

JFK: EXPOSING
THE COVERUP

by

CAL SCHOONOVER

for my
friend, Mr Harold
Weisberg.
from
Cal Schoonover

Dedicated to the memory of Jim Garrison.

To sin by silence when we should protest

ashes towards out of men.

glla pñealar pilcox

INTRODUCTION

For the past ^{five} ~~four~~ years I have been researching the Kennedy assassination. Since the fact is that I am not a D.A. nor some kind of political person, this is the only way I feel like I can do anything about the assassination of an American president, John F. Kennedy.

I spent three years of my life doing research on Kennedy and traveling from place to place. The past year, which would make my fourth, I kind of eased up a little but not too much. I am now 15 years old and probably know more than anybody in my house and at school about the Kennedy assassination.

This book talks about what was covered up and what things are fake and what aren't. Also, who I think (and a lot of others think) killed Kennedy and the men involved.

I wish to thank my 7th grade teacher, Mrs. Murray, and my friend Charlie and my grandma for giving up their time to sit and listen to what I had to say. Even though they got sick and tired of listening to me talk about Kennedy, they never changed the subject, they just sat and listened. Thank you.

I also wish to thank the authors of these books: Best Evidence by David Lifton, On The Trail of the Assassins by

Jim Garrison, Rush To Judgement by Mark Lane, High Treason
by Robert J. ^{Gordon} and Harrison Livingstone, and Nightmare In
Dallas by Beverly Oliver. Without the help of these books it
would have taken me a long time to get a lot of my information.
These books have been extremy helpful.

+ Whitehead 1-4

Chapter 1

DALLAS

It was raining out early in the morning of November 22, 1963. President John F. Kennedy was going to take an open top motorcade through downtown Dallas. Kennedy's car flowed down Main Street, then took a right on Houston, then a left on Elm. The time was 12:30 p.m. Just then shots rang out at President Kennedy's car. Kennedy reacted, then fell onto Mrs. Kennedy's lap. The car sped away to Parkland Memorial Hospital.

On TV it was reported that in Dallas three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade and the first report said that the President had been seriously wounded. At the hospital it was said that Kennedy was hit by three bullets: one in the back, one in the neck, and another in the head. The doctors did what they could to save President Kennedy's life but at one p.m. the President died.

The world was in shock that the President of the United States of America was killed. A week later, President Johnson approved a committee to investigate the Kennedy assassination. It was called the Warren Commission. The Commission did what they could to investigate the death of John F. Kennedy. ~~A few~~

~~weeks later~~ ^{10 months later} The Commission came out with a report on JFK's death. It was called the Warren Commission Report. In that report it is said that one man did the shooting; one man named Lee Harvey Oswald firing from the 6th floor of the Texas Book Depository.

Chapter 2

THE START OF MY INVESTIGATION

I was in the 5th grade at Roosevelt School in Janesville, Wisconsin in 1991. I was in Social Studies Class and my teacher said that we were going to study the assassination of John F. Kennedy. I was kind of kind of interested but kind of not interested, too.

The next day we started. My teacher said that one man from a building called The Texas Book Depository fired three shots in six seconds and hit Kennedy in the back and through the neck and wounded Governor Connally who was riding with him. Then there was the third shot in the head. Something did not sound right about that. Something stood out that just could not be right. Even though I knew something was wrong I really didn't pay that much attention to it. So any way I just listened and the more she talked the more it did not make sense.

Mrs. ^{SPinner}~~Spinter~~, who was my teacher at the time, said that Oswald shot Kennedy and no one else was involved in the assassination. Now that really did not sound right. Now I knew there was something wrong. But the more I thought of it the more I realized there was nothing a kid who was only 12 years old could really do about the assassination.

The next day the class watched a video on JFK. After school I went to the library to look up the Warren Commission Report my teacher told us about. I sat at a table and read some of the report. About 100 pages later I knew something was

covered up somehow. I checked out the Warren Commission Report. I can't remember which volume it was. I got to the part where The Commission talked about the shots. The Commission says that the first shot missed, then the second shot hit Kennedy in the back, and then the bullet, the same bullet, exited through his neck, then turned right, then left and went into Connally's back and then exited his chest, then turned right again and went into his wrist, then made a "U turn" and went into Connally's left leg. The third shot hit Kennedy in back of the head and came out in the front right. Now definitely I knew something was wrong.

How did I know there had to be more than one gunman? How could a bullet hit someone in the back and then it comes out his neck and goes into someone else and comes out in pristine condition? The next day in school we did not talk about JFK or anything that had something to do with the assassination. I wondered why. Even the next day after that we still did not talk about it. I still wondered why? Then Mrs. ~~Spencer~~ ^{Selinger} said that we were done with the JFK study. That kid of bugged me but she was in charge. So anyway I let go of the assassination and decided to get on with my life.

Chapter 3

THE NEW START

Fifth grade was finally over and it was summer vacation. I was excited about it. It was 1992 and a new movie was out. It was called JFK. I thought about going to see it but I didn't. I just thought it would make me start up on Kennedy again and I really didn't want that. Since the fact that I already looked in on the assassination and kind of got hooked on it, I had to force myself not to go see that movie.

A few months later JFK was out on video cassette so I decided to rent the movie and see what it was all about. After the movie was over I went to my backyard to think. I wondered if the government was really involved like Kevin Costner said in the movie JFK. The next day I watched the movie again and got a little more out of it. I kinda believed it but also kinda had a hard time understanding all of it. I took the movie back to the video store and went and got a book on the assassination.

This would be my first book on the subject. The book was called Best Evidence by David Litten. I found that book pretty interesting but that book just really told about how the body of Kennedy was altered. I found that pretty interesting, too, and by now was carrying around that book wherever I went. Even when we went out to eat I would have it with me. I just got hooked on the assassination again!

Chapter 4

LETTING GO

Sixth grade was starting in two days and I was busy working on the assassination. But now with only two days of vacation left I decided not to think about Kennedy anymore. As 6th grade went on I found myself more and more each day thinking less and less about the JFK assassination. Well with the homework and hanging out with my friends I just didn't have time.

Toward the end of 6th grade I forgot almost everything I knew about JFK but it still just seemed to be in part of my mind. Now it was finally summer vacation and I was cleaning out some of my things from my junk drawer when I found my book on JFK. I started looking at it again. But I just did not really want this burden on me at this time. I mean I was only 13 years old. But then I thought to myself that since I had started on my investigation once, I should keep going. But the reason I didn't want to study the assassination is that no matter what I found out or what I found that was covered up or just a plain lie, I could not do anything about it. That's why I kept letting go. So I am going to start again, this time for real.

Chapter 5

THE REAL NEW START

During the summer I was watching the movie JFK and when it got to the courtroom scene where it showed the Zapruder film (that's the famous video of the shooting taped by a bystander) I saw how President Kennedy was thrown back and to his left when he was hit in the head. Then I realized that there had to be a conspiracy and the fatal shot did come from the front. Now I decided to start buying more books on JFK. I just needed more information on the assassination.

My mom and I went up to Madison to the bookstore and I bought Mark Lane's Rush To Judgement. After I was done reading Mr. Lane's book I knew a lot more. Now I started getting deeper and deeper into the Kennedy assassination. A few weeks later I bought the movie JFK and now that I have the movie and some books on the assassination I better start looking in on it.

The more I read the more I learned that the CIA killed President Kennedy. I always know or had a feeling that Oswald did not pull the trigger on November 22, 1963.

The third book I got was On The Trail Of The Assassins. The man who wrote this book is the main reason why I started taking the Kennedy assassination very, very seriously. The author's name is Jim Garrison. His book told a lot. Garrison told how Lee Harvey Oswald was not involved in the assassination

of JFK. Mr. Garrison tells about how the CIA was involved and also the FBI. I myself even know that Oswald did not do the shooting. When I saw the Zapruder film I knew that Oswald did not shoot Kennedy. I knew that the last shot came from the front.

What I still could not figure out was why did the government try to cover up the assassination. So many people in Dealy Plaza said that they heard shots come from the "grassy knoll" in front of Kennedy and not the Book Depository building. A few weeks later I bought a couple of videos on the assassination and in these videos it had the Zapruder film. Now I have my own copy of the film. I have movies, books, pictures and the Zapruder film. Now here is when most of my life gets taken over by the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

I really didn't talk about what I was doing but I started to talk later on. I just said a little to my grandma and my parents and sometimes even my friends. I got a big picture of ~~Dealy~~^{Dealey} Plaza. Then I started wondering about how many shots did come from the grassy knoll. I even wondered if any shots did come from the Book Depository. The movie JFK said there were six shots and a few shots came from the Dal-Tex Building which had a clear view of Elm Street where the limo was. Six shots do make sense and do match up to the Zapruder film but the time span between the shots had to be pretty fast.

Chapter 6

FINDING NEW INFORMATION

The beginning of the 7th grade was here and this time I did not give up on JFK but I kept going. My 7th grade teacher was named Mrs. Murray. She was a cool teacher. I talked to her about JFK all the time and she listened, too, all the time.

One time when I was in the 6th hour language class this one kid thought he knew everything about JFK and his assassination. I didn't believe him so I told him that he was wrong. Mrs. Murray had a ball trying to break us apart but it was not a fight fight, it was just an argument. Mrs. Murray told us that we should have a debate on the assassination. I told her "OK" and so did the other kid. The class was over and I was just thinking on how I could prove the other kid wrong. I thought I might have a little challenge from him but didn't think of it really.

When I got home I started preparing for my big day. I started reading my book and writing my paper up for the debate. I got my photographs ready to show and my papers ready for the next day when I discussed that there might have been a shot fired from the Dal-Tex Building because of the position Kennedy was in and the fact that when he grabbed his throat he moved forward right away. Anyway I couldn't worry about it now because it was late and I had to get rest. The next day was my big debate and I was ready for it.

I could not even get to sleep that night. All I could

focus on was "The Debate." I didn't know how prepared the other kid was. I was hoping that he did not have too many good facts. I knew he thought only one man did the shooting. And he said that Oswald did kill the President. Since I believed that there was a conspiracy and there was more than one shooter and the fatal shot did come from the grassy knoll I figured, either way, if I win or lose, the truth would be with me.

Chapter 7

T H E B I G D E B A T E

At 6th hour language class on September 16, 1993 the debate began. Luke began. He said that Oswald shot Kennedy from the Book Depository. Right away I lost my patience with this guy. Luke also said that he thinks Oswald did it because in the 6th floor window there were three shells found.

Then it was my turn. I started talking about the Zapruder film. Luke said he never heard of that film before. He started talking again. I just sat there and listened. When he was all done talking I began. This time he could not interrupt me. I said that if there was only one man doing the shooting then why didn't Oswald shoot Kennedy when his car was on Houston Street. There was plenty of time and he would have had a clear shot for the head. Then I said the shots were not fired until Kennedy's car got on Elm Street. I said that the Warren Commission reported the first shot missed the car completely and the second shot hit Kennedy in the back and exited the front of his neck and turned right, then left, then went into Connally back's and exited his chest and then turned right again and goes into Connally's wrist and makes a "U turn" and goes into his thigh. How could that happen? That's impossible for a bullet to do that and on top of that it comes out in pristine condition. Also, from the right rear where the Book Depository is, the third shot hits Kennedy in back of the head. Then I said if Kennedy got hit in the head from the rear then why did the his body go back and to the left.

Here's what I think which makes more sense. The first shot goes off from the front hitting Kennedy in the neck. The second shot goes off from the Dal-Tex Building and hits Kennedy in the back moving him forward. The third shot goes off the Dal-Tex Building and misses the car but strikes a bystander standing by the triple underpass. The fourth shot goes off the 6th floor of the Texas Book Depository; this time the western part of the building. This shot hits Connally. Then the fifth shot hits Kennedy in the back of the head moving him forward and an instant later the sixth and fatal shot from the grassy knoll hits the President in the head pulling him back and to his left. Right away the shooters take apart their rifles and leave Dealy Plaza. Policemen and witnesses from all over ran to the grassy knoll and not to the Book Depository. Some of the witness are Jean Hill, Mary Moorman, and Mr. and Mrs. Neuman. All these people say that one or more shots came from the grassy knoll.

Then I made my closing statement:

"Everything you heard from me is evidence that some people will never know. If there was not a conspiracy and the government was not involved in any way then why don't they release the documents on the assassination? The government's excuse is "national security." The government hid this once before so what makes you think they would never do this again? So if you believe that there was not a conspiracy then I guess that Luke von...but if you feel there was a conspiracy, then my time up here in front of the class was worthwhile."

After my statement I sat down. My teacher said that

everyone had voted and that the winner is Cal!

I won that day but if I could make other people listen I
might be able to make people wake up and see that the
assassination was covered up!

Chapter 8

THE SUMMER OF '94

Seventh grade was a pretty good year for me in school. My teacher, Mrs. Murray, let me talk about JFK in front of the class so everyone could hear. They all liked hearing me talk about JFK. Now school is out and it is summer vacation and all I plan to do is study about JFK.

During the summer I went to Indiana and got some more material on JFK. I finished Rush To Judgement and now I am reading On The Trail Of The Assassins. That whole book is on Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination. During the summer my friends and I did a short film on JFK. The more I found out about what happened on November 22, 1963 the more strange it got.

I listen to what people have to say on the subject. Most of them said that JFK was killed because he was going to withdraw from Vietnam. I think so, too, even though I was not alive when Kennedy was killed. I still think he was a good person.

A good fact I learned that summer was that the motorcade route was changed at 11:00 p.m. on the 21st of November. The motorcade was scheduled to go on Main and stay on Main but it took a right on Houston and a left on Elm Street by the Texas Book Depository. Who could have changed the motorcade route so fast? It could not be the mob. The only people who could really change it was the CIA or the Dallas police. But Mr. Jim

Garrison says that the mayor did and I see no reason to doubt him. I do really think the CIA killed President Kennedy.

During the summer I learned about some people who were involved: David Fenie, Clay Shaw who was charged with conspiracy to kill JFK, and a man named Roscoe White. Lee Harvey Oswald didn't kill anyone -- not JFK, not J.D. Tippett or anyone else the Commission or the government says he killed.

Oswald could not have shot JFK and run down four flights of steps and shown up cool and calm on the first floor where a police officer found him. Also during the time of the shooting, Oswald was on the first floor standing on the front steps of the Texas Book Depository Building. There is a photo to prove it. But the government says that man on the steps is Billy Lovelady and not Oswald. They're wrong.

Even though there was no real actual proof of any other shooter there still was evidence. One is that behind the picket fence there was mud on a car bumper where someone was standing to look over the scene. What about a shooter in the Dal-Tex Building? People say the head shots came from towards the Book Depository. The reason for that is because the Dal-Tex Building is right across the street from the Book Depository. With two shooters on the grassy knoll and one shooter in the Book Depository and another in the Dal-Tex Building, Kennedy could not escape alive. There could have been four men at the picket fence: two shooters and another two men to pick up the shell casings as they were ejected from the guns.

The three shell casings found on the 6th floor window of

the Book Depository were probably never even fired that day and even more so Oswald's rifle was not ever checked to see if the rifle had been even fired. Oswald passed his paraffin test even though the Chief of Police said that Oswald's test showed he did fire a rifle. My bet is that was probably a setup so no matter what the test said they would say Oswald was guilty.

Note: Look at the picture below. Where I have circled it is the man who looks like Oswald who is most likely Oswald.

Chapter 9

I GO TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS

School started and now I am in eighth grade and all I really do in my spare time is work on the assassination of JFK. I found out so many things that were hid. Like the disappearance of President Kennedy's brain. Now since school has started I have homework and I don't have much time for anything else. But on November 1, 1994 my Mom and I went to Dallas, Texas to see where President Kennedy was shot. From there we went down to New Orleans to see Jim Garrison.

While we were in Dallas my Mom and went to ~~Dealey~~^{Dealey} Plaza. I kind of felt strange there but it was the reason for coming to Dallas in the first place. I took a walk behind the picket fence where I could see the same view the two shooters had. The fence has poles that hold up the fence. I think one shooter stood at the third pole and the other at the seventh pole. The one man at the third pole hit Kennedy in the neck and the man at the seventh pole hit Kennedy in the head.

After I left from behind the fence I walked over to the Texas Book Depository Building now called the sixth floor. I saw the view Oswald was supposed to have seen when they say he shot Kennedy. Then I walked over to the western window at the sixth floor of the building. In that window was a clear view down on Elm Street. That made me wonder if there had been a shooter here or not. After I went down stairs I went outside and walked around ~~Dealey~~^{Dealey} Plaza and took photographs. I stood right where

Zapruder stood when he took his famous videotape.

The Plaza is smaller than it looks on TV. Just as soon as Kennedy's car took a left on Elm the shots must have been fired almost right away when Kennedy was hit in the neck. A sign blocked Zapruder's view. Just as Kennedy's car was passing the sign his arms raised to his throat. But now in 1994 the sign had been taken down.

Just before I left the Plaza I walked over to the Dal-Tex Building. There I stood on the steps and there you do have a clean shot at Kennedy's back and a clear view. The shooter in the Dal-Tex Building fired two shots: one in Kennedy's back and one missed the car and hit James Tauge in the cheek.

After Dallas my Mom and I went to New Orleans to see Jim Garrison. When we got to New Orleans we did not know where to look so we got a motel room. My Mom went out for a while and I looked in the phone book but didn't find anything. The next day my Mom looked in the phone book, this time in the Yellow Pages, and found Jim Garrison's son, Lyon.

Mom called and talked to Mr. Garrison's son and he gave us his dad's address and then said his dad had died three years ago. I was kind of upset knowing that we came all that way for nothing. But anyway we went to Mr. Garrison's old house and I got a picture of it.

After New Orleans we left to go back to Dallas. When we returned to Dallas I got some more information on JFK, more pictures, and more books. The next day we left Dallas and got on a plane back to Janesville, Wisconsin.

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Chapter 10

The Week After

While I was down in Dallas, I got two booklets in Dealey Plaza. The booklets have pictures and new evidence. I look through the booklets all the time to try and find evidence to say there was a gunman at the picket fence. Mary Moorman took a photograph that shows the picket fence just before the President was hit in the head. At the fence you can see what looks like smoke. It could be a lot of things though. It could be just light shining through the trees.

The three main places where people say shots came from are the picket fence, the Book Depository, and the Dal-text Building. But while I was in Dallas I was talking to some people to get their opinion about where the shots came from. Most of them agreed they came from these three places. Then another person said they agreed except they thought one shot came from the County Criminal Courts Building. At first I didn't think much of it at the time. Later on I found a picture that has a manhole cover on a curb at the end of Dealey Plaza. Where the curb is chipped it lines up with the County Criminal Courts Building. But I don't really with this man's opinion because noone really said they heard shots come from that direction. Most people say the shots came from the three places mentioned before. All these three places match up and all would have had a clear view of the President's car.

Note: If someone did shoot from the County Criminal Courts Building, where did the shot go? It couldn't have hit

Kennedy but what my booklets say is that the shot may have hit the manhole cover or the curb near the cover. Why would someone shoot at a manhole cover? Some people say that the shooter was nervous and missed the car.

Chapter 11.

The Fake Photos

Pictures were taken of President Kennedy's body. One picture shows the President laying on his back. It shows part of the back of his head. That photo is a fake because the wound is over too far to the left. The actual wound is on the right front side and in the right rear of the head. Also, the head in the photo is almost all gone. The President's real head wound should show the right side was mostly gone not the whole head.

The photos that show the President's head are different. Some show Kennedy's back and you can see the back of the head is okay. But when you see the one where President Kennedy is laying on his back, the whole head is almost gone. The x-rays taken of the head showed the right side of the skull and some over the right eye is gone. The right eye is supposed to be popped out. The photos that were published showed that the right eye is okay and there is no bone missing from the right eye area or the right side.

From what I hear, the right eye is popped out. But there is really no proof except what the doctors say. The x-rays show that the right side of the head is gone and ^{the wound ← eye} it goes down to the right eye. The picture of the President's neck shows a large wound. But what it never shows or says is that this picture was taken after the tracheotomy (a procedure where the doctor cuts into the trachea through the neck so the patient can breathe).

As far as I know, there are no real pictures of the neck wound. What I know is that the neck wound is 3 to 6 mm. In

one picture of the body you can see the head wound and the neck wound. That is a fake because if you take a picture the shadow from the flash is on the other side of the body. But in autopsy photo #3 the picture is taken on the right side so that would mean that when the camera flashes you would not see the shadow on the right side. Almost all the pictures taken at the autopsy are fakes and the wounds were also altered and made bigger.

Note: Look at all the autopsy photos in the middle of this book and you can see the difference in them all.

Chapter 12

November, 1994

It was Thanksgiving and almost my whole family went to my Aunt Michelle's house. My aunt told me that she heard on the news just the other day that one of the doctors who treated President Kennedy died of stomach cancer. That started my aunt talking about the assassination. She told me she did not believe the Warren Commission and she said she thought there was more than three shots fired. I told her I thought there was at least six shots. Then I said that I have a movie that they say Kennedy was hit in the head at least twice; once in the back of the head and once in the front. Aunt Michelle said she remembered hearing about that and thought it was probably true.

After my Aunt Michelle walked into the other room, I just sat there thinking about Kennedy and how many times he was hit in the head. Then I walked over to Michelle and said, "Do you really think he was hit two times in the head?" Michelle said, "Yes I do because most of his head was taken off."

I personally think President Kennedy was shot just once in the head and that was the sixth shot. The shot fired from the grassy knoll, the sixth shot, hit Kennedy in the head and that one shot did all the damage. But this is where you have to say there were two shooters on the knoll. One shot in the neck and the other to the head. There could not be just one shooter because the shot in Kennedy's ~~neck was 3 to 5 mm~~ ^{head was caused by a larger caliber while} while the shot in the neck was made by a smaller caliber rifle, I would estimate it was a 22.

with the larger or smaller caliber?

'slugs

The other man on the knoll was using a higher powered rifle most likely a shotgun slug. A shotgun slug is a round lead ball and that would most likely make that big a hole in the head. But what I can't figure out is why would someone use a small caliber rifle when they were trying to kill the President of the United States!

Chapter 13

December 1994

On Christmas Day I got a couple of more books on JFK and the assassination. One of my favorites is The Killing Of A President by Robert J. Groden. The book has many good pictures and Groden talks about the badgeman and the black dog man.

In the photo in this chapter you can see the President's head just before the first shot. At the corner of the wall you can see a "blob" that looks like a man. People call him the black dog man.

Mary Moorman took a photograph that corresponds to frame 313 - 315 of the Zapruder video. In it is a man called the badgeman. I've circled this and labeled it "Photo B." Researchers say the badgeman is standing behind the picket fence on the grassy knoll. But this photo shows the badgeman behind the cement wall. Could the badgeman and the black dog man be the same person? Maybe. But when the same picture is enlarged you see the black dog man and he is facing the President but he has no badge on his chest. Right next to "Photo B" is an enlargement. When you look really carefully at the enlargement you can see a man-like shape. Now look back at "Photo B" and look at the wall just up a little. You'll see two cloud like blotches close together. Now look at the enlarged one. You can see this is the same photo because you can see the two cloud like blotches.

These blotches could be smoke from a rifle but I personally don't think so. Books I have read say a shot may have come from

✓
the cement wall but I don't really believe it. Why? Because if a shot or two were really fired from there, people would have seen whoever did the shooting. In the Zapruder film, just as the limosene is approaching the triple underpass, at the corner of the wall inside the brush, you can see a man's head. My guess is that the man standing at the corner of the wall is most likely the man who gave the order when to fire.

After the shots were fired, the man standing at the corner of the wall got up and walked away but he left a Coke bottle and, if the man did shoot, what did he do with the rifle? The man's Coke bottle would have had fingerprints all over it but who knows since the bottle was most likely destroyed.

Look at "Photo B" again. This time look at the fence. I have a circle around a figure which looks like the head and shoulders of a man, most likely one of the shooters. The same photo shows the fence and the cement wall. Look and you'll see Emmett Hudson and a few others standing on the steps. If someone was shooting from the wall, they'd have been seen by Hudson.

Handwritten signature
Bill Newman says that when the shots were fired, "bullets were coming over my head from up on the knoll." If the badgeman was behind the fence like I want to believe but there is photo placing him behind the cement wall, then I wonder if he was a shooter or not. I think he was and I wonder if he was really a policeman.

In Oliver Stone's movie "JFK", the badgeman is the shooter from the knoll. I tend to agree with that. The movie has only one shooter at the picket fence. I think there were more. There

had to be two shooters from the knoll. Just look at Kennedy's wounds in the neck and head.

I still wonder where the black dog man disappeared to. Beverly Oliver, also known as the "Babushka Lady" said that she saw two policeman walking down the steps near the picket fence on their way to leave Dealey Plaza. She identified one man but I'll talk about this later on. I wonder though if one of these men could be one of the shooters from the knoll or maybe both men were the shooters. I have a feeling that one of them was the badgeman.

Cal: add photos A (Willis slide), B (Moorman)
and C (Badgeman) Chapter 14

Chapter 14

The Badgeman and the Black Dog Man

In Willis' slide #5 just before Kennedy is hit in the neck, you can see the whole knoll and at the corner of the cement wall you can see a black blob. This is known as the black dog man. In the last chapter, I talked about the black dog man and the badgeman. Also, I said I think they might be the same person and now I can prove that.

When Willis' slide #5 is colored and is enlarged, you can see the black dog man at the corner of the cement wall. Towards the right of the black dog man's chest, you can see a shiny silver object glaring as the sun hits it. That very well could be a badge. As I said before, I think they are the same person because in Mary Moorman's photograph at the cement wall you see two white blotches. When that photo is blown up like in the last chapter you can see a man standing there. I can't remember which book I read that said the black dog man was probably one of Emmett Hudson's friends. I really don't think so because right after the fatal head shot, the black dog man raced up the steps and disappeared. That really doesn't sound like something a friend would do. If the black dog man was a friend he most likely would stay around and talk about what he saw. And on top of that the black dog man just disappeared out of Dealey Plaza. Noone got a name or anything else. I don't even really believe that anyone really saw him.

The Badgeman

Many people that I talked to say the badgeman was standing behind the picket fence. As I wrote before in the previous chapter, I think the black dog man and the badgeman are the same person. Other people I talked to say the badgeman was most likely one of the shooters. Lee Bowers said that he saw two men in uniforms standing behind the picket fence just before Kennedy was killed. Bowers also said that he saw a third man wearing a white T-shirt. If Bowers said he saw two uniformed men behind the picket fence, I would probably say that a man dressed as a police officer was one of the shooters at the picket fence. The man in the white T-shirt was most likely the other shooter. And since that one of the uniformed men was captured in Mary Moorman's photograph, that means that there were two men dressed like cops.

Regardless, one thing still bothers me though. Bowers said that two uniformed men were standing at the picket fence before Kennedy was shot. But why did one of the men go over to the cement wall in front of the picket fence. Why didn't he stay behind the picket fence. At least if he stayed there he might not have been photographed.

Chapter 15

THE MEN INVOLVED

David Ferrie

David Ferrie was a strange character. He worked for mob boss Carlos Marcello. He was also seen plenty of times with New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw. Ferrie is also known to be a contract agent for the CIA.

On November 25, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison called David Ferrie in for a chat. Garrison found out that Ferrie was seen with Oswald during the summer of 1963.

When Ferrie arrived, Garrison asked Ferrie if he knew Lee Harvey Oswald. Ferrie said no. Then Garrison asked him why it was that he took a trip to Houston, Texas. Ferrie answered, "To go ice skating." Garrison knew Ferrie was not telling the truth so Garrison told Ferrie he was going to hold him for further questioning by the FBI.

Perry Russo, one of Garrison's key witnesses, told Garrison that one night he went over to Ferrie's house and saw Clay Shaw, Lee Oswald, and a lot of Cubans. Russo told Garrison that after a while Ferrie started talking about killing Kennedy and kept on talking about how he knew people who could do the job. Ferrie said it would have to be done by a tri-angular crossfire.

Another time when David Ferrie was over to Clay Shaw's house, he got drunk and told his friend Raymond Broshears that the reason why he drove to Houston on November 22, 1963 is because he had to wait for the assassins. Two men were to meet

Ferrie and he was supposed to take a plane and fly them out of the country. Ferrie said one of the assassins was named Carlos.

When Jim Garrison's investigation hit the papers, one of Garrison's staff, Lou Ivon got a call from David Ferrie saying he was scared for his life. Garrison and Ivon checked Ferrie into a motel. At the motel David started telling Garrison amazing things like how he, Lee Oswald, and Clay Shaw, were all CIA members. The next day Garrison's office got a call saying David Ferrie was found dead.

The doctors said he died of a brain hemorrhage ruled suicide. As time goes on, it became known that Ferrie had bruises on his gums. Garrison says he was murdered. David Ferrie was another "player" who agreed to help Jim Garrison and then died. I think that's the reason why he died.

Clay Shaw

Clay Shaw was a businessman who worked in New Orleans. Shaw was the only man to be charged with conspiracy to kill John F. Kennedy.

Jim Garrison felt that Clay Shaw was involved and Garrison felt he could prove Shaw was involved and did, in fact, conspire to kill John Kennedy.

Shaw never admitted that he knew David Ferrie or Lee Oswald. Also, he never admitted he worked for the CIA. Shaw used the name Clay Bertrand. In the Warren Commission Report, Clay Bertrand got Oswald a lawyer.

As Jim Garrison's investigation went on, he found out that Clay Bertrand was Clay Shaw. Jim Garrison finally had Clay Shaw arrested. After Shaw was arrested, I am pretty sure that it was about a year before Garrison got Shaw to trial and that Shaw was looking for someone to kill Garrison.

Shaw hired a man by the name of Whalen but Whalen refused to kill anybody. Shaw told Whalen that he wanted someone killed. He told him that if Garrison was not stopped, Shaw would go to jail. Later on at Shaw's apartment, Ferrie and Shaw were really trying hard to talk Whalen into doing the job for them. Whalen still refused. A while later, a short, fat man with black sunglasses, the same man who was later identified as Dean Andrews, enters the scene.

Dean Andrews was really the only person who knew about the D.A.'s investigation. In the book *On The Trail of the Assassins* by Jim Garrison, Jim says he is pretty sure Andrews was the one who tipped off Shaw. Before Kennedy was killed, the President took a trip to New Orleans. During his visit, Perry Russo saw Clay Shaw and Shaw was studying the crowd just like an agent of the Secret Service would do.

Clay Shaw died in 1974 of lung cancer. No autopsy was allowed because Shaw was buried too fast. A neighbor witnessed an ambulance at Shaw's house the night before he was found dead, and said two men with a stretcher entered Shaw's apartment and left right away. Clay Shaw may or may not have been murdered.

Note: In 1979, Richard Helms, CIA Director of Covert Operations admitted under oath Clay Shaw had worked for the CIA.

Roscoe White

Roscoe White worked for the Dallas Police Department. A few weeks before the killing of the President, White was seen buying guns and ammo. Roscoe White was also seen at David Ferries' place and also at J.D. Tippit's house.

On November 22, 1963, just after the assassination, Roscoe White was seen at the pickett fence on top of the knoll. Just minutes later, Beverly Oliver (the Babushka Lady) saw Roscoe walking down the steps where Emmett Hudson was standing. Oliver said that Roscoe White was wearing a police uniform. Instead of asking questions of people, White and another man dressed as a police officer walked out of Dealey Plaza at a fast pace.

If Roscoe White was wearing a police uniform, that makes me think he may have been the Badgeman. Lee Harvey Oswald told his friend Ron Lewis that White was supposed to kill Kennedy.

Roscoe White's son said he found his dad's diary. White's son, Ricky, says his dad was one of the shooters on the grassy knoll. Ricky believes his father fired the fatal head shot at Kennedy. White's diary disappeared somehow.

Roscoe White died in 1971 of severe burns from an explosion. It is said that White died because he would not do another assignment for whoever commissioned him before.

Note: Roscoe White's son, Ricky, claims to have a picture of Oswald and White together.

Chapter 16

The Warren Commission

*Cal please check all this by
early Friday. Also how do we
spell Gov. Connolly?
CONNALLY*

After Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and was "convicted" of killing President Kennedy, the Warren Commission investigated no further. The Commission never took all the testimony of the available witnesses who were at Dealey Plaza. On top of that, the Commission ignored most people who said they heard more than three shots with at least two shots coming from the grassy knoll. The Commission said they didn't believe them. Some people in Dealey Plaza were never questioned or even called in on the Commission's hearing.

Some strange things happened in Dealey Plaza. One thing is that after all the shots were fired, people ran toward the grassy knoll and not the Book Depository Building. Another strange thing is the way Jean Hill was treated. She, too, ran toward the knoll but, as soon as she got to the picket fence, two men claiming to be secret service took her to the old Courthouse Building where they questioned her.

Jean Hill was taken into a room and asked what she saw. She said she had seen a flash of light and a puff of smoke up on the knoll and had heard four to six shots. One of the men said that she had not heard more than three shots, that three was all the men had heard and that was what they were going to report. After a while, the men let Jean Hill go. I think that right there that experience tells you something was wrong.

One more thing that was strange is that Beverly Oliver (the

Babushka Lady) took a film of the assassination and a few days later it was taken by two men claiming to be with the Secret Service. Oliver never even saw her own film. The two men told her they would return the film in a few days but never did.

✓
After the Commission was finally done investigating, they covered up by saying Lee Oswald fired three shots from the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building. Then the Commission made up one of the biggest lies in the world by saying one bullet made seven wounds to two men. We came to know this as the "magic bullet theory."

Spelling?
According to the Commission, the magic bullet enters the President's back at a downward angle, then it moves up and exits the front of the neck, then turns right, then left and enters Gov. Connally's back and goes through his chest breaking his fifth rib ^{yes} where it exits, then turns right again and reenters the Governor again at his right wrist where it shatters bone. Then the bullet exits his wrist, then makes a complete "U-turn" and goes into the Governor's left thigh.

The bullet is later found on a Dallas stretcher in almost pristine condition. This single bullet theory is just a big lie. I think it is very obvious that one bullet cannot do all those wounds and come out looking almost perfect.

The Warren Commission exhibit 386 shows a drawing of Kennedy's rear view wound. In Dr. Humes notes taken at the autopsy, the doctor's notes do not show a bullet hole in the back of the neck. Also there is a contradiction between the autopsy notes and photos about whether or not Kennedy's right

eye is popped out.

The Commission said three shots were fired and this is how it went. The first shot missed the car. The second shot hit Kennedy in the back and came out his neck and went into the Texas governor's back through his chest and into his wrist. The third shot went into the back of Kennedy's head and exited the front and right of his head. This all happened, according to the Commission, in 4.8 to 7 seconds.

✓ The Warren Commission said nothing about how the motorcade route was changed. The Commission's reason is that if the motorcade stayed on Main, it could not get on the freeway. I think since the President of the United States was visiting, they could have stayed on Main and removed the curb or else arranged to take a different way to the Trade Mart. The fact is the motorcade's route was changed to go by the Texas Schoolbook Depository and because it was routed on Elm Street the President's car had could not really move that fast and it would be a great chance to kill the President of the United States.

Note: Exhibit 399 shows the bullet the Commission claims was used in the single bullet theory also known as the magic bullet. That bullet was supposed to do all that damage and come out looking like this.



Chapter 17

After The Shooting

After the assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald traveled seven blocks in three minutes says the Warren Commission. There was a reenactment of the distance Oswald walked. The Commission says seven blocks in three minutes but the reenactment took six and a half minutes. Since the Commission was wrong about the time, I wonder what else they were wrong about.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots in 4.8 to 7 seconds. Looking at the Zapruder film, the Commission said three shots match up and that is what they printed. The Commission never even thought about any other shots that might have been fired. If you watch the Zapruder film closely you can see that Kennedy was hit more than two times. Also, you can see that Kennedy and the Governor were hit by separate bullets.

The Commission also says that after firing three shots in 4.8 to 7 seconds, Lee Oswald ran down five flights of steps and then showed up cool and calm in front of police officer Marion Baker. Oswald was not even out of breath. When the police officer M. Baker asked the boss of the Book Depository Building if this man was an employee, he answered yes. Oswald then bought a Coke and doesn't go out the nearest exit but the front door and escapes into the crowd leaving Daley Plaza and then was supposed to kill J. D. Tippett at 1:16 p.m. just one mile from Oswald's rooming house.

Chapter 18

The Shots

The first shot:

The Warren Commission says there were three shots and all of them were fired from the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building. The Commission says the first shot is probably the one that missed. The first shot was fired through the trees and deflected. But some people say the first shot hit and the second or third shot is the one that missed. If the first shot missed, where did it go? Also, why would someone shoot when their target is under a tree?

The second shot:

The Commission says the second shot is most likely the one that hit Kennedy in the back and went through his neck and went into Gov. Connally and caused all the wounds.

The third shot:

The third shot was fired and hit President Kennedy in back of the head and it came out the front right. The Commission said that after looking at all the evidence and the angle they determined no other shots were fired and that all three came from Oswald's gun. The Commission said the shots came from no other place than the Book Depository.

Note: The Commission never even checked if the rifle had been

fired at all that day. The three shell casings that were found were laying side by side. One of the three shell casings found on the floor had a dent on the top. You can't shoot bullets that are damaged.

Chapter 19

The Umbrella Man

In Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, there were three strange men. Two of them I already talked about, namely the Badge Man and the Black Dog Man. The third is known as the Umbrella Man.

The umbrella man was photographed while standing by the road sign. You never really notice him until frame 230 of the film. If you're not looking for him, you won't notice him. All you'll see is the umbrella part and it kind of blends in with the President's car.

What makes the umbrella man so interesting and what makes you believe he is involved is the reason why he raises his umbrella when no one else has one and it is a nice, sunny day.

Just as President Kennedy's car turned on Elm, the umbrella man started raising his umbrella. Just then the shots rang out! As Kennedy's car sped out of Dealey Plaza, the umbrella man put his umbrella down and another man came up to him and both of them left Dealey Plaza.

No one saw where he went to; no one got a name.

After the shots were fired, police had time to question him but they didn't. I would say the police had at least five to ten minutes before the umbrella man and the other man left. Maybe the police thought that he was a man who got bothered by the sun so he opened his umbrella.

Personally, I think it's strange that the umbrella man

didn't open his umbrella until Kennedy's car was close. I also think it strange that none of the gunmen started firing until the umbrella was open. I would say that the umbrella man was the signal man.

I really don't know who the umbrella man is or who hired him. All I know is that he was the signal man for the shooters.

In the Abraham Zapruder film, you don't see the umbrella man until frame 230 and then you don't see him, you see his umbrella. I don't know exactly when the umbrella man opened his umbrella but it had to be at about the time Kennedy's car was about to turn onto Elm Street. Frame 161 is when the first shot rang out but I think it was an accidental shot because it missed the car.

Where did the umbrella man disappear to, who was he, and was he the signal man and who did he work for? I think no one will ever figure it out. The umbrella man disappeared without a trace but he was photographed. You can see his body and face but, unfortunately, it is blurry. You can see what he is wearing and the umbrella alongside of him.

The umbrella man had on a black coat and a white shirt with black socks, black shoes, and it looks like gray pants. The other man had on a light color jacket, a white shirt, black pants, white socks, and black shoes. He's also a Mexican-looking man or a Cuban. Both men disappeared and were never heard from again. Were the two men just bystanders? I think not but you decide.

Chapter 20

Dealey Plaza: The Films and Pictures

As I talked about before in an earlier chapter, on November 1, 1994 my mom and I took a trip to Dallas and New Orleans. In Dallas when I was in Dealey Plaza, I walked around all over. I took a lot of photographs and I used my video camera. I walked over to where Orville Nix was standing when he took his pictures of the assassination. ^{yes} I then filmed the motorcade route.

Is this
right
Spelling?

During the time when the last two shots were fired, you could see the picket fence in my film and in Orville Nix's film. The problem is that Orville Nix's film was "borrowed" by the an FBI or CIA agent. When it was given back, Nix said some frames were missing.

If you could see the Orville Nix film, you'd see the picket fence and if you look carefully, you might be able to see smoke of a shooter. The only problem is that back on November 22, 1963 the trees were fully green and thick.

In all the movies you see that include the Nix film, there is only a little bit of the film shown. I myself have only seen about eight seconds of the film.

What I'm getting at is that since Nix took the film from across the picket fence and across the street, you should be able to see smoke or some kind of a shot or two being fired from the fence -- but you don't. Maybe it's because the Secret Service confiscated some frames from the film. As I said before, Nix said that some frames were missing.

As I stood where Orville Nix was standing on November 22nd, I used my video camera and filmed Dealey Plaza. You can easily see the picket fence and behind it, too.

I think the missing frames were the ones that showed smoke and proof of a gunman at the fence. Because in the film I took you can see the grassy knoll and all of the picket fence. Since my film showed all the fence, you would think that the Nix film would show everything that mine does. So I think it's safe to say that the Nix film frames that were missing showed proof of a shooter on the knoll.

After I left from where Nix was standing, I walked to the place where Jean Hill was standing and took a picture of the picket fence from there. Then I stood and just looked at the fence. Somehow I could see a man shooting a rifle and killing the President. Mrs. Hill said she saw a flash of light and a puff of smoke coming from the picket fence. But the secret service didn't believe her. I find no reason not to believe her. She had a perfect view of the fence and the picture I took clearly shows the picket fence and what's behind it.

The governor knew she was right in saying that she saw a flash of light and smoke coming from the grassy knoll. The governor just tried to cover it up!

After standing where Jean Hill and Mary Moorman stood, I took a walk over to where Howard Brennan had been standing. Brennan was standing across from the Book Depository. Brennan said he saw a man standing in the sixth floor window and that the man looked like Oswald.

bystander
? ,
Is the 1st line you mention Brennan? If so, you need to "introduce" him to the reader. -

Now I stood at the same place where Brennan stood and I looked at the sixth floor window where Oswald was supposed to have shot from. I could not see how Brennan could say that was Oswald in the window because I know I could not identify a man standing that far away. I could barely see that far.

Brennan stood across the street like I said but that was kind of far considering that he had to look up six stories and through a window.

When the stop light turned red, I quickly walked over to the road and stood in the spot where Kennedy was hit in the head and I took a picture of the Book Depository and ran back to the sidewalk. Oh, by the way, I made it just in time, too, a car came zipping down Elm Street!

After a while I just walked around the Plaza, then sat down for a while. The cars that came down Elm Street were all driving fast. It made me wonder why the President's car couldn't go just as fast through the Plaza.

It started getting dark and I was just about to go when I wanted to get one more picture so I went to where Abraham Zapruder had been standing and took another picture. As I stood there in a daze, I looked around the Plaza. I thought to myself, I wonder if Zapruder saw a man with a gun behind the fence or ^{not, I} know I would have. If I was Zapruder, I would have filmed the men shooting the President.

Chapter 21

The Assassination and the Following Days

"Henry, the Secret Service told me that they had taken care of everything. There's nothing to worry about."

John Kennedy to Henry Gonzalez on Nov. 21, 1963

In the other chapters, I talked a little about the assassination itself. But now I'm going to talk in more detail about what went on early that day and later that day.

John Kennedy's car entered Dealey Plaza at about 12:29; at 12:30 shots rang out and President Kennedy was assassinated. He was 46 years old. By now you probably know about what happened in the Plaza. So I'll talk about what happened early that day.

At about 11:00 a.m. traffic was backed up in Dealey Plaza. A woman by the name of Julie Ann Mercer was in the Plaza. Miss Mercer stopped just before the triple underpass and right next to her was a green Ford pickup truck with one tire up on a curb. That's what made it so noticeable says Mercer.

The next day after the assassination she went down to the police station and told the police that she saw a green Ford pickup parked in front of the grassy knoll on Elm Street. Miss Mercer also saw two men get out of the truck and one of them picked up a rifle from the back end of the truck. Mercer could not identify the driver at first but at the police station she looked at mug shots and then identified the man as Jack Ruby.

The Warren Commission said that Jack Ruby was not in Dealey Plaza at all on November 22. But there are photographs showing

that the Commission is wrong.

At about 12:15 Lee Bowers, the railroad watchtower person, said that there were two cars circling the railroad yard until about 12:20. One man was driving a Chevy 4-door Impala and it was muddy up to the windows. The driver was holding something up to his ear. My guess is a radio.

At about 12:25 Bowers sees two men standing at the picket fence. One man was middle aged and fairly heavy set. The other was about mid-twenties in either a plaid shirt or maybe a jacket. At 12:30 Bowers said he saw some commotion, a flash of light which made him think something out of the ordinary had occurred up on the embankment.

The two men vanished but what I don't understand is what happened to the other shooters on the knoll. There had to be at least two shooters on the knoll.

Police rushed up the knoll and so did everyone else, all people saw were railroad workers and Dallas police. Police caught three hobos and they were arrested. A picture taken of the three hobos shows them being arrested but they were never taken to the station. They were released and there's no record of their arrest.

During Jim Garrison's investigation, he discovered that the police in the picture might be fake police because their pants are baggy and the way they're holding their shotguns looks suspicious. Also, the two policemen let a man walk in between the three men that were arrested; police don't let you do that so I would say those police were not real police.

The oldest tramp of the three was later identified as E. Howard Hunt of the CIA. Well, that's what people say anyhow. If you look at the oldest man and then look at a picture of Hunt, you see they do look alike. I myself do believe that it is Hunt. If it isn't, he must have a twin brother or something.

Oswald

After President Kennedy died, the Warren Commission says that Oswald shot J. D. Tippett. As I said before in an earlier chapter, Tippett was killed at 1:10 in Oak Cliff. ^{a suburb of Dallas} *where's that?*

I doubt that Oswald killed Tippett and think it's impossible that he could have done it. Oswald could not have walked seven ^{correct eyes?} blocks in three minutes like the Warren Commission said he did.

How could a man run down five flights of stairs and show up cool and calm in front of a policeman, then instead of leaving the building, he buys a Coke. Then walks out the front door of the book Depository and starts walking home, arrives at home, then leaves again. My guess is that when he leaves his house, he goes to the theater and then gets arrested.

Witnesses to the Tippett shooting refuse to say Oswald killed Tippett. Mrs. Markham states that Tippett's killer was a short man on the heavy side with slightly ^{bushy} ~~dark~~ hair. Oswald was of average height, very lean and had a thinning and receding hairline. A man by the name of Domingo Benavides witnessed the Tippett slaying and refused to say the man who killed Tippett was Oswald.

Mrs. Clemmons, another witness to the shooting, said she

saw two men doing the shooting and both didn't look like Oswald.

Both men ran off in separate directions.

The Theater

At the Texas Theater, Lee Harvey Oswald is spotted when a shoe salesman spots a suspicious man who is Oswald. Oswald goes into the theater without buying a ticket. The shoe salesman quickly calls police and within five to ten minutes the place is surrounded with cops and Oswald is arrested and by the time he reaches police headquarters, he is booked for murdering Tippett. Imagine this: the shoe salesman calls the police and says a man snuck into the movie without buying a ticket and soon 30 cops show up and arrest Oswald and book him for murdering Tippett. Then within a day Oswald is charged with murdering President Kennedy.

Sunday the 24th of November

On Sunday, November ²⁴~~14~~, Oswald was getting transferred to the County Jail. Just then when Oswald was in the basement of the jail, a man steps forward and shot Oswald. The man's name was Jack Ruby. Oswald died later that day.

The strange thing that happened was when Oswald was walking toward the waiting car ready to be transferred, a car horn sounded and then Jack Ruby came darting out and fired a shot into Oswald. Mark Lane described the car honk in his book Rush To Judgement. Was this a signal?

Another thing that was strange is, after Oswald was shot,

instead of putting him in the waiting car and taking him to the hospital, the police dragged him back into the station and waited six to ten minutes before an ambulance came. I think if Oswald was really the lone gunman, the police would have tried a little harder to save Oswald's life.

✓ Note: In the beginning of ~~this~~ chapter, I said that Miss
✓ Mercer saw the two men. After they ~~get~~^{got} out of the truck, they went behind the picket fence.

Chapter 22

The Weapons That May Have Been Used

The alleged murder weapon, a 6.5 ^{Monicker Carano} Monicker Carano, was most likely never fired on November 22, 1963. The only reason why the Carano was on the sixth floor was to frame Oswald.

Every time you hear about the weapon used, people say it was a 6.5 Monicker Carano. You never hear about the 7.65 Mauser that was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on the 22nd of November.

Roger Craig, a deputy sheriff, found the Mause in the western part of the building. He knew it was a Mause because on the barrel it said 7.65 Mause. But, of course, this rifle disappeared a while later. Then the rifle was reported as a Monicker Carano. Where did the Mause disappear to? No one except the government knows. In my opinion, it was most likely destroyed. Who fired the Mause? I don't know but I can tell you one thing, it was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Mause, too, was a bolt action rifle so that couldn't have been the only weapon used that day. My guess is there was a semi-automatic rifle used on the grassy knoll by at least one of the shooters.

A semi-automatic rifle is a gun that you don't have to keep recycling a new shell each time you pull the trigger. All you have to do is pull the trigger and a new shot is fired and the empty shell casing falls to the ground. My guess is that the other shooter on the knoll was using a bolt or semi-automatic.

I don't really know about the first shooter on the knoll because he only fired one shot. The second shooter was probably using a semi-automatic because he was the last shooter and, if he had missed, Kennedy would have gotten out of Dealey Plaza alive.

The other shooters in Dealey Plaza used bolt action rifles. Bolt actions are guns that only shoot one shot at a time, then you have to pull the bolt back and push it forward for the next shot. Most bolt actions hold about five or six shots and one in the chamber.

The shooter in the Dal-Tex Building was using a bolt action because of the time it took between shots -- the same as the shooter in the Book Depository who was using a bolt action, too.

As soon as Kennedy's car turned on Elm Street, the first shot rang out but missed. It came from the Dal-Tex building. Then seconds later he shot again and this time hit Kennedy in the back. From the time between shots, you can see that the shooters in the background were using bolt action guns.

The first shooter on the knoll had to be using a low caliber rifle. I believe the first shooter on the knoll hit President Kennedy in the neck inflicting a 3 to 6 mm wound. A hole that small had to be caused by a small caliber rifle.

The shot that hit Kennedy in the back may have come from a 30 30. The hole in the back was not that big so my guess is that it was caused by a 30 30.

The hole in the head may have been caused by either a 30-6 or a shotgun. A 30.6 is a darn powerful gun. By using a hollow

point bullet for a 30.6, a shooter could "take off someone's head."

A hollow point bullet is shaped just like a regular bullet but, instead of being solid like a regular bullet, it is hollowed out in the middle. This kind of bullet explodes on impact causing even more damage.

A shotgun is pretty powerful, too. By using a slug, it could do a lot of damage to someone's head.

How do I know this? It's because I go hunting and I target practice a lot with different kinds of guns and different kinds of ammo.

Note: As time went on, I figured out that maybe both shooters on the knoll could have been using semi-automatic guns. Also, remember that nobody really knows what kind of guns were used. When I said the shooters in the background were using bolt action rifles, that's only a theory.

Chapter 23

Interviews

"I will splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces
and scatter it to the winds."

- John F. Kennedy

I always had my opinion about who had Kennedy killed. I always thought it was the CIA. But I never really asked other people who they thought killed President Kennedy and the reason why and if they thought Lee Harvey Oswald had anything to do with Kennedy's assassination. So here goes! The first person I asked was my mom.

Cal: Who do you think killed JFK?

Mom: The government.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Mom: Because he was not going along with the government.

Cal: Why was Kennedy killed?

Mom: He was ending the Vietnam War.

Cal: Do you think the assassination was covered up?

Mom: Definitely.

Cal: Did Lee Harvey Oswald have anything to do with the
assassination?

Mom: Something, yes.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Mom: Because he was there.

After I was done with my mom, I went over to my grandma's house and then I asked her the same questions.

Cal: Who do you think killed JFK?

Gram: Oswald at first, but now I don't think so.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Gram: There's evidence now to prove otherwise that Oswald didn't do it.

Cal: Why was Kennedy killed?

Gram: He was his own man.

Cal: Do you think the assassination was covered up?

Gram: At first no, but now I do believe it was.

Cal: Did Lee Oswald have anything to do with the assassination?

Gram: Yes he did, but not as a shooter.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Gram: Because people saw him run.

I left my grandma's house and then I saw my friend Charlie walking down the street so I asked him the same questions.

Cal: Who do you think killed JFK?

Charlie: Elements from the military, the government, and the mob.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Charlie: Because he was ending the Vietnam war.

Cal: Do you think the assassination was covered up?

Charlie: Yes. If it wasn't a cover up then why didn't the government release the files rather than seal them.

Cal: Did Lee Oswald have anything to do with the assassination?

Charlie: He was involved somehow.

Cal: Why do you think this?

Charlie: Because he was quickly silenced which makes me think he was a perfect "patsy."

I then left Charlie's house and went home. I don't agree with some things these people said but they can have their own opinions. I do agree with them when they say the reason President Kennedy was killed is because he was ending the Vietnam War.

Note: Yes, I know the people I interviewed but I did not influence them; they said what they believe.

Chapter 24

Jackie Onassis

*Thinks she
like a newspaper?*

Jacqueline Bouvier was born on July 28, 1929 in the Southhampton area of Long Island. In 1951 Jackie worked as a photographer for the Washington Times Herald. While working for the publication, she interviewed Senator John F. Kennedy who she had met at a party. Two years later they were married on Sept 12, 1953 at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Newport. Their first baby, Caroline, was born in 1957 and John F. Kennedy, Jr. was born in 1960.

When John F. Kennedy became the 35th President of the United States, Jackie said, "I felt as though I have just turned into a piece of public property."

In 1963 John F. Kennedy went to Texas and Jackie accompanied him in an open top car. Just as the car neared Dealey Plaza, Mrs. Connally turned and said, "Well, Mr. President, you can't say Texas didn't give you a nice welcome," and Kennedy replied, "No, you can't." Then shots rang out.

In Jackie's words, "I heard these terrible noises and my husband touched his head and fell into my lap."

Jackie thought the gun shots were motorcycles backfiring. She glanced over and saw John Kennedy holding his neck. She thought he must have had a slight headache. "Then he fell into my lap." Jackie was First Lady a few minutes before; now she was first widow. She was only 34.

When JFK fell into her lap, she said: "Oh, no, no, no, oh,

my God they shot my husband!" Jackie says she leaned over and said, "I love you, Jack." She was wearing a pink pillbox hat and pink coat and dress. Her pink clothes were covered with blood. At Parkland Hospital, a doctor asked Jackie if she wanted to change clothes. Jackie replied, "No, I want them to see what they have done."

At the funeral of John Kennedy, just before burial, Jackie lighted an eternal flame.

In 1968 Jackie Kennedy remarried. He was a Greek by the name of Aristotle Onassis, a 62 year old man. When the news hit the public, it was upsetting. One newspaper wrote, "Jackie, how could you?"

The reason why people were so upset is because Aristotle Onassis was from Greece and the Kennedy family didn't really like Onassis.

People knew why Jackie married Onassis. One reason is because he was a billionaire and she would never have to worry about money. The other reason is because Onassis could take Jackie away from the public life and reporters. Personally, I can't blame her for any of these reasons.

While Aristotle Onassis was in Paris in 1975, he died in a hospital after a long illness. Jackie was not present when he died. In 1975 Jackie began her career at Viking Press in New York City. She quit two years later. She quit because she wanted to, she worked by choice.

Jackie contested the amount of money left her in Onassis' will and won a court settlement of \$26,000,000 from Onassis'

daughter Christina. Jackie and Christina did not get along.

In 1963 Jackie was interviewed by the Warren Commission. Jackie said that she heard two shots. I'm sure that she did not say where she heard the shots come from. She must have been focused on her husband being shot. But, of course, the government more than likely told her what to say. Or just didn't report everything she said. After all, she was right next to the President.

understand
In the book, Murder of a President, by Robert ~~Gordon~~ ^{Gordon} ~~Gordon~~, on the back of the book, Gordon tells the real testimony of Jackie Kennedy. So that means the government altered her testimony. *gelling?*

I think Jackie knew more than what was said by the government. Someone in the government most likely took down everything she said but right away it was destroyed. Also when telling the story, Jackie kept saying: "They shot my husband." This certainly makes me think that Jackie did not think only one man had killed her husband.

I felt she said more but it was never published. After the assassination, Jackie feared for her life and the life of her children. This is one reason she married Onassis like I said before.

1994

In 1994 Jackie Onassis developed cancer. When I heard about that I was shocked. I kept listening to the news to hear if anything about Jackie was said on the news but nothing much was. I was in the seventh grade in 1994 and I wrote a report on

Jackie but I never presented it to the class.

On May 19, 1994, Jackie Bouvier Kennedy Onassis died. I did not hear of this until the next morning because she died at 10:15 p.m. on Thursday, May 19th. I, of course, was sleeping at the time. On Friday, May 20th, my mom came downstairs and woke me up at about 6:30 a.m. My mom said, "Cal, wake up, Jackie Onassis is on the news, she died last night." When I heard this, in a way I felt like crying, but I didn't.

I got right up and went upstairs. At first, I thought the news was mistaken. Then I thought I was dreaming. But when the news came on and said Jackie Onassis died last night at her apartment, I really couldn't believe it.

I went to school later and walked up to Mrs. Murray and said, "She's dead. I can't believe it." Mrs. Murray just looked at me and said, "I know, I heard last night." I told Mrs. Murray that I was going to give up on the Kennedy assassination when Jackie died. A day later I gave my farewell goodbye speech to JFK and my investigation. That was hard. Then I gave my speech on Jackie Onassis. Jackie Onassis died at 64, 64 years of life and part of that was terrible. She lost two husbands and two kids. One stillborn at birth and Patrick.

After a few days, I could still not accept that Jackie died. It was hard but I lived through it. She should not have died so young and of cancer. I wished she would have pulled through but you can't beat cancer.

I'll miss Jackie and so will America.

Jackie Kennedy Onassis

July 28, 1929 - May 19, 1994

Note: This chapter is being written one year after she died.

(note: picture of grave)

Chapter 25

My God They're Going To Kill Us All

→ spelling

Connally

Texas Governor John ~~Connaley~~ was riding one seat in front of JFK. As they traveled through Dallas, Connaley and Kennedy didn't say too much to each other. I really don't think they got along too well but, of course, that's just my opinion.

As the motorcade entered Dealey Plaza and then on to Elm Street, when the shots rang out, Connaley started turning around when he was hit by a bullet. The bullet entered just below the right arm pit and traveled through his body and punctured his right lung and broke his fifth rib and shattered his wrist and went into his thigh. Then Connaley yelled out, "My God, they're going to kill us all!"

According to the Warren Commission, that was the single bullet theory.

yes Gordon?

Robert J. ~~Groden~~, in his book, The Killing of A President, says Connaley was hit with two shots. The first bullet went in just like I said. But the second shot, which would make the sixth shot, Groden says that shot went into Gov. Connaley's wrist. Now I don't like disagreeing with a man like Mr. Groden but I don't believe that. I can see where he could get that theory though.

I know what I say sounds kind of strange but if you would view the Zapruder film, you would see that Connaley is turned and his wrist is lined up with his leg. With a high powered rifle, one bullet could do that.

Governor Connaley agrees with most of the Warren Report but there is one thing he doesn't agree with: that is the single bullet theory.

Connaley said that they could never run enough tests to prove that one bullet did all that damage meaning one bullet passed through Kennedy's neck and created all the wounds to Connaley.

When Connaley talks about the shots he says, "I heard the first shot and I had time to turn around when I felt a blow to my back like someone just hit me with a doubled up fist. I looked down and I was covered with blood. Then I said, 'My God, they're going to kill us all!'"

Connaley says that the movie JFK is an evil film because it tells kids that the government, the CIA, and the military is involved in the killing of an American president. Connaley says that in the documentary Who Killed Kennedy?

To tell you the truth, I don't think Governor Connaley really even looked at the evidence. But, of course, he's a governor and he would be expected to go along with the coverup.

As Connaley yelled out, "My God, they're going to kill us all!" he then fell into his wife's lap and said that he knew the last shot hit the President. Connaley and his wife both said they heard three shots. The governor says they, meaning the shots, came from the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building. Mrs. Connaley says the shots came from "right rear."

As I read Governor Connaley's testimony, I notice that he kept saying, "They're going to kill us all." If Connaley agrees

with the Warren Report about a single assassin, then why did he say they're going to kill us all?

In my opinion both Gov. Connaley and Jackie Kennedy heard shots coming from the front. But, as I said before in the last chapter, you can't blame Jackie because she was concentrating on her husband so didn't pay much attention to anything else.

Connaley says that when he felt the impact of the bullet he was looking forward. I have no idea where he got that from. In the Zapruder film, he was turned to the right and looking back when he was hit, he wasn't looking straight forward.

After the assassination, over the years, Connaley kept saying the same thing. He never changed. He stuck with the answers he gave back in 1964. That's more than I can say for some people.

In May of 1993, former Texas Governor John Connaley died. In his wrist when he was buried was the bullet that hit him on November 22, 1963.

Chapter 26

I Talk With Senate Investigator and Author Harold Weisberg

After all the time I've spent on the Kennedy assassination, I must say it's been a long, interesting experience. Sometimes it's been very frustrating.

One day toward the end of September, I bought a book called Whitewash by Harold Weisberg. When I got home with Whitewash, I looked in the front of the book and saw the author's address. A day or two later, I wrote a letter to Mr. Weisberg just saying who I was and what I was interested in. A week or so later I received a letter from him saying that if I wanted to, I could come to Frederick, Maryland and talk to him and look through all his files and records on his investigation of the assassination. Mr. Weisberg was then, 81, I believe.

So on October 6, 1995, my mom and I went to see Harold Weisberg. When we got to his house I sat down and talked for a few minutes and then he asked me if I wanted to start looking through his files. I said okay and went downstairs and started looking. When I got in the basement, I didn't know where to begin, he had so much information. If I would have taken my time, I never would have gotten out of Mr. Weisberg's house. He had files after files; I just kept looking and looking. Everything was interesting but my time was limited.

After a while my mom left and I stayed at Mr. Weisberg's house. He told me that if I wanted a copy of any one of his files, just say so. An hour or so later I asked him if it would

be okay if I asked him some questions and recorded it. Mr. Weisberg said it would be all right. He told me I should evaluate evidence based on two criteria: 1) is it reasonable, 2) is it possible? Here are the some of the questions I asked and his answers as well as some of my general comment.

Mr. Weisberg: You ask me what do I think happened. I'll break that into two parts: the assassination from the official evidence itself was, without question, the end product of a conspiracy. Another thing that happened was when the official investigation was made, it was not an investigation of the assassination and it wasn't intended to be. There never was an investigation of the assassination itself. All they tried to do was make it look like Oswald was guilty before any investigation could have been made.

That the crime was beyond the capability of any one man, on that basis alone there was a conspiracy. The simplest way of addressing that is the shooting. In spite of all the government says about the shooting, it was beyond the capability of any one man. The government had this evidence, it merely wasn't truthful about it. They had this evidence many ways. (Note: Mr. Weisberg then gave lengthy and specific details of tests the government performed that showed no gunman could have done what Oswald is supposed to have done. He said that while these test reports were published, they did not appear in the official Warren Commission Report).

Cal: Okay, in your own words who do you think really killed Kennedy?

Mr. Weisberg: I don't know. We have no way of knowing because the crime itself was never investigated. "Who" has two parts: who did the shooting, and who was behind it. We can theorize who was behind it but we have no way of knowing. The problem with theorizing is while you can perhaps eliminate people that way, you can't pinpoint them that way. So anybody who tells you who shot the President is taking advantage of you -- he does not know and he can not know.

Cal: Do you think the CIA could have been involved?

Mr. Weisberg: It's possible that the CIA had an interest in it. I think it's not likely that the CIA as an institution did but it's more likely that some of the people did, but I don't know, we have no way of knowing.

Cal: How about the mob?

Mr. Weisberg: I think there was no possibility at all. That's popular fiction... they have too much going for them to run that kind of risk, they're getting rich so fast. And besides that, they didn't have the motive of killing the President. One of the fictions is that they killed the President to stop his brother. It didn't stop his brother. If you want to stop the brother, you kill the brother. The fact is as long as Robert Kennedy was Attorney General, he kept going after the mob. See people make these motives up but that doesn't mean they have any

legitimacy.

Cal: Do you have any ideas about why he was killed?

Mr. Weisberg: No, we have no way of knowing. But I think the most obvious thing is he was killed to change policy.

Cal: Do you think Vice President Lyndon Johnson was involved at all?

Mr. Weisberg: I think that Johnson had no involvement at all. I don't know of any reason to believe it either in evidence or in reason.

Cal: How many shots do you think were fired at Kennedy?

Mr. Weisberg: We don't know but there were more than three. More than three because the best shot in the world couldn't duplicate the shooting attributed to Oswald in three shots. There are other reasons...that's absolutely solid.

Cal: Do you think Oswald had anything to do with it?

Mr. Weisberg: No, I don't think Oswald did it.

Cal: Do you think he was a CIA agent?

Mr. Weisberg: No, I don't think so. It's not quite that simple. First of all, an agent has a special meaning to the CIA. It means he's a CIA employee...you can believe Oswald had some kind of connection with some kind of police or intelligence function. But proof of it, there isn't. What I said in the first book I think is still correct and I don't know how we can

add to it. I said that Oswald's career in New Orleans is consistent only with what an intelligence would call "establishing a cover." You begin to see that all these things come back to the fact there never was any real investigation. Now Oswald had high security clearances...as a Marine he had the highest clearances of Top Secret and crypto. His Navy records don't show it but other records do. So you see, again you have this question of honesty, dishonesty -- and no investigation so we don't know.

Cal: Do you think the body was altered along the way?

Mr. Weisberg: There was never any reason to believe it. First of all there was no opportunity. The body was never alone. Of all the official Kennedy party, only two left the body at any time and each was very brief. Mrs. Kennedy and Kenny O'Donnell went forward when President Lyndon Johnson was sworn in. The rest of the time they were with the body along with everybody else in the Kennedy party. It was never possible to do anything to it and nothing was done to it.

Note: I then asked Harold Weisberg about a number of individuals and he told me what he thought about Jean Hill, Roger Craig, Pen Jones, Arnold Roland, and Mary Moorman.

Cal: What about Bill Newman?

Mr. Weisberg: I've forgotten but I think he was truthful. He and his wife were here and they impressed me as nice people. I've

forgotten what he said at the time of the assassination. I remember he said they all threw themselves on the ground.

Cal: Right, he said the shots came from behind him on the grassy knoll.

Mr. Weisberg: I don't think there's any question about it. They're hiding it but I think there's no question about it from the damage to the President's head.

Cal: Do you think everything Zapruder said was truthful? Like when he said he heard shots coming from behind him.

Mr. Weisberg: I don't think there's any question about it. He even testified to it but he said that's what I believe until they told me otherwise. I go into that in some detail in Whitewash.

Cal: How about Beverly Oliver?

Mr. Weisberg: People like that are really a tragedy. I don't think that she was the Babusha Lady. I know that wasn't the practice of the FBI with films and the more it went on the more stories she told. She contradicted herself a number of times. Much of what she said is absolutely impossible. So I pay no attention to her. The woods are full of these kind of books. You can waste a awful lot of time of them. As I've suggested before: ask yourself first if it's reasonable. If you're satisfied it can be reasonable, ask yourself if it's possible. Her story is simply not possible or reasonable.

Cal: Why wouldn't it be possible?

Mr. Weisberg: It's impossible because the practice of the FBI is not that way. They didn't take any pictures, they stayed away from them...pictures were a problem to the FBI. They had to work around them. They had made their mind up what they want to say and they didn't want to have anything to contradict them. There were any number of other pictures they could have confiscated but they didn't. There were a fair number of people in Dealey Plaza with cameras -- and there was no effort by the FBI to get any of them.

Cal: So in other words you think she's lying about the whole thing?

Mr. Weisberg: Who is lying?

Cal: Beverly Oliver?

Mr. Weisberg: It may be psychological but I think she's saying what's not true.

Note: Harold Weisberg then talked about some of the many myths that had sprung up surrounding the assassination. He also discussed guns and ammo and gave other reasons why he thinks no shots came from the Texas Schoolbook Depository window.

Mr. Weisberg: It's clear in the official evidence, Oswald could not have been on the sixth floor at that time. He could not have planted that rifle as he did in the course of running out. If he had run. If he had run it would have been heard on the floor below where they claim they heard the individual bullets falling.

Note: Harold Weisberg then gave specific details about the circumstances of finding the rifle on the sixth floor and the

placement of the rifle. He also told of his own investigation into Oswald's background and personality and told how much of what he found conflicted with the usual portrait of the man.

Mr. Weisberg: There's no part of the story that stacks up. The government lied. It knew what it was doing and therefore it is a lie and not just a mistake. So there's no reason to believe Oswald was even involved in the assassination except the government says it but it lies.

Cal: Do you think Oswald and David Ferrie were associated?

Mr. Weisberg: I don't think they were associates but I think they knew each other.

Cal: Do you think David Ferrie was a CIA member?

Mr. Weisberg: No, they'd never trust him. They may have used him on contract jobs but I have no proof that they did.

Cal: How about Clay Shaw?

Mr. Weisberg: He helped, he was a regular contact and he should have been, there's nothing wrong with this. CIA's domestic contact service, that's overt intelligence where when people come back from another country the CIA talks to them and questions them to see what they can learn.

Note: Harold Weisberg and I have stayed in contact with each other and exchanged a number of letters since my first visit to his home. He has been a big help to me.

Chapter 27

CONCLUSION AND OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE

If I didn't learned anything else afer all my years of research, I did learn one thing and that is you can't believe everything you hear. After all, the government report on the Kennedy assasination is false. Gerald Posner's Case Closed is false. After all these books have been published, people may think that what is said in the books is true. It isn't. The people I've named in my writing have something in common. They all think Lee Harvey Oswald killed John Kennedy.

Oswald did not, could not have killed Jack Kennedy. No one person alive could have done what Oswald is supposed to have done. Oswald's rifle was a piece of crap. On top of that, Oswald was ranked a "marksman" and not even a "sharpshooter" could do it. Remember that, besides a nonqualifier, a marksman is the lowest ranked shooter there is.

What it all comes down to is you, the reader, must stop and think. Could Oswald do the shooting alone? Was there a conspiracy and, if there was, who was involved? Then you must ask yourself could a man fire three shots in six seconds from a bolt action rifle and miss the first shot but hit with the last two shots? You must say no. Then you have to conclude there was a conspiracy and the government had to cover it up.

If it wasn't a coverup or noone besides Oswald killed John Kennedy, then why did the government seal the files until the year 2029? Obviously, the government had something to hide. As

we think about it, as taxpayers, what right does the government have to seal the Kennedy files? They can't but they did and their excuse is "national security."

If Kennedy wasn't killed as a result of a conspiracy, why are the files sealed. Why can't regular people like you and me walk into the Federal Archives and see the real x-rays, the real autopsy notes, and the real files on Oswald. National security is a lame excuse. If people wouldn't take the government's word for everything and, instead, demand to see the real evidence, we may be able to have a better country to live in.

John Kennedy was ending the war in Southeast Asia; the CIA didn't like that so naturally they killed him. When we lost John Kennedy we lost our country. From the moment we lost John, our country has been going downhill -- and up to now it's still heading in the wrong direction. This country is pretty bad when an American president can be killed and our own government lies to us. When we were younger, our parents taught us to tell the truth and that lying was wrong. Well, in this case, when people told the truth they were silenced and that is wrong.

John Kennedy was only getting started before November 22, 1963.

My conclusion to this maze is John Kennedy was killed because of his withdrawal from the Vietnam War. Was John Kennedy a good president? Well, that is for you to determine.

As Americans, how do you feel about having conspiracy in the world and knowing your government is crooked and covers up this information that legally is yours?

As a nation, how do we feel about having paid assassins?
They may work for us today but tomorrow, *How can we know?*
~~how do we know who they~~
~~will be working for?~~

In time, maybe our country will be a better place. We can
only hope. Thank you and goodby.