

Part 1

CBS: "Incidentally, the search of the book depository for curtain rods was negative." (Page 5)

Fact: There was no search of the building for curtain rods. WW 22 reveals that not until August 31, 1964, did the Commission ask the Dallas FBI to ask Roy Truly, building manager, "if he knows of any curtain rods being found in the TSEB building after November 22, 1963." Also, why "after" November 22? Why not, "were any found that day?"

CBS: "Despite the dispute about just how he carried the package, the reasonable answer to this question is that he did take a rifle to the Book Depository Building." (Page 6)

Fact: Aside from the quibbling CBS language, that he took "a rifle" when the only rifle in the entire world at issue was the Mannlicher-Carcano C-2766, here CBS flies into the face of 100% of the evidence. It also ignored the testimony of the only man in the world who saw Oswald enter the building, Jack Dougherty (Whitewash 19) who testified, "positively he had nothing in his hands." CBS does not mention him.

CBS: "Despite these discrepancies, his co-workers knew and certainly saw Oswald. The CBS News answer: Oswald was in the Book Depository Building when the shots were fired, most probably on the sixth floor." (Pages 6-9)

Fact: This again is a quibble. The essential conclusion is that Oswald was in that sixth-floor window with the C-2766 rifle in his hands, and all the credible evidence is to the contrary.

in that window at the moment of the shooting

If he was in the building and was not ~~there~~, he was innocent also.. The testimony quoted by CBS is exhaustively dealt with ~~only~~ and was first in the first two WHITEWASH books, which are not mentioned. The quoted testimony of the three Negroes is disputed by the incontrovertible evidence of the suppressed Hughes film, which CBS also suppressed (PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH 278-80), which shows ~~there~~ ^{they} were not where they testified they were, that the Dillard picture was taken later than the Report and CBS say, and that, at the critical moment of the actual assassination, there was neither a man nor a rifle in that window. Further, CBS suppressed official proof that Oswald was then on the first floor, as did the Commission, although it had it, having asked me for it.

CBS: "...three shells, later identified as fired from Oswald's rifle, were found 42 minutes after the shots..." (Page 9)

Fact: These shells were not proved to have been used in the assassination, the key thing CBS omits. It says they were "fired from Oswald's rifle," but when? There is pertinent evidence bearing on this suppressed from the Report (WHITEWASH 28). It is from J. Edgar Hoover and is that these shells had been fired previously on at least one occasion, and included the markings on another rifle, on the live shell found in the rifle. To add to this suppression, as CBS does, the fact of the finding of the shells 42 minutes later and of the rifle ten minutes after that, is to try and lend an air of authenticity to its misrepresentation, for there is no evidence that the shells were

used at that moment and in the assassination. CBS also suppressed the fact that, when the opportunity to tie the bullet and the fragments to the assassination by means of the residues on them, the residues were wiped off the bullet and neither the FBI on its own nor the Commission did anything about it (WHITEWASH 163), did not analyze what remained of these residues. The FBI and the Commission suppressed the spectrographic analysis by which the bullet and the fragments could have been connected with the assassination. CBS suppressed this unpardonable suppression, of which it knew. This makes the CBS "conclusion" on page 11 more dishonest. It reads, "From the ballistics evidence it seems that the answer to the question of whether Oswald's rifle was fired from the building is yes." There is no such evidence. Without "concluding" that Oswald was in the window, and knowing it could not, CBS accomplished the planting of this misinformation in the minds of its audience with semantics. It then said, "...it appears that Oswald had the opportunity and the murder weapon," which neither it nor the Commission proved. The suppressed and ignored evidence is to the contrary.

CBS: "...the critics argue that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have fired his rifle fast enough or accurately enough to be the sole assassin...How many shots were fired...how long did it take to fire them?" (Page 11). The conclusions flowing from this are (Page 14), "From our own tests we were convinced that a rifle like Oswald's could be fired in 5.6 seconds or less, and with reasonable accuracy..." (page 14). Part of the

basis for this erroneous, and quite immaterial, conclusion is that "We have shown that the Zapruder camera was quite possibly running slower than the Commission thought"(page 20).

Fact: The last statement is a plain, unalloyed lie. The best that can be said for what CBS said it showed is that other cameras of the same make could run slower. It did not in any way address the speed or tests of the particular camera Zapruder used, the only thing that is pertinent. Both the FBI and Bell & Howell agree that the camera could not have run slower than a little more than 18 frames per second.

Entirely immaterial is what others could do with a rifle like Oswald's (and here CBS, like the Commission before it, failed to show that this rifle was, at the time of the assassination, Oswald's and in his possession). Oswald was "a rather poor shot", according to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (WHITEWASH 30). With that particular rifle, after it had been ^{gone}~~gone~~ over, the best shots the Commission could get, and under altered circumstances to make the shooting easier, could not duplicate the shooting attributed to him (WHITEWASH 26). The CBS "test" is meaningless except as propaganda.

Moreover, the CBS test, rigged and dishonest as it was, proved the opposite of its conclusion. CBS refused to make public the results of its test, did not include them in its four hours of the broadcasts, and declined to give them to me. When they failed also to give them to Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, she wrote and told CBS exactly what its tests did prove, that its eleven experts (which Oswald was not), in 37 attempts, could

not even be recorded in 17 cases because the bolt hung and the rifle either could not be fired in time or the bullet jammed and it could not be fired at all. Not a single expert CBS rifleman duplicated the shooting attributed to Oswald. In order to make even this very poor record possible, CBS carefully framed the target, which was going in a predictable straight line and with no obstructions, like a blowing tree in the way, with a dark background to focus the eye on the target. The President was not this accommodating to his assassins.

CBS "...that hit (the first shot to hit the President) must have occurred somewhere between frames 210 and 225 of the Zapruder film. As to just where, we'll have some intriguing new evidence in a few minutes." (page 13)

Fact: Both of these statements are false. The President was hit before Frame 210, as the Commission's own evidence, totally ignored by CBS, proves (WHITTEWASH II, "WILLIS IN HIS OWN NAME").

This "new" evidence? That follows.

CBS: "It was first called to our attention by a distinguished physicist, Dr. Luis Alvarez, of the University of California at Berkeley" (page 15).

Fact: Identically this same information was first called to CBS' attention by me in early 1966 (WHITTEWASH 47). Later I published additional detail in WHITTEWASH II. Who at CBS? His predecessor (then his superior) and the executive pro-

ducer of this series of shows, Leslie Midgley himself. I repeated this in May 1966 and thereafter to a number of other CBS News personnel, including some who worked on this series. What is this "new evidence"?

CBS: "Wyckoff:..in frame 190...something must have happened to Mr. Zapruder when he was -- something must have startled him when he was holding his camera...and he jumped a little bit with the camera." (pages 16-7)

Fact: WHITEWASH, page 47: "Beginning with Frame 190, this suddenly becomes fuzzy. Nothing had changed -- the exposure was the same...As any amateur photographer knows, this clearly means that the change was in Zapruder. He was no longer holding the camera still. The slight motion imparted to the camera by his emotions at what he saw...only reasonable explanation."
And exactly the same thing is true of Framex 227 (page 17) and WHITEWASH II, (pages 179, 213, 221).

But at this point, CBS pretends there were but three such fuzzy spots in the Zapruder film, which, it says, means three shots were fired. It has not answered my questions, why it did not also report what it knew, that there were a half-dozen such spots in the Zapruder film, and did this not mean that a half-dozen shots were fired if the CBS argument is valid for ^{shots} three?

CBS: The Zapruder film "serves as a clock. If we know the exact

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speed the clock was running...possible to determine not only ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ how many shots were fired, but the amount of time between them...If the time between the shots was less than the time necessary to operate Oswald's cheap bolt action rifle,...then obviously he was not the sole assassin (page 12) ...But if the clock was not right...the time span of the shots ...would be affected. Curiously, most of the critics themselves accept the 18.3 speed without a question - except one, who insists it was running at 24 frames, as could have happened if the control had been depressed. So, we decided to see if we could clock the clock..."(page 19).

I see that one critic, and this is not exactly what I say (WHITEWASH II, 180, 183-4). However, this also serves as additional proof that CBS knew about my earlier and copyrighted work that it attributed to Alvarez and Wyckoff, for it also is in this book. What I actually said is that the FBI proved there was a 30% error between the actual Zapruder film, projected at 18 frames a second, and its own crime re-enactment at the same speed, that the actual film showed 30% less time required for the assassination than the Commission said, and that this could exactly be accounted for if the camera were on slow motion at 24 fps. I then produced an FBI December 4, 1963, report suppressed by the Commission and CBS, in which Zapruder is quoted as saying just this. So, CBS suppressed this proof of a 30% error, proving there was less time, because it was determined to present its own misrepresentation that there was more time.

So, CBS "clocked the clock" (page 19). How? In not a single case at the slow-motion setting! They did this with all five of the cameras "tested." But all of this "testing" was calculated additional deception, for the only real speed is that of the real, the only camera used by Zapruder. There were variations of up to 25% between the cameras CBS tested. From this fraudulent base, CBS concluded, in the words of the "scientist" Wyckoff, "they (more than one Oswald?) could have had up to eight and thirty-five hundredths of a second -- which is a pretty long time." (It is still a very short time.)

Aside from the fraud in pretending to test the camera at slow-motion, which CBS did not, it is plain trickery to pretend that because another camera required more time, Zapruder's also did, a fact previously disproved by multiple testing by both the FBI and the manufacturer, Bell & Howell. From this CBS concluded, "We have shown that the Zapruder camera was quite possibly running slower than the Commission thought"! (page 20) It is not possible to exaggerate the dishonesty of this conclusion."

Comment: There is no CBS "conclusion" contrary to the Commission's that CBS did not first read in WHITEWASH, which not only CBS, but this same Executive Producer, read. It is because Midgley's former superior, Palmer Williams, was so impressed by WHITEWASH that he asked me if he could keep it longer so he could give it to Midgley to read. Its other conclusions, on the speed of the camera (which it also got from me) and "that a Mannlicher-Carcano (which is not the question at all, but

this Mamlicher-Carcano to the exclusion of all others) could be fired "more accurately than the Commission believed". It proved the opposite.

CBS also reached "conclusions" on what it termed "secondary questions". In each case, its "conclusions" are based on no fact, were not addressed at all, or are contrary to its own evidence.

CBS: With this prelude, it is not surprising that CBS found it necessary to repeat what appears to have been a carefully sponsored lie, also spread at the same time by the Associated Press and others: "The Warren Commission...did not state that Oswald was the only killer". (page 21)

Fact: The very first chapter of the Report, designed to double as a press release, for which it was, actually, used, is entitled "Summary and Conclusions". Under the subheading "Conclusions", the fourth is this simple, direct, unequivocal sentence: "The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connolly were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald." (REPORT 19) And, forgetting its initial lie, CBS concluded its final show of this series by telling the truth about this. There (on page 19) it said:

"Would we be more comfortable believing that a shot was fired by a second assassin who materialized out of thin air for the purpose, fired a shot, and then vanished again into thin air, leaving behind no trace of himself, his rifle, his bullet, or any other sign of existence. Measured against the alternatives,

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the Warren Commission Report is the easiest to believe and that is all the Report claims."