

Insert on Posner's account of the crime- sniper's nest

Another absolute indispensable in Posner's account of the crime and of Oswald's <sup>alleged</sup> lone guilt is that he built a sniper's nest just before the shooting. Here is his account:

Now all alone, Oswald had enough time to assemble the Carcano and move cartons of books to form a sniper's nest in the southeast corner. That corner had an ideal, unobstructed view of the motorcade route. The cars could be seen as they entered Dealey Plaza on Main Street, turned right onto Houston Street, and headed toward the Depository. In front of the building, the motorcade turned left, providing a clear view from the window as the cars moved toward the Stemmons Freeway entrance.\* The sniper's nest was not difficult to construct. Because of the laying of the new floor, workers had moved many of the book cartons, weighing up to fifty pounds each, to the sides of the room.<sup>13</sup> An assortment of boxes were used to make a three-sided shield. It protected the sniper from being observed by anyone who wandered onto the sixth floor.<sup>14</sup> Boxes were also arranged as a brace upon which the rifle would rest when shot.\*\* The rifle assembly was probably next. (page 226)

"The rifle assembly was probably next" is a nice touch from the man who says he never conjectures and that all <sup>he</sup> ~~who~~ <sup>with do</sup> ~~disagree~~ ~~depend on~~ ~~conjectures~~.

Posner's source - his only source - for his account of Oswald's ~~again~~ <sup>†</sup> conjectured, and this conjecture also is indispensable in his "solution" - is that wizard <sup>†</sup> Him Moore in his nonsensical Conspiracy of One (Fort Worth, Texas, The Summit Group, 1991, p. 44)

Moore was so modest as a high-school kid he wrote me that he would not take his senior year so he could get out of college in time to run for President, that being an ~~electi~~ election year. He continued to be a modest man, so modest that he says ~~pages~~ right off in his book (page 9) that he solved the crime months before he wrote his book.

Odd that Posner missed on <sup>it</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>references</sup> ~~to~~ how he solved the crime. ~~It~~ is on the very page he cites, the very last words on page 44. There also Moore refers to how he took up the floor that was being laid that day and what he found when he did that:

"Marks on the old wooden floor, covered by plywood a few days after the assass-  
nation <sup>(sic)</sup> were again visible when we removed the plywood to prepare the ~~exhibit~~ <sup>exhibit</sup>."

The exhibit <sup>he</sup> refers to is his stacking of boxes in pretended reconstruction of how they were when the President was killed.



...not hide what men from the inside + would not  
hide from the outside once he placed the rifle on a  
sight gun to use it. "premeditated murder" is ridiculous  
if not else is an assassination? Or can it be?  
VIEW FROM THE SIXTH FLOOR

inal positions. Two motion pictures based on the assassination, *Executive Action* and *The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald*, had shown audiences a care-less re-creation in another building, or an empty, barn-like sixth floor.

I felt like I was intruding on history.

Staring wide-eyed at the arrangement of book cartons, I knew that whoever had positioned them had done so with considerable care. The boxes had been stacked so as to obscure the assassin from every angle within the building and outside. This had been premeditated murder.

It was at that moment that I felt the last of my vague uncertainties drain away. Actually, I had solved the assassination for myself some months before, a solution detailed later in this book. But until tonight, I lacked the one thing that turns belief into a crusade: I lacked the conviction that I was right. That sense of purpose was provided by something I had created . . . not from some new piece of evidence I had found. The calm assurance came from the re-creation of the corner window on the sixth floor. That night marked the high point of my personal odyssey.

BEFORE TAKING A LOOK AT THE INVESTIGATIONS of President Kennedy's assassination and at the criticism of those inquiries, a brief review of the facts surrounding the crime is in order. Those of you who consider yourselves well-versed in assassination lore might wish to skip ahead to the next chapter.

In November 1963, President Kennedy and his advisors planned a two-day, five-city tour of Texas. The purpose of the trip was to boost the President's chances for re-election. No Democrat had ever been elected President without Texas' electoral votes in his column. Kennedy also wanted to heal a rift in the state's Democratic party leadership. Some advisors had warned the President not to travel to Dallas, where his United Nations ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, had been struck with a protest sign some weeks before. Nonetheless, the Dallas trip became a part of the Presidential agenda.

Secret Service agents, Winston Lawson and Forrest Sorrels, decided on the route for the 45-minute Presidential motorcade. President Kennedy was to speak at a luncheon to be held in the Dallas Trade Mart,

Is it not a wizard who could find what he could say is the mark made on an old and very hard floor by cardboard boxes? They can indent and leave a mark on hard wood? Or, if by wizardry that can be said, is it not a rare ~~genius~~ <sup>genius</sup> who can identify those particular cartons <sup>markings</sup> from all the hundreds, if ~~not~~ thousands, that were stacked there in the book depository's long life?

Moore is also a <sup>press and</sup> careful enough scholar and writer for ~~Posner~~ <sup>Posner</sup>, as he ~~establishes~~ also establishes on this page. He says at the ~~the~~ bottom of the page that the floor was "~~covered~~ <sup>covered</sup> by plywood a few days after the assassination," but ~~establishes~~ <sup>establishes</sup> Posner knew and says in the above quotation, that floor was being laid that very day.

Odd, unless one knows Posner's writing very well, that in his time reconstruction represented by this quotation of how he accounts for the <sup>alleged</sup> construction of that sniper's nest and assembly of the rifle in just a few minutes, inflating it to "enough time," that he does not quote his only source, Magical Moore, from the previous page of his book. <sup>the alleged</sup> <sup>alleged</sup> <sup>here</sup> is what Moore says about how much time and work constructing that sniper's nest required of him and his associate/assistant:

12p "Actually the assassin lifted and placed far more than two dozen ~~boxes~~ book cartons. The ~~position~~ re-creation Rick Lane and I completed required more than a hundred boxes. Not all of these need have been moved by the assassin, however." <sup>Posner</sup> Page 43. Moore says those cartons weight about 50 pounds each.) <sup>at least 12 100-pound traps and black bags, both into that sniper's nest?</sup> There is importance in Posner's "solution" ~~of~~ parts of both of his footnotes on the pages from which he is quoted. <sup>It</sup> The first, in one of his preposterous criticisms of Sylvia Meagher's work, ~~that~~ says that Oswald fired "from a seated position."

That would have been <sup>(more on this follows)</sup> physically impossible given the steep downward angle from more than 60 feet in the air and <sup>given the thickness of that wall.</sup> Posner has to say this because if Oswald had been standing, he would have had to fired through two panes of glass that had no hole, not even a scratch. <sup>It</sup> The second says that the "boxes and the edge of the window frame provided a brace inside the sniper's nest." This is another of those innumerable conjectures <sup>It</sup> on which Posner's book is based and like the ~~the~~ others, it is fiction, <sup>H W</sup> <sup>at 10</sup> fabricated and baseless.

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106. McMillan, op. cit., p. 521.
107. Testimony of Marina Oswald, WC Vol. I, p. 66.
108. McMillan, op. cit., p. 523.
109. Testimony of Ruth Paine, WC Vol. III, pp. 46, 49.
110. Testimony of Marina Oswald, WC Vol. I, p. 66.
111. Testimony of Marina Oswald, HSCA Vol. II, pp. 268-69.
112. McMillan, op. cit., p. 524.
113. Testimony of Ruth Paine, WC Vol. III, p. 47.
114. Testimony of Marina Oswald, WC Vol. I, p. 66.
115. Ibid., p. 69; McMillan, op. cit., p. 524.
116. Testimony of Marina Oswald, WC Vol. I, p. 72.  
*He avoids his own testimony as a cover for his big lie.*  
 11 "I'LL NEVER FORGET IT..."  
*Ditto for Frazier*
1. FBI statement of Linnie Mae Randle, CE 2008, WC Vol. XXIV, p. 407.
2. Ibid.
3. Statement of Wesley Buell Frazier, London Weekend Television, "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald."
4. Testimony of Wesley Buell Frazier, WC Vol. II, p. 228.
5. Testimony of Charles Givens, WC Vol. VI, p. 352.
6. Testimony of James Jarman, WC Vol. III, p. 201.
7. See generally the diagram of the sixth floor, Texas School Book Depository, CE 483, WC Vol. XVII, p. 201.
8. Statement of Bonnie Ray Williams, CE 1381, WC Vol. XXII, pp. 681-82.
9. Testimony of Charles Givens, WC Vol. VI, p. 354.
10. Ibid., p. 349.
11. Ibid., p. 353.
12. Interview with Danny Arce, March 8, 1992; testimony of Bonnie Ray Williams, WC Vol. III, p. 168; testimony of Danny Arce, WC Vol. VI, p. 365; testimony of Billy Lovelady, WC Vol. VI, p. 337; affidavit of Jack E. Dougherty, November 22, 1963.
13. Jim Moore, *Conspiracy of One* (Fort Worth, Texas: The Summit Group, 1991) p. 44.
14. Testimony of Gerald Hill, WC Vol. VII, p. 46.
15. Testimony of Cortlandt Cunningham, WC Vol. II, p. 252.
16. Testimony of Capt. Will Fritz, WC Vol. IV, p. 224.
17. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 77. *she did not testify and the state*
18. Summers, op. cit., pp. 77, 554. *want to do not in an "It's He"*
19. Testimony of Mrs. R. E. Carolyn Arnold, CE 1381, WC Vol. XXII, p. 635; FBI statement of Mrs. R. E. Arnold, November 26, 1963, File # DL-80-43. *apparently wrote the memo in November 1963*
20. CE 1381, p. 635; Summers, op. cit., p. 76. *my file copy*
21. Statements of Mrs. Donald Sam Baker (nee Virgie Rackley), CE 1381, WC Vol. XXII, p. 635, and Mrs. Barney R. (Betty) Dragoo, p. 645.
22. Testimony of James Jarman, WC Vol. III, p. 201.

23. Testimony
24. Testimony Arce, WC p. 378.
25. Testimony Reid, WC
26. Testimony
27. Testimony
28. Ibid.; diag XVII, p. 201
29. Testimony
30. Summers,
31. FBI stater
32. Sheriff's s p. 216.
33. Marrs, Cr
34. Statement 205.
35. Earl Golz December
36. Summers,
37. Ibid., p. 4
38. Memo, SA
39. Ibid., p. 2.
40. FBI memc 3, 1992.
41. Memo, SA
42. Testimony
43. Ibid., p. 1'
44. Ibid., pp. .
45. Testimony
46. Testimony Sorrels, W
47. Testimony
48. Ibid., pp. .
49. Ibid., p. 18
50. Testimony
51. Ibid., p. 18
52. Ibid., p. 18
53. FBI stater
54. FBI stater
55. Earl Golz maintaine Washingt
56. FBI stater

fiberboard walls had been severely damaged and partially torn away as well. Whether this condition existed at the time of the assassination is a matter of conjecture. In any case, the door was certainly in place, so an assassin using the southeast corner window of the seventh floor would have been liable to discovery by anyone who happened up the corner stairway. *at diametrically opposite end of firm stacked high with books?*

Additionally, the window sills on the seventh floor were built considerably higher than those on the sixth, which extend only a few bricks above floor level. On floor seven, the sills come up to my waist, and would prove uncomfortable when used as a rifle rest. I've experimented using a long stick! *you'd have had much better reflexes. could have used cr. k. neck*

A ledge runs along the top of the sixth floor, and extends some distance into the field of sight for a seventh-floor assassin. The gunman would have been forced to lean some distance into the window sill in order to sight on the limousine below. Thus, he would have been readily observable by witnesses at ground level. *was on this on 6th floor*

The sixth floor, on the other hand, offered no such difficulties. Of all the vantage points in the Depository, the southeast corner window appears best today, just as it did on the day of the assassination. Ms. Meagher's theory shows that, like most critics, she wouldn't know a good vantage point from a poor one. Even a cursory examination of the Depository does great damage to her theory. Ms. Meagher went on to add that the assassin probably experienced difficulty in moving the cartons of books to form the small fortress which hid him from view. In her words: "... the alleged assassin assembled a shield consisting of some twenty four cartons, each of which weighed about fifty pounds, most of which had to be lifted physically and placed atop one, two, or three other cartons. This would require substantial exertion and considerable time." *50 lbs NO of cartons for a man. instead besides, the cartons*

Actually the assassin lifted and placed far more than two dozen book cartons. The re-creation Rick Lane and I completed required more than a hundred boxes. Not all of these need have been moved by the assassin, however.

Ms. Meagher mentions that floor-laying crews were busy on the sixth floor during the week of the assassination,<sup>9</sup> but she gives the point no weight. In reality, the crews had not laid a plywood covering over the

*followed not of negotiating to E. 10th St. target. He knows nothing about shooting. Location is not on 5th 4, 3, 2. He could be projected in line of sight. No field of view place. The cartons would move earlier so the floor could be laid*

*me = all?*

CONSPIRACY OF ONE

*false again. They moved all boxes from left half or right or east*  
southeast corner area, and had instead moved boxes of books from other, more central floor areas out into the fringes of the sixth floor storage space. Thus, many of the boxes the assassin stacked for his shield might well have been in place or nearly placed, and thus required little or no effort on the part of the gunman. I believe that the assassin built the shield sometime during the early morning hours on the day of the assassination. Likely, the shield served as a place of concealment for his rifle until the gunman occupied it during the noon hour.

The boxes themselves, weighing little more than fifty pounds each, would have been easily moved by someone of average strength. *4/3*

The shield itself had three basic components: First, a stack of cartons running parallel to the east window of the southeast corner, presumably, to guard against spectators in the Dal-Tex building across the street looking into the corner and seeing the assassin; second, a multi-stack arrangement that effectively screened the area from others working on the sixth floor, and third, the shield itself which served as a backdrop for the assassin and faced the southern wall of the building. These, then, were the boxes photographed by press photographers and spectators just before and immediately after the shots were fired. As is evident from our reconstruction, the assassin had carefully arranged the cartons to cover all angles by which he might be detected.

I believe that, after firing the shots, the gunman walked out of the shield by turning to his right and continuing along the eastern wall of the Depository for a few yards, then turning left and heading diagonally across the floor. I am about the same height and weight as Lee Harvey Oswald, and I had no difficulty in exiting the sniper's nest in this manner.  *Surely anyone - a child could handle!*

Ms. Meagher, however, claims that entering and exiting the shield of cartons would have required additional time and would have meant that the assassin would have disturbed the arrangement of cartons on his way out of the area. <sup>10</sup>

Ms. Meagher's assertion is incorrect. Rick and I placed those cartons within a half-inch of their original position. Marks on the old wooden floor, covered by plywood a few days after the assassination, were again visible when we removed the plywood to prepare the exhibit. *What marks, made by what? Can't stand boxes do not imprint wood.*

Those same marks aids in re-creating the move during the trial as extremely accurate.

The wrapping fashioned by the assassin used to carry the rifle of the crime. There is the paper bag discovered. Second palm print, there was a way of fibers or traces witnesses who saw the morning of the assassination seven inches long thirty-five inches long.

Critic Robert brown paper bag: in the junk-pile on FBI since there was brought in the gun.

What Mr. Grady a junk-pile on the Superintendent R there was any sort His two-word request clean ship.

The only evidence carefully spun we the Mannlicher-C manufactured the Depository shipped the Paine residence. And I believe, as t

\*Markings on the floor are of the rifle with great precision.

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Mr. HILL. Walked in the front door of the Book Depository and turned to the right. Took the passenger elevator. We did not take the freight elevator. The freight elevator goes all the way, I believe.

Mr. BELIN. You took a passenger elevator?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. BELIN. When you got off the passenger elevator, what did you do?

Mr. HILL. We asked them where the stairway was to the top floor, and if this was on the fifth, we walked through—there is a little office section near the elevator. We walked over past it and through a large room to the stairway, and then went all the way as high as the stairway would take us, which would have been on seven.

In the middle of the floor on the seventh floor there was a ladder leading up into an area they called the penthouse, which was used mainly for storage.

Westphal went up this ladder, I know, and the uniformed officer went up it.

The rest of us were checking around the boxes and books.

So on file we verified that there was not anyone on the seventh floor, and we didn't find any indication that the shots had been fired from there.

Mr. BELIN. Then what did you do?

Mr. HILL. Left the uniformed officer there, and these two deputies and I went down to sixth.

I started to the right side of the building.

Mr. BELIN. When you say the right side, you mean—

Mr. HILL. Well, it would have been the west side.

Mr. BELIN. All right, they moved over to the east side?

Mr. HILL. We hadn't been there but a minute until someone yelled, "Here it is," or words to that effect.

I moved over and found they had found an area where the boxes had been stacked in sort of a triangle shape with three sides over near the window.

Two small boxes with Roller books on the side of the carton were stacked near the east side of the window.

Mr. BELIN. Let's talk about which window now, sir. First of all, what side of the building? Was it on the north, east, south, or west?

Mr. HILL. It would have been on the south side near the east wall. It would have been the window on the southeast corner of the building facing south.

Mr. BELIN. Would it have been the first window next to the east wall or the second window, or what, if you remember?

Mr. HILL. As near as I can remember, it was the first window next to the east wall, but here again it is—I stayed up there such a short time that—yes, that is the one I am going to have to say it was, because as near as I can remember, that is the one it was.

Mr. BELIN. What did you see over there?

Mr. HILL. There was the boxes. The boxes were stacked in sort of a three-sided shield.

That would have concealed from general view, unless somebody specifically walked up and looked over them, anyone who was in a sitting or crouched position between them and the window. In front of this window and to the left or east corner of the window, there were two boxes, cardboard boxes that had the words "Roller books," on them.

On top of the larger stack of boxes that would have been used for concealment, there was a chicken leg bone and a paper sack which appeared to have been about the size normally used for a lunch sack. I wouldn't know what the sizes were. It was a sack, I would say extended, it would probably be 12 inches high, 10 inches long, and about 4 inches thick.

Then, on the floor near the baseboard or against the baseboard of the south wall of the building, in front of the second window, in front of the, well, we would have to say second window from the east corner, were three spent shells.

This is actually the jacket that holds the powder and not the slug. At this point, I asked the deputy sheriff to guard the scene, not to let anybody touch anything, and I went over still further west to another window about the middle of the building on the south side and yelled down to the street for them to send us the crime lab. Not knowing or not getting any indication from the street

that they heard me, I asked go down and make sure that t

When I got toward the back and I went back to the back of the stairs, and Captain Fritz :

I told him what we found deputies to them, and told h lab was en route.

About the time I got to th arriving and walking up towa found where the shots were f corner, and that they were g until he got there. And he sa

And he went on into the b who was standing almost dire drive there at what would act a firetruck come up, but I didn

I was talking to Inspector S Owens of Oak Cliff—he was tl acting lieutenant—came up an that he had been dispatched to

Mr. BELIN. Let me stop yo Mr. HILL. Apparently the c have been 10.

Mr. BELIN. Okay, go ahead,

Mr. HILL. We were standi trict Attorney Bill Alexander a minute when we heard the thing to the effect that, if I r said that they were in the 40 been shot, and the voice on tl dead.

At this point Sergeant Ow have been one of his men. city hall, a description had assassination.

With the description, as I r wearing a jacket, a light shi Captain Sawyer said, "Well, as Sergeant Owens to Oak Cliff o it is all right, I will go with y said an officer had been shot i

In the process of getting tl point I was probably using 19 got the information correctly t and we were en route there.

We crossed the Commerce f go under the viaduct on North just before we got to Colora behind it passed us en route to

We went on to the scene of against the right or the south left-hand side of it near the sid

Tippit had already been rem "The man that shot him was pounds, had on a jacket and a

At this point the first squad which had been dispatched fro leve his partner was a boy na

I told him to stay at the sc nesses as they could find to the ing the area.

7H



Before getting into the substance of Posner's account - and this is a figure of speech because it has no substance at all - another example of the usefulness of ~~shk~~ checking Posner's source notes. He does <sup>Police Gerald (7#46)</sup> use Sergeant Hill as a source <sup>and</sup> he in fact uses Hill's precise words in describing what he always refers to as a "sniper's nest." Those words are "a three-sided shield." But that is all <sup>Posner</sup> he uses from Hill's testimony on that pages because Hill <sup>referred</sup> to those ~~boxes~~ boxes ~~xxx~~ that had been moved from the west side of that sixth floor to the east side for laying the new floor as "stacked in a sort-of triangle shape." Posner's account is not of a triangle at all but of ~~roughly~~ a rectangle.

More, and this reflects how dependable Hill, the experienced policeman was as a witness, he on that page refers to what was established as the remains of <sup>B/</sup> ~~Williams' lunch~~ <sup>and in fact here:</sup> and places them well to the east of where Williams said they were, ~~with all the evidence supporting Williams:~~ "On top of the larger stack of boxes that would have been used for concealment there was a chicken ~~bone~~ leg bone and a paper sack..."

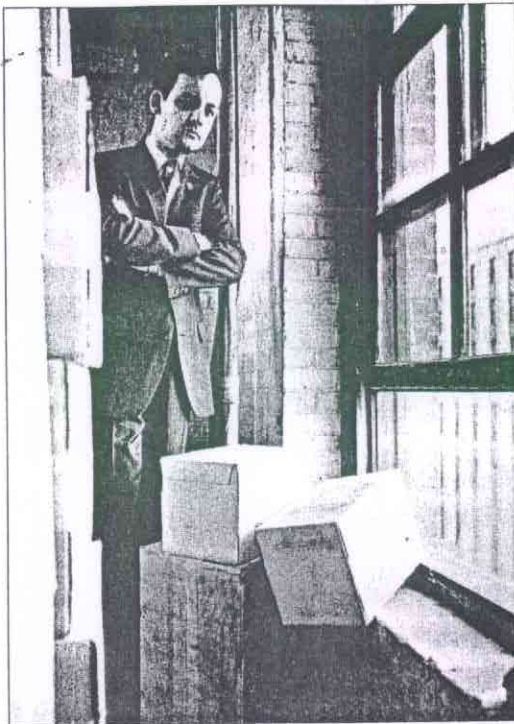
We see from Williams own account how far to the east Hill placed them when placing them atop part of his version of that <sup>imagined</sup> sniper's nest that in reality did not exist at all.

But Hill did, if only by accident, testify to the truth, <sup>east</sup> that only boxes of books known to have been moved that day were moved for the laying of the new floor <sup>where they were moved from.</sup>

That <sup>there</sup> ~~there~~ was no <sup>u/</sup> such things as any sniper's nest made of book cartons ~~xxxxxx~~ <sup>was known from the outset.</sup> and that even if there had been, nobody in the <sup>u/</sup> entire world can say how they were arranged <sup>was</sup> known from the time my first book, which Posner has and quotes from, <sup>quoting</sup> But even if there had been any sniper's nest, <sup>who</sup> ~~neither~~ of those of ~~and in~~ support of the official mythology <sup>do not</sup> agree with each other in their depictions of it.

That most dependable of sources, for Posner at least, Moore, posed a <sup>picture</sup> ~~petyre~~ of it. His "it" anyway. He has it in the book <sup>(opposite page 104)</sup> and on his dust jacket. His <sup>has</sup> has no western side, <sup>where</sup> with of a Hill triangle <sup>his triangle</sup> or of a Posner-rectangle. No side there at all, <sup>according to Moore</sup> And he has Oswald having stacked the boxes behind that imagined sniper's nest higher than

→



Does  
not include  
any box to hit  
on

Author Jim Moore in the sniper's perch. Reconstructing the corner window was the high point of his 23-year obsession with the Kennedy assassination. Compare the arrangement of boxes to the photo below, taken immediately after the assassination in 1963.



## Why stall around in high school?

By BILL HUSTED  
Democrat Staff Writer  
KNOXVILLE — James Moore is 17 years old, a child of the times.

What a time. What a child. Moore plans to be president of the United States someday. Moore's timetable is so definite that he must skip his senior year in high school and graduate from college in an election year.

Before he takes that on, he wants to find out who killed President John F. Kennedy. He intends to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald didn't do it by himself. To that end, Moore has traveled to Dallas three times to interview eyewitnesses to the killing.

What kind of nut is this? "I guess you could say I'm a conspiracy nut," Moore said. "When I hear about something, I start thinking that there must be a conspiracy."

Moore, an A and B student at nearby Lamar High School in Johnson County, is no kind of nut. He, like all of us, is a product of the times.

The year he was born, a man named Fidel Castro was seizing power in Cuba. When Moore was 4, Kennedy was killed. Neil Armstrong was setting foot on the moon the year Moore turned 10. President Richard Nixon became the first president to resign in Moore's 15th year.

### Arkansas Album

And Moore has tried to follow the wools and warps of his world. It has been a world of obsessions.

Moore spent three years of his life trying to learn everything he could about Baron Manfred von Fluchthofen, the World War I German flying ace. He took a year or so on Harry Houdini, the escape artist and magician.

"I've always been interested in odd things," Moore said.

But his interest in the Kennedy assassination is no passing fancy. Moore has chewed and digested books and pamphlets detailing the various theories of conspiracy. He has studied ballistics reports, examined handwriting samples and talked to witnesses with a grim sense of purpose—initially grim, amazingly serious, for a 17-year-old.

"It's important to me because, if we can prove that the government has lied to us, then we can assume there have been other incidents of deceit that have yet to be uncovered," Moore said. "I have become quite cynical of everything the government has done."

Cynicism comes easily, even naturally, for Moore.

"I am cynical of the men that run government, disbelieving of their actions," he said.

And does he wonder sometimes if his life is too serious, not enough play and too many plots?

"I like to think I am serious," he said. "I can't see that I'm missing too much in being serious. Maybe someday I'll look back and be sorry, but I don't think so."

Moore's conspiracy theories—whether they are given any credence or not—are frightening to grow up with.

My father told me that one of these guys (the visitors that come to interview Moore) will knock on the door with a shotgun someday," Moore said.

But, at least for a moment, Moore smiled.

"I don't believe anyone is going to draw this far to shoot me," he said. He lives in an isolated spot at the end of a road that stops at his front door.

His interest in politics seems a hopeful sign in a young man who believes government cannot be believed. It is the people who are in office that he distrusts, not the system.

Moore sounded like a politician when he talked of his plans.

"I want to go as high as I can go," he said, and then immediately seemed to regret his words. "People think you are



an egotist if you say you want to be president.

"I want to start in local politics and gradually work up."

So he is trying to enter Arkansas Polytechnic College at Russellville this fall.

"I can't see any use of waiting around for my senior year in high school," he said. "I want to get started."

An interview with seventeen-year-old Moore in the *Arkansas Democrat*, July 26, 1976, details the early development of his "obsession."

Moore's head. Moore posed his solemn-faced self, arms folded across his chest so that where the supposed bag in which Oswald supposedly carried the ~~rifle~~ rifle there that day is not visible. Nor is any box on which Oswald supposedly sat.

Perhaps this is not a reflection of bad judgement by Moore because where he uses the <sup>picture</sup> picture facing page 109 he has <sup>also</sup> ~~the~~ one of the official pictures of what all those supporting the myth refer to as a sniper's nest. That one of the usually contradictory official pictures has that <sup>supposed Oswald</sup> box seat <sup>from which</sup> supposedly of Oswald's while he was <sup>supposedly</sup> firing away both too far to the east and too far to the north for him to have even gotten the rifle into the <sup>open</sup> window to shoot downhill at all! If he'd had a seat against the window he still could not have sat and fired those shots. So, how much more ridiculous is it when that supposed box seat was <sup>at least</sup> ~~about~~ four feet from the outer wall and lower than that window!

The sill, remember, was only about 18 inches from the floor and the wall was about that thick. *Sitting that low and holding the rifle Oswald could fire it steeply downward with that wall that far away? Impossible!*  
So, Posner uses both Hill and Moore as sources to <sup>when each says</sup> say the opposite of what they <sup>other</sup> say about that never-existing sniper's nest!

~~And~~ Posner <sup>had to know</sup> knew the truth not only from his <sup>claimed</sup> careful reading of the Commission's 26 volumes and indexing them (he says, anyway), but from Whitewash. Whitewash. (pages 33-5) He knew from the Commission <sup>and</sup> and from my book that ~~there was~~ <sup>was</sup> no photograph taken of any boxes before the police moved them!

Knowing this, as he assuredly did, Posner resorted to what he knew was false - in order to have <sup>a</sup> his book and the fame and <sup>he expected</sup> fortune from it! <sup>which</sup> Which condemning all who do not agree with <sup>his and</sup> the official mythology

How can he, with this and the rest of his record?

He did, and that is all that matters.

Depending on the protection and support he had from the major media this kind of gross dishonesty, typical of most of the book, <sup>K/ m/</sup> got him into no trouble at all.

But the truth is his story is a lie and he knew it was a lie, in everything he says about that never-existing sniper's nest.

My sources in Whitewash are <sup>only</sup> the cited official evidence. <sup>That book,</sup> It is the official evidence itself that exposes Posner. The considerable detail in it, ~~xxxxxxx~~ much less than in those 26 volumes, is more than we need here but because it was all put together for Posner and he had it I here cite <sup>because</sup> only from Whitewash, which includes its official sources. This is the book, it should be remembered, ~~ix~~ he read so carefully he spotted four non-cosecutive words to quote from a page of 600 words, so he did examine that book <sup>with care,</sup> ~~with care~~ was diligent, to say the least.

Carl Day identified himself as a ~~lieutenant~~ lieutenant in the Dallas Police Department assigned to the crime scene search section of the identification unit in his testimony. (4H 249ff) ~~By~~ Robert Lee Studebaker, whose testimony was published three volumes later (7H137dd ff) testified he ~~was~~ was a "detective in the Crime Scene Search Service."

If one wanted to make a case against the Dallas police, what they testified to lends itself to that. Nothing was as it was at the time of the crime, save that cartons of books were stacked all around, ~~and~~ just about all of what was alleged to be evidence of the crime, with a single exception, <sup>by the police</sup> had been moved from where it had been at the time of the crime. While what here interests us is those cartons Oswald supposedly moved to make what Posner refers to as his "sniper's nest", the single significant exception is pictures of the rifle as it was found. ~~and~~ it was a deputy sheriff and a constable who protected that well-hidden "evidence" <sup>police</sup> but once the search experts got there, as their own pictures show, they saw to it that what is vital as evidence, real evidence, was altered even while they were taking pictures of it. As their own pictures leave without any question at all!

Getting into the importance of the number of books ~~and~~ cartons and the positions in which it is alleged Oswald stacked them, Whitewash reports from the official evidence that it was a half hour before the crime scene specialists "were ordered to the scene. By the time he (Day) got there, newsmen were already on the sixth floor. (4H2630) By the time Day and Studebaker got to where the alleged bag was allegedly found, that bag was not longer there. "Day had immediately recognized the importance of this (the bag) evidence, for "at the time the ~~back~~ <sup>bag</sup> was found", he wrote on it, "Found next to the

to the sixth-floor window gun fired from. May have been used to carry gun' (4H266-7)..... "

Q There were no fingerprints on the outside, although it had been moved by Day's assistant, Robert Lee Studebaker (7H137-49) Studebaker testified he had not taken any pictures first and that the bag does not show in any other pictures (7H144). He was not asked why. Everything else Studebaker is know<sup>N</sup> to have moved he left well supplied with fingerprints. (R566). The Commission was no less indifferent in questioning Day about the inexplicable moving of evidence." (Whitewash, pp. 32-3)

This introduces a new element of magic related to the magic of that one bullet and other magic introduced by Posner: the magic bag of which the police took no pictures. It did not ~~see~~ accept fingerprints on the outside by which Oswald is supposed to have carried it; it did not accept A Studebaker's fingerprints when of all things he moved it instead of taking pictures of it where it was when he and Day first saw it; ~~but~~ it carried that rifle that was well oiled, in the official and the Posner mythology, without a trace of oil on it; but it did some find the magic of preserving what is said to be a single Oswald print on its inside. This is the bag <sup>Oswald</sup> is said to have made from Depository paper he is said to have taken, then carried to Irving, there to have made the a bag unseen with Depository tape that was moistened when it passed through the dispenser, whose marks are on it, <sup>it</sup> had the magic to still be used so many miles later, having ~~been~~ picked up not so much as a trace of even lint when he carried it wet ~~and~~ to make that bag with after dark that night. Allegedly Allegedly.

This and what follows is not from ~~the transcript of~~ an ancient L Keystone Kops Mack Sennett script. It is the actual, official evidence of the investigation of the most subversive crime possible in a country like ours, the crime Posner <sup>claims</sup> to have solved by examining both sides of this evidence.

Posner did not see this or the evidence ~~it~~ <sup>that</sup> cites as he read ~~this~~ <sup>or</sup> book and those 26 volumes <sup>from</sup> ~~for~~ which all the evidence in Whitewash comes <sup>and</sup>, ~~apparently~~, he found neither this not what follows worthy of including in the index he boasts of having made of all

that published, official evidence. He did not see it even when it was spelled out for him and for others: "The police, at least, were consistent. The boxes in the area, especially those allegedly stacked up by the assassin to serve as a gun rest (7H149) [isp]

isp

were treated with equal carelessness. They were moved before they were photographed! Some had been moved before the police identification people arrived. Yet these are the pictures used to re-enact (and reconstruct) the crime!" (WH page 33)

This is not because the police did not testify that they had found everything pristine: Studebaker twice testified that he had taken pictures of the boxes in the window before they were moved. On one of these pictures photographs, identified as "Studebaker Exhibit A" (21H643) he marked an indentation he believed caused by the rifle. He asked if he had any pictures taken before the boxes were moved, he said this one and one identified as Studebaker Exhibit B were pure, taken before any moving of the evidence. But after he was questioned a little longer and it became clear that everything had been moved and to the knowledge of the police had been moved, he was asked, "Then you don't have any pictures taken of before they were moved?" Studebaker admitted 'No, sir'. (7H13 141). (Whitewash 33)

isp

Whitewash, after going into other Commission and later Posner's hokus-pokus with those cartons and into the misuse of what had no evidentiary value at all in all those meaningless pictures to which officials and Posner give a meaning they cannot have, noted of their Commission use, in one of the alleged reconstructions intended to point the finger of guilt at Oswald, notes, "Unfortunately, this reconstruction has the alleged mark of the rifle on the box pointing about 90 degrees in the wrong directions" for it to reflect how the rifle was pointed if used in the shooting! (page 33)

isp

Day demolished this invented evidence so dear and essential to Posner and his superb source of sources, Moore, so vital in making any kind of case against Oswald, as thoroughly as Studebaker. Shown a picture taken from the street the instant of the shooting taken by Tom Dillard and in the official evidence identified as Dillard Exhibit C, and comparing it with his own pictures he testified was of the box as found - more than a half hour later - (again quoting from Whitewash, which Posner read and cites elsewhere), "he decided it 'Doesn't jibe with my picture of the inside' (4H252) . . . Day understood what must have happened. He said the boxes had been moved after Dillard took his picture and before the identification police arrived (4H253) This left two alternatives. If Oswald

isp

had done it, there had to be other boxes with his fingerprints, and there were none; and the extra time required would have shattered the Commission's time reconstruction, which was tenuous at best. ....With the 'rifle-rest' boxes, Day was of no help. He admitted that Exhibit 722 (17H504) was taken after those boxes had been moved. Not only did Day, too, admit that all these boxes, including those of the non-existing sniper's nest that was made up later, had been moved, he also testified that no effort was made at all to restore the crime scene as it was at the time of the crime: "They weren't put back in any particular order" (4H265) The reader should recall this account of what really happened to the boxes in considering the photographic reconstruction.!

(Whitewash 35)

I quote from the first book on the Commission, which Posner had and used, to make ~~clearly~~ the point of showing that his work had all been done for Posner were not a fraud, a shyster, an exploiter and commercializer. he did not have to use my official words or my book. I cited all the sources, I used in it, whether testimony or exhibits; identified all the pictures by their exhibit number; and with each and every item I cited the volume and the page where Posner and all others would find my sources and could use them as their own sources - if they did not intend dishonesty.

As without any question at all Posner did.

He could not have begun ~~his book without~~ <sup>writing</sup> the book he published without the certain knowledge that it is a fraud and he was perpetrating a fraud, from this evidence alone.

If by any remote chance he or his defenders offer the defense that he only skipped through Whitewash not only ~~is there~~ <sup>does</sup> there remain his obviously fraudulent claim that he studied all the Commission published and even indexed it, each phony claim requiring that he be aware of the official evidence I drew together in Whitewash. The chapter from which I ~~may~~ cite the official evidence relating to the shooting and alleged escape is titled, "At the Depository: The Tangible Evidence." Posner saw this in the table of contents and in the text itself.

He has no innocence in this.

While this is true also of everything he misstates and lies about relating to the evidence at the Depository building, as for example ~~in~~ with regard to Oswald's alleged escape and his and the official fabricated time of it, with regard to these

Insert in Posner's account of the crime -sniper's nest -9

and of the ~~alleged~~ finding of the rifle as Oswald allegedly tossed it ~~aside~~  
aside in fleeing, there is additional significance in all the fairy tales about that  
non-existing sniper's nest.

All of the cock -and-bull stories about the alleged evidence at the alleged scene of  
the crime - and even that is ~~alleged~~ alleged only because there is, literally, no proof  
at all that even a single shot was fired from that window - it all in varying degrees  
depends on the ~~official~~ police <sup>of</sup> crime-scene pictures. The added significance is not  
only that both of the police ~~see~~ crime-scene experts who took those pictures admitted  
under oath that they are ~~totally~~ totally worthless as evidence but it was all spelled out  
with all sources identified and given, even to the page number in the official published  
evidence, in the very ~~first~~ <sup>1st</sup> book about that ~~official~~ evidence.

And that is a book Posner had and used. Actually, misused.

That he knew, was fully aware, is also indicated in ~~his~~ the inscription he wrote in  
his book Mengele for ~~my~~ my wife and me:

"Dear Harold and Gil - To a couple <sup>that can</sup> ~~you~~ understands the importance of truth,  
despite any obstacles or criticism, many of us try to follow in your footsteps -  
Best always - Gerald."

The word "truth" in his mouth, as we see here and throughout this ~~text~~  
analysis and exposure of his book, is like the word "love" in the mouth of a whore!

His "best always" is addressed elsewhere in this book. "Best" it is not!

The only footsteps he follows are those <sup>more</sup> already in the filthy ~~more~~ of earlier ex-  
ploited and commercializers of this, one of the greatest tragedies in our history

Although as we see elsewhere in this book even Posner's boast that he is ~~is~~  
a former "Wall Street lawyer" is still another of his frauds, it is a fact that should  
be kept in mind that he is a ~~his~~ licensed lawyer, not only an established writer, so  
he knows, if only from his education in the law, what ~~evidence~~ evidence is.

And is not.



Feb '92

# MENGELE

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The Complete Story

Dear Harold and Lil-

To a couple  
that understands the importance  
of the truth, despite any  
obstacles or criticism.

Many of us try  
to follow in your  
footsteps - Best always -  
Glen