more serious riticisms that are justified and makes unfair or dishonest criticisms. These are not always from his ignorance, from his dependance upon his we sources rather than his own work, his own pretended scholarship.

factual basis. This does not mean that there are now justified and legitinate criticisms of me. It does mean that he was too ignorent to make them. It also led him, with the realization that him riticism of maxarax what I wrote, hardly a referetion of what I did write, to be indecent and dishinost with an irrelevancy when he knew the truth and maxarax penetheless, lacking the knowledge for real criticism, led him to luminges his lack of

His nagging need to do that however, when he lacked both the knowledge and any factual basis for it, enticed him into an idecent and dishonest irrelevency he santived taxing them contorted into an intended insult he knew to be a deliberate misrepresentation when he contrived it. At no point does he reflect any knowledge or understanding of my work and at no point does he even pretend to make the reader aware of antita anything at all through about it other than in his representations of it. Lacking the knowledge for real stick criticism, he gave free rein to his lack of

341 feb

It is the mark of the man made by the man himself.

morals, othics, principles of common decency.

He is a man who accepted and describe the welcome he got at my home and his unlimited access to what without charge he got free from what he wanted of what by may measure is a great and a costly labor, to that third of a million pages of official records I got through all that difficult and costly labor of more than a decade, he had unsupervised access to out eip copier so he could copy all of those records and of my own work that town the content and twenty four pages by by his wife's own accounting, and he then contorted an event in my life of about the time his parents were born to fabricate a slur of it, in the course of it lying to make the slur appear to be more credible?

What kind of man is this?

Can anyone escribe him in wrant words that condemn him and his purposes more than in this he condemns and describes himself?

 $\mathcal{F}^{\text{This}}$  is the real Posner, who is also a thief in it.

As I noted earlier, he used those records he got from me, my work that I let him have, as his comm work in his book by simply pretending that it was his own. As I did before and do again, I invoke the definition of his own publisher in h is publisher a unabridged dictionary;

"Plagiara sm-1) The appropriation of or immitation of the language, ideas and thoughts of another author, and representation of them as oness original work; 2) something that appropriated and presented in this manner."

Under "plagiarize" in that same Random House dictmonery it says, "something approprelated and presented in this manner from (a work) by plagiarism."

Intracing the word to its Latin root, this dictionery says it is the equivalent of kidnapping.

Such a man - this little man- sits in judgement on others, on any others?

Posser does and throughoft this book I have done as he invited, to the degree where at this point much of that permentes his whoring with our history, with the customery rewards of whoring, it is not necessary to expose them all. In what follows I do not. But I do seek to illustrate their variety and their character along with the ig-

April

norance - his ingorence - basic to them.

In his first entence in his "Religious Egvent" chapter he says that at the scene
of the crime the physical evidence seemed overwhelming." This is a false, It represents
the thinking and the mi writing of an experinced investigator, not one familiar with
actual evidence and proofs of a crime and of guilt in it. There were, to any competent
police analysis and observation and analysis, many too many elections about the shooting
and even avont any shooting for from that sixth-floor window he refers to so the "sniper a."

The actualities of that "pw" "physical evidence" are overwhelmingly that it was left to be found, to give the actual assassins "lead" time" for their escape. It is only the misrepresentations of that evidence, the first by officialdom and then by officialdom's sycophants, of whom Posner is the most recent, that make it seem to be "overwhelming."

Of the available official preofs of this truth, one need only examined the complete bank-ruptch of the FBI in its five-volume report ordered by the President before he appointed his commission, to see that rather than proof its depmends upon and is available in the first or text volume, no more than an uninhibited distraibe against Oswald. We is apparent from the mere two scanty reversices to the shooting alone, reprinted in facsimile in (Page 195).

Whitewash, the evodence, the actual ebidence, as such that the FBI did not and could not account for all the shooting! It does not even account for all the wounds!

Posner has no source for what I quite from his first sentence. This is because there is none possible. It simply is not true.

to head his Commission Johnson "told him how many millions of people would be killed in an atimic war" if he did not. That comes from my 1974 book, Whitewash IV, from the facsimile reproduction on page 24 of a staff memo "for the facerd" of Warren telling this to his staff at his first meeting with it. Posner voided direct quotation to hide his series, that he as appropriating the work of another and representing it as his work. Besides, here and elsewhere he without sourcing to it he uses my work, the would not make his picayune criticisms of it look very good if he whad been honest and had receited his source, would it?

Posner says (on Page 406) that besides the Commission's fourteen lawyers "T here were also twelve investigators." False! With the grossest ignorance of the age the Commission and its relations with the FBI, startlingly false!

On the very first page of printed matter in the Report, they are listed as what they were, "staff members." They were junior lawyers, as Posnerhimself was as least that junion, if not more so, in his very brief career as a "Wall Street layer"/he and his publisher boast about without indicating its brevity of its nature, what later paralegals and clerks did when firms and their clients were confronted with massive discovery materials too voluminous for the lawyers on the case to begin to be able to handle or master.

There was a time early in the Commission's life, as this self-exaltating ignorance subject matter ignorance could not have helped knowing if he had done any real, original work on the subject matter himslef, there was some consideration of having its won investigators. Dulles leaked that to the FBI and the resultating bureaucratic cutting throughout, about the ended if prefer eachquake of the kind that did not become public and thus recirded bothing on that the Richter e scale of public antention, Hover Hoover's outrage over that notion, ended it or once and for all time.

Posner writes that the Commission's legal staff is unjustly criticzed by those who alleged that the Commission favored witnesses and so documents that supported its early conclusion that Oswald alone writieized killed the Presendent." (Page 407) Of this he says, "this view underestimates the independence of the legal staff." This is fiction. They had no independence at all, of any kind. They were under Rankin's always extraordinarily tight control. Thet could not call or interview a witness of on their own, for sample, and they could not and did not write wax any questions about the Commission's conslusions when they, as they actually did, wrote that Report.

How much independence did lLiebeler have when he took that BI report on what Loran Hall told it dawn to Rankin, as we saw earlier.

It is gross ignorance, gross dishinesty of both to say that the lawyers had any real independence at all.

Of all that Posner, hed he anyhonest thoughts at any time, could have aid about what actually transpired at the Commission's executive session out January 21, 1964, he could hardly have elected a less important one that the opinion that the assassination ought not be discussed during the coming political campaign. Why neither he nor anyone else ever stated in any meaningful way.

He does not report how the members confessed their fear of the FBI; of the FBI having already limited what they darked do before they held their first hearing, that it had alre ady concluded, as the Commission therefore would have to concluded and did, that there had been no conspiracy when, obviously, the FBI had not yet run those leads out. They finally decided to destroy that there exists any more verbatim down. They even confessed their first hearing. And they summed up the FBI's attitude toward it by saying they told use we should fold our tents and go hme, they have already done the job and there is nothing for us to do.

Mone of this is worth Posner'd troublig his readers - or the possibility of his having a book at all with.

But this time he does have a source. What is it? "Commission meeting of January 21, 1964." It was not even a "meeting." It was a formal, xecutive session.

And, knowing the only source, he pretends, not citing it, that it comes from his own work.

Ever ignorant and ever omniscient, as usual, without any source, at the bottom of this page Posner writes, "J. Edgar cover was convinced within days of the assassination that Oswald alone had had killed Kennsdy." If Posner hae made any real use of what I gave him unrestricted access to rather than lookin for what he could misues for his own preconceptions, he if he had looked through that folder I showed him on my desk, of records I keep there to be able to give straggers to the subject, as Posner as assuredly remains after all his work on his book, to give them a feel for the realities,

he would have known that in "oover's interview by William Manchester for his book supposedly supposedly on the assassination, beginning at "10:10A.M., 6-4-64," such being the precision with which "oover's every breath was recorded, Hoover brasted that he knew immediately that the assassination was the work of one man only. He also boasted, in the words of his note-taken Cartha DeLoach, "that the FBI immediately entered the cas, despite non-jurisdiction. (The copy I cite is Not Recorded, of not the record and indexed copy. It is from the Tai main FBI headquarters JFK assassination file, so fur hours on the first day. Section (or volume) 75.) So it was not "within days" but within minutes on the first day.

His igno nce, wi the total lack of even high-school debater's scholarship in his work is bell blended with \* his political anti-Kennerdyism in his attack on those who do not agree with him:

many of its own difficulties. At the time, the Commission wanted to use the autopsy photos and X rays as the best evidence of how the President was shot, but the Kennedy family refused to release them. Warren feared that if the Commission had the photos, they might be leaked to the press, and as a result he was hesitant to pressure Robert Kennedy on the matter. But Howard Willens, a staff attorney, had worked for Robert Kennedy and persisted to obtain them. In June 1964, RFK allowed only Warren and Rankin to review them.

Not a word of this is tage true, and wait until we get to his footnote on

thezmeztzpz what follows this :

In his memoirs, Warren wrote,

None of the other commissioners or staff ever saw the autopsy photographs or X rays, nor did the panel utilize independent forensics experts.\* Reproduced in the final report are schematic drawings of the President's neck and head wounds, but both were made by an artist who was unfamiliar with the autopsy and never saw the photographs. The artist's sketches were based upon Drs. Hume and Boswell's original measurements of the wounds. Those drawings were mistaken in the placement of both entry wounds, and that later developed into a significant issue for the conspiracy press.

Arlen Specter, who was in charge of this area area of the Commission's work and of whom Posner has be but a single mention in all his six hundred pages, was worried about the Commission not having made or had made any real examination of what normally but not to the Commission is the best evidence of homicide, the autopsy's film of both kinds.

(Posner's single reference to this a Commission layer who was in charge of the taking of the medical coidence and the relevant ballistics and other evidence and in charge of that part of the Report is when he refers to Marguerite Oswald, Lee's mother, being unhappy about the way no questioned her! (Page 254) That is the real Posner "scholarship." Not a word about Specter's handling of the evidence to which that part of his book is supposedly dedicated. But then their political views are not that unalike, if they are at all, and Posner is nothing if not politically fair and impartial.)

Specter knew he had his own ass to cover. He did not even suggest that in a series of memos the Commission did not publish. In them he campaigned for the Commission to use the pictures and A-rays. He even told Rankin in one of the later of those with the commission could have and use whatever it believed it needed. Was concerned about any improper uses of them. But the Commission's use of them did not require that they be public or published. All parts of the government and both Houses of the Commission do the courts. It is a fiction that if the Commission ade any use of that film they would get to be public. The r all reason, as my Post House in particular makes conclusions cannot survive careful mamination and reporting on this autopsy film.

Blaming this on the also-assassinated Robert Kennedy, who cannot make any response, represents more than Posner's indulgence of his own political prejudices; more than his simply astound ignorance, dishonesty of both. From what he had in his possession-from me-he knew this to a vicious, id indepent, the most indecent of lies. It follows.

The first of Posner's scholarly fastmates source notes (Page 571) is to the least scholarly, least impartial most seriously flawed of recent writing about the medical evidence. It was in several rticles in the <u>Journal</u> of the American Medical Association, beginning with the issued of dated May 27, 1972, the one he Posner cites. That and subsequent AJA, a stories and the simple, unace unscholarly, unprofessional approach: that because the autopsy profectors said in 1964 they were right, come hell or high water

very carefully and even indexed?

they are right in of 1992 and they are right forever. My coming below book being prepared as I write This, and the actual evidence. But what does it mean when Posner cites to MANA articles and of the autopsy prosectors' Warren Commission testimony rather than to the original source, that testimony which we can never recall too of ten he rath says he studied so

H is source note reads, "Dennis L. Brec, 'JFK's Death: The Plain Truth from the MDs Who Did the Sutopsy, Journal of the American Medical Association, May 27. 1992, Vol 267, No. 20, p. 2800!" All this impressive but essentially meaningless and really deception citation instead of a citation to their testimony? This is scholarship?

Compare this with his very next source note, to those drawings substituted for the best evidence of that film, drawings made not from any records of any kind but from the and then total the meeting art at recollections of what one of the prosectors believe he remembered weeks later. Attempt the same point on the same page, the next line, Posner has this, "See, e.g., CE 385, W.C. Vol the late of issue of that JAMA was not enough for him, he had to detail the rest to appear to be so careful, so definitive, when he was in fact directing readers to an unoriginal and at best dubious source, But in citing one of those volumes he studiend and indexed, he cannot even give a page number? Not even from his fabled index? If not any from Whitewash, where they were first published, without reference to that page number?

with that remarkable index he does not even learn that CE385 was not the only (977)

ene? That with it on the very same page of that Volume, is also another of the three, not the Aard Thin in Think his a second. (one drawings he supposedly has in mind, CA386. And how with that simply unprecedented index and his unequalled scholarship di he manage not to know about this third of that series of three, CE 388, on page 984?

How he managed this, indeed that he managed it tell su more about that supposed index and his vaunted scholarhsip.

In the lesson Posner gives us in authentic scholarship, in diligent digged to seek and report addisserve vidence, as he does it with vicious political avertages crescendos, found not evertones, he says that Robert Kennedy denied that autopsy film to the Commission.

Of Let us now return to that footnote I mentioned earlier (on page 310). This is how it reads, in full full:

\*\*In 1967, former commissioner John McCloy told CBS News, "I think that if there's one thing that I would do over again, I would insist on those photographs and the X rays having been produced before us. In the one respect, and only one respect there, I think we were perhaps a little oversensitive to what we understood as the sensitivities of the Kennedy family against the production of colored photographs of the body" ("The Warren Report," CBS News, Part IV, June 28, 1967).

What Posn'r does not lite and what he has he got it from mo, do I know and what he ent through what for others would be major contortions not to mention to avoid any mention of he even quotes my layer instead of me on it would have led a men of a mention of he even quotes my layer instead of me on it would have led a men of a mention of the use any such footnote. But instead he wrote it, again earrying for the idea that that masty musty suppressive Robert Kennedy are it impossible for the Commission to have those pictures and X-rays. Hw says, too, that McCloy in particular regretted that, attributing it to the imagined excuse, production of color photographs of the body never having been a consideration of any kind of what would follow the Commission's examination of them, (that the "Commission was perhaps a little overconsitive to what we understood as the sensitivities of the Kennedy family."

The reader can make an indepedent judgement on whether what follows acoucunts

for Powner's references to the Commission January 27, 1954 executive session transcript

without once telling his readers that after by FOTA I did get it and the published it,

I published the entire thing, and it is quite long, in facsimile in WhatkaWhitewash IV,

It
which has the subtitle, "TOP SECRET JFK Assassination Transcript" because In it I also

published in facsimile other pages of ther such formerly "TOP SECRET" transcripts?

Remember, Posner has already referred to that of January 21 without telling his reders what treatly sup of the it came to be that it is no longer classified (or that the 6 mmisson had no legal

righ to classify anything) or where they could read it, in Post Mortem, where he got In What wash IV /word were they page 35 of that transcript. Do, on page 153 have page 35 of that the typescript of that transcript. On it, at the end of a slightly longer question, McCloy asks:

344

Mr. McCloy. Lot me ask you about this raw material business that is have. What does it consist of? Does it consist of the raw material of the autopsy? They talk about the colored photographs of the President's body -- do we have those?

I used the unequivocal response i full, well past where in his answer Rankin turned to other matters, as I do here, to the bottom of that page. I also include the footnote at the bottom of that page because it refers to the anti-Kennedy propaganda that came later, blaming the immocent victims for the faults of the official investigators who never inteded to investigate the crime itself and did not:

Mr. Rambin. Yes, it is part of it, a small part of it.

Mr. NcCloy. Are they here?

wir. Rankin. Yes. But we don't have the minutes of the autopay, and we asked for that because we wanted to see what doctor A said about scaething while he was saying it, to see whether it is supported by the conclusions in the autopay and so forth, and then to have volumes of material in which people have purported to have said, or say to various agents certain things, they are not sworn,

## - Aprile & second addition

This is page 35 of the Executive Session of 1/21/64. Despite later contrary pretenses, Rankin is here explicit in saying the Commission did have "the colored photographs of the President's body", the autogsy pictures. This means there was never any need for the fake sketches used as "evidence" (see p. 136). There is no evidence that "minutes" ever existed.

kind, McCloy was told when he asked that the Cam Commission did have what in 1967 he will be said the see so sorry they did not get! And they had that film before they had even the autopsy proctocol, what Rankin refers to as what did not exist, its "minutes."

Can there be any finer scholarship than this? What the prestigious historian Stephen Smbrose as "a model of historical research"?

When it comes to other models of this "odel resewrch" it does not take Posner very long to offer one. In fact of is in the second sentence of the very next paragraph (page # 410):

"In replicating the firing of the Carcanno, and figuring trajectory angles, the Commission used FBI tests the had a platform at the incorrect height when compared to the sixth floor of the Book Depository."

His index preprared with all that great effort and the knowledge acquired in perparing that index failed Posner still again, failed him where the Sy via Meagher index he condemned as political would not have failed him, The Last of Posner's failures here is not having any source for what he says. The is also once again either ignorant, dishinest or both because those tests were not by the FBI, were not for "figi figuring trajectories" and they were for timing. That shooting was at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds, about 60 30 miles nooth of Baltimore saxths of the road to "ew York City, they were to determine whether the best shots in the country, all rated as "master" by the Mational Rifle Association could duplicate the shooting attrubuted to Oswald.

Not one of these best shots in the country as able to duplicate the shooting attributed to the men whomen the mental as assassin, and

# We even less comfort to Posner in his new formula, not one missed on the first shot, the
one he says missed when he, like the government, says Oswald did that shooting.

And these were professional, who practised religiously (not the "religious event" of sheet refers to), a necessity with good shooting as it is for the very best of pinnists musicians to practise regularly. Shooting is a mechanical skill and it is lost easisly if not practises regularly. Oswald never had any real experince with rifle and he is not known to have fired one since he left the Marines, He then is known to have fired a different weapon a total of only two times.

I go into this at greater length, with all sources, in NEVER AGAIN! The need for regular practise to preserve west firing skill was set for for Posner and others in my first book,

Before those very best of pexperts began to shoot the rifle had been overhauled.

Thoplatform from which those best experts fired was only half the height of that sixth floot window to make the shooting easier.

And with all of this best very best shots in the country could not come close to

duplicating the shooting attrubuted to Oswald. And with this in the same published records a from which Posner dreged up he good ol' boy Zahm, Posner preferred Zahm, who said that this was the easy shooting. If more model historical places of."

Of Or was it to finds the Zahms that Posner did his own work in those volumes, he he fails to cite so often and often cannts cite correctly?

zosnorziskalko unfair to the Commission, consistent with his disagreement about judged yourself. e says, without mentioning any one of them,

Not missing a page for our convenience is establish ing the regularity of his departures fro the straight and narrow path of truth, he gives us more opportunities than I use on the vey very next page again. (Page 411)

He is correct in saying at the top of the page that three Members did not agree with the signe-bullet theory that is indispensible in the Report. In citing apstein's has able to act to be able to act to make the made to must be acted the made to must be able to act to him in several ways, not in the least of build is his contrived cities eritheism of me, he avide letting his reader know what he knew from Whitewash IV, that Rankin, with or without Warren's help or knowledge, contrived not to have the secount reported present for the april 15, 1964 executive session at which this was to have been discussed and at which at least Russell and Copper wanted to make and leave their record of the basic of disagreement for history. It as when I put the proof of this in Russelle's hands that he broke a life long friendship with Lyndon Johnson and never apoke to him again and encouraged my work to disprove the Report for the rest of his life.

MAYER AGAIN! carried this forward with later records of thir basic disagreement by both Russell and Cooper, with the statement Ruseell had prepared that he was defined the opportunity to have, as was his right, in the Commission' last of those TOP SECRET From the Russell archive Malson challs be approved executive sessions, and with Ruseellas endorsement of my work. It as not an everyday event for a member of a presidential commission to endorse the work of one who disagrees with it, but then Russell was not a Posner. Posner's jaudgement is better, he believed.

If Posner were to be judger as he next judges the Commission (Page 411) he would

(Russell also told me, "I fooled ol' Lyndon. I led the fight against the civil rights bill and attened fewer Commission hearings."

Ruscell also told me that in tellung Warren he would not sign the Report with the ingle-bullet theory in it, Warren could still publish it on time. "I told him to just put a little ol Tootnote in it saying Senator Russell dissents." But Warren wanted umanymity.")

115

have had no book. He are wrotes, "Few of the witnesses who contradicted the official version of the events testified before the Commission." This is, as we have seen, the practise from which Posner himself doednot deviate.

In his next observation, of the poor attendance of Commission members when testing mony was taken, his one attribute for many statements if again to Epstein. In his version, with all the indications it is from ignorance of those a volumes he labored over so long and then indexed, Posner sys that, the one element of his discussion that he does attribute, "Only three of the seven commissioners heard more than half of the testimony." (Page 424, 422.)

This is false.

Mot a single member heard Maything like half of the testimony. Most by far was in depositions at which no Member was present. The half of the testimony Epstein referred to was the smaller fraction of the testimony, that in Washington and at which as little as a single not ember was present he hear or participate in. In any lowy.

In fairness to Russell, who did have the poorest attendance record, his reason for it should have been stated. It was no secent. Russell told me and I published it.

He believed that Johnson's reason for appointing him to the Commission over his strong objections had nothing to do with his fear that room this alleged non-conspiracy assassination could come a war in which forty million could be incinderated, as I brought to light and Posner attributes to another source. It is because he believed that Johnson wanted to keep him from lading the fight in the Senate against the vivil right to bill in that session.

352 A here

As he resumes with his previously-cited, biased and unjstified criticism of Sylvia Magher and her index, which was not slanted the way Posner wanted it to be slanted and very obviously slanted his own -if any - Posner states a basic misunderstand of the purpose of criticism and the obligations of those who criticize: "None of these early critics created a cogent alternative to compare to the one set forth on aswald acting alone." (Page 413)

As Posner should have learghd in law school, whichever of those he said he went to

is correct - and as of the time I rite this he has a public record of gaingxtextmex graduating from two -he should have learned that for one to prove innocence it is not necessary to solve a crime but to prove that guilt was not proven beyond reasonable doubt.

Those Posner criticizes, including me practised traditional American belief in our criticism of the official findings.

It is Posner who abandons this traditional Americanism, this tradition of the criticism essential to a viable democratic society.

In this forthright and succint statement of his own belief Posner puts himself squarely and solidly as believing in why t is anothema to all American concepts, as a believer in authoritarianism.

Is it not to wonder how carefully that eminent historian Ambrose and those others who provided Ponner with those glowing pre-publication, dust-cover endrosement, read his book when they endorsed this belief sso strongly in what they said of the book?

How many accursed would even be free if they what the could free themselves only by doing what the government had failed to do, solve the rime of which they are cused?

This is Wall Stret Wawyer Poser Posner's here-stated belief.

Ignorant and resplendent still is his "o Source "model of historical research"

Posner begins and ends page Psge 420 with his demonstrations of it, particularly the a value of having no sources at all for what one writes and for which one is so glowingly enressed. He is ignorant even of the history of the Freedom of information act and at the bop of the page, and at the bootom of that page, unwilling, as usual, to cite me when I am the source, he misstates still again. At the top,

"On July 4, 1967, Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOIA)."

This justifies wonder about whether Posner went to either law school.

In 1967/there was no proi privacy act, that came years latter. And July 4, 1967,

was not the day Johnson signed the law earlier passed by the Congress months earlier. When

it was entacted and he signed it. July 4 is the day specified in the legislation for the

Freedom of Information Act only to become the law of the land. It and the Privacy
Act are two separate pieces of legislation and two separate laws.

expertise of lawyers of which even Wall Street tawyers are, Posner missitatete the the Wala original FOIA, effective July 4,1967, by writing that it opened to FOIA access all gebe government files, "even imcluding those maintained by the FBI, CIA and other sensitive organizations."

It was not until the 1974 adminding of FOIA that the records of those agencies were as a matter of law within FOIA requests. The need for the apprticular amendment that opened those records to FOIA access was in the debates, referred to as the legislative history, attibuted to one of my earliest FOIA lawsuits, my first for the results of the FBI's scientific testing. It was Senator Edward Kennedy who saw to it personally that the legislative history would be clear on this and cited my lawsuit in doing that.

Congressiona Record, Page S9336, May 30, 1974.

While it is not exactly an everypday event that a private citizen, by what Judge Gerhad Gesell in the federal district court for the District of Columbia was later to refer to a unusal "persistence" even when faced with great handicaps and liabilities (Washington Post, January 17, 1978), proves, in Andy Jackson's words, that one Posner's ignorance determined man can become a majority, I do not attribute this to the failings of the whichever of those law schools, separated as they are by the width of the continetal Pesner Went to. Nor do I believe it fair to attribute this to Wall Street practise of the law. It is merely the real Pesner being the real Posner.

He can t get out of that single paragrath before again flaunting his lawyer's ignorace of that law. He says its only exemptions were "under privacy and ecurity exemptions."

Security, what is preferred to as "national security," is the first of the Acts seven exemptions. Privacy with which the second exemption and is one of the seven different exemptions of the ebenth exemption. There are those other six of this last of those stated with letters of the aphabet, seven exemptions and there are the other five exemptions, each assigned a number that

exist despite the Wall Street law interpretation that they do not exist.

at all in any way of he can find a way of avoiding it, has no difficulty git ing my lawyer exclusive credit for what way of he can find a way of avoiding it, has no difficulty git ing my lawyer exclusive credit for what what as Posner uses at does cover the FBI and In selecting from what Jim Lesar told him what as Posner uses at does cover the FBI's ass and has me only a bystabder in those lawsuits in which I accomplished what I did by the unusual means of station everything under oath rather then in layers' peadlings thus define called anything. Thus Posner manages to say what is not in any sense true, that it was only that "the FBI hated" BOIA that cause it to keep so much secret. The FBI did hate F FOIA but it was the reason for that hatered, exposing the FBI's false, error and mixed the misconduct it was the FBI's intense desire to suppress what could embarrass it, that

led to it vigorous and determined oppositionsx to my lawsuits.

In his endless serious to attribute to others, coreistent with his puerile criticians of my work when he could find no flawdin it, he or his unnamed sources and helpers, he attributes the coming to light and the acce so to a special FBI JFK seassination index to "researchers" in his footnite. It was this these unnamed Researchers" who "discovered the existence of" that index. They reced according to Posner, mit I, "discovered" it in my suit purpose the Dallas field office recent files," (That suit was not for all those Dallas office files. It was limited to those relating to the JFK assassination.)

what later enabled me to rpive that the Dallas FBI had that special index the existence of which it had already denied under oath.

Posner, model of historical research Ambrose says he is, nisuses what he says

Lesur se said to make it appear that the FBI has now retrieval system, that save for this sepcial index it had to read documents page by page to determine whether they were with any FOIA request. In fact the FBI had the most elaborate of indexes, overflowing with "see" or cross-reference cars.

Cat special Dallas index had no entry not already in the general idnes index of that office. This special index had a special purpose the FBI did not want reflected at its headquarters. Because of the FBI's burcaucratic structure, with cases having "offi es of origin" through which records are funnelled to headwarters, Dallas made This special index for the very special purpose of permitting FBIHQ to know that it had made available to the Commission. Control in the name of the FBI's game and this index was a means of that control in letting the FBI know what it had—and had not—prayids provided to the Commission.

all the information in it existed separately in the very large general indexes to all the Dallas FBI files. The FBI needed only the existing and virtually all-inclusive general index to retrieve all its JFK assassination records. This pecial index, which did not include "all," served only the one purpose stated above.

Despite what model researcher/lawyer Posner says.

As he continues to allocate all government opposition to any disclosure of information only to obduracy and to apposition to the act itself, Posner is specific in saying the the government had nothing "to hide" in my suit for the records relating to the FBI's JFK assassination testing. Again, having spent three days here, wich means with ample opportunity to ask me, he again misues what he says my layer Kesar said, (page 421) In this Posner again covers up for the FBI and for the Commission.

This is one of the points where Posnor and to that the Dallas cunstione of that missed shot was "cehipped," as the curbstone dug up and in the National Srchives is not. He also says that the Commission got from the FBI "the results" of its "spetrographic

What we saw earlier relating to the FBI's tes ing of the curbstone when it knew it was testing a patch and not the impact of the bullet that caused the med mechanical damage to the curbstone makes credible the FBI's claim not to have put a comprehensive report on all its testing in comprehensible forms: it could not have done that and still maintained that there had been no conspiracy, that there had been a lone assassin.

And to see that this could not be done in the future it consigned that thin filmed record of that test to history's memory hole with the most ridiculous of explanations, that this as to "save space."

legitimate
Willfout secret hearings where there was no/need for them to be secret this kind of
horrible raud could never have been perpetrated.

The point I have been making about Posner's attribution of my work to others is to not that he treated me badly. That bothers me little. The real point is that in all he does he covers up what he claimes to be exposin, and that this includes covering up for those who failed us and themselves. Why he does it is not central. That he is does it is. Here we we see how he does it. Any personal reasons he has are irrelevant. The foregoing shows what he did and how he did it.

By itself this tell s us whatkind of lawyer Posner when he stidied evidence in law school. It tells us what kind of man he is. And what kind of writer. It is another of Posner's self-descriptions.

testing." Still again co vring up for the FBI, Posner ays that I sued only for "the underlying data." I sured for those esults that the Commis ion never did set. In that a wait, incer incredible as it may seem, impossible to believe as it is, the FBI swore that it had never put those "results" together or ande any such report on them.

What we saw above about the curbotene makes this credible. The FBI could never have put together from its won records that I did have and have still insisted that there was any lone assassin, Oswald or others.

personal study of the Commission's evidence, including from the FBI, with that urgent need for him to make his own intex of it, something he boasted about after his book was out all over again. It might seem to be an unfair question to ask what thinked kind of lawyer this who cannot distinguish between incompetent, hearsay testimony and the carefully tabulted statement of the esults of scientific testing, put on paper and explained on paper, which dals not just, 357 B

If in that great study and indexing of his Posner did not find any such prepared and on-paper statement di results, as he would not have if he had sought it, he certainly, even if he had not taken a single case to court when he had what he described to the Chang Tribine (of October 5,1093) as his own law firm for two years after his was two years and as something a little cless than being a "Wall Street lawyer," the certainly know ability to perceive that the Commission had only hearsay testimony and had not a single reference in all its testimony to the FBI's preparation of any statement of for sults" of the scientific testing Posner refers to. (On page 421.)

While it is true, as Paoner states, that "the FBI steadfastly refused to give Weisbrerg the underlying data," it is not true, as Posner represents, that this "underlying data is all that it "refused to give " me, It also is not true, as he says next, that this was from "obstinacy" only. What I state above with regard to the curbstone testing alone makes this apparent. The FBI was determined to withhold fact evidence, and it did precisely that—with the Commission and ultimately to a lesser degree with me. Here "ultimately" means over more than the decade Posner refers to, from the time of my first request for it in 1966 through the last court proceeding, in 1981.

That a lawyer has no question about the FBI's failube to ever state (these testing "results" in any documents that includes all the testing and all the meaning dervived from that t sting is that lawyer's own statement of his competence, his honest, his intelligence and his knowldge of the law and the workfupon himself is supposedly is engaged in this work.

Priser does not even knowlethat in so important an investigation the FBI pever that I swore to the prepared any such thing and sweets in the ere federal course that it had not.

This is its own reflection of what is a "model of historical research."

This is, I think, too, eyough time to devote to what Posher seeks to denigrate and ridicule as "A Religious Event" to those who did not agree with the Warren Report and said so.

Posner is a man, a scholar, a lweyer, a researcher and a writer who cannot distinguish between what if is worldty of ridicule and what is an expression of patriotism, by even the e who are misbuild in it in that Posner has no monopoly a citizen's effort to correct gob governmental error or failings.

That, not matter how wrong they were in what they said, how they said it, what the sought or used as the basis for saying it or in any of the many foher things those Posner has incorrectly lumps together as of one mind as "conspiracy antia critics" did, said or wrote, is twhat all tried to do, exercise the responsibilities of citizenship in a country like ours.

On the other hand, Posner devotes his book to his effort, regardless of turn, fact, evidence, poof or any other consideration to vovering up for and justifying the and its models and fadules, government, albeit with a few feathers setter near the government wrist.

In his criticamsxofrikemjudgements of them he asks that he be judged.
He is.