

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Over the years, researchers of the assassination have been the subject of criticism by the news media, untold hardship by the private sector of the community and have been investigated by the same intelligence agencies that were responsible for protecting and later investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

These actions by the intelligence agencies as with the Warren Commission and the House Committee on Assassinations have destroyed not only the rights of the Presidency but also the rights of every private citizen. It is doubtful that a new investigation surrounding the death of President Kennedy will be initiated. The final truth about the assassination may never be known in our lifetime.

Lee Harvey Oswald was **presumed guilty**. He was denied that right to a decent trial in life or in death. He insisted that he was innocent, that he had done nothing wrong, even as he lay dying. This monstrous task to exonerate this man has been left to but just a handful of private citizens. These rights that the federal government denied Oswald destroyed the credibility of the government.

J.F.K. Assassination Photographs: A Comprehensive Listing of the Photographic Evidence was written with the assistance of the excellent masterpiece by Richard Sprague for his listing in the issue of Computer & Automation.

For my parents, John and Alma Woods, a thank you is just not enough. On numerous occasions since the mid-1970's the support, the comments and just "letting me bend your ears." The countless thousands of photographs, some of which exposed humanity at the very worst. Please accept this work for the courage and the support you two have given me to carry on the task of finding the truth, and if not for that, a moment of peace. For my father who assisted in the final proof reading of the manuscript, this work would only be a dream if you had not taken the time to help, I thank you. For my mother, who after all these years of listening became an expert on the assassination, I thank you also.

To James Hall, Federal Bureau of Investigation, for his assistance in processing the majority of my requests under the Freedom of Information-Privacy Act in record time. The requests were prompt and precise regarding the information requested. Also the assistance that was given to me by Mr. Marion Johnson of the National Archives. Mr. Johnson's patience over the years contributed to my success in the collection of the photographic evidence located at the National Archives. Mr. Allen B. Goodrich, audio/visual archivist at the Kennedy Library for clarification of certain photographs taken on November 22, 1963. Researcher Bob Cutler (he would prefer to be referred to as an assassinologist), for his comments and suggestions in the early years to "keep pushing forward," I cannot express the words of thanks for your criticisms concerning my work. If not for your comments, my research would have stalemated.

I appreciate the efforts by Mr. Howard J. Hall and Mr. Richard Wollensak of Itek Corporation for supplying the requested reports reviewed in this listing. Mr. Robert H. Selzer, Supervisor, Biomedical Image Processing group of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for clarification regarding J.P.L. participation in the House Select Committee on Assassination investigation. His additional assistance concerning my inquiries was appreciated and was beyond his responsibility.

To Richard K. Van Der Karr, for his in-depth masterpiece Crisis in Dallas: An Historical Study of the Activities of Dallas Television Broadcasters During the Period of President Kennedy's Assassination. I strongly recommend this publication to researchers who desire to understand the challenge and the achievements by the local Dallas TV-media. I also cannot exclude Josiah Thompson's book Six Seconds in Dallas: A MicroStudy of the Kennedy Assassination.

I am deeply grateful to the researchers who supplied their knowledge and insight on the assassination. For Emory Brown, Jr., Edgar F. Tatro, Jack D. White, Mark A. Crouch, Richard E. Sprague, Robert Cutler and Bernard "Bud" Fensterwald (deceased) for the documentation. Elizabeth Woodbury and Jim Lesar of the Assassination Archives Research Center (AARC) for permission to publish the letters by Mr. Fensterwald and background information. Edward "Jack" Thompson, Todd W. Vaughan, and Bill Adams for their encouragement and suggestions. For Becky Ingalsbe, who reminded me that there is much more to life than just research. You brought back to me my life. Becky, I shall not, nor do I chose to simply forsake this truth by putting my emotions aside. This must be written, that I shall remember you for your kindness and re-direction of my life. For Steve Peterson, who offered me financial support for this book. In the true "white light" or research I thank you. We need more researchers like you in this world of ours. For Penny Kresge, who had more questions than I had answers after seeing the movie "JFK." Penny, it is regrettable that you were not born at the time to challenge the conclusions of the Warren Report. And finally, to Gordon W. Winslow of Miami, Florida, for his Master Researcher Directory who kept the information coming in and for the wealth of information that he has shared.

In closing, I'm reminded of my friends who give to me their inquisitive thoughts and spiritual guidance concerning my work. For Richard Lane, James "Vic" Franklin, Tim Demoney (deceased), Rick Atkinson, Marcy Vette, Henry Aguilar (deceased), Debbie Demoney-Fierro, Henry Garica, Jay Bailey, Gene Mayfield and Rhonda Smith. To my friends who supported my research, numerous that you are, a silent thank you.

The Author
October 12, 1992

For HAL VERB:

Thank you for the MANY YEARS
of support to see this DREAM
a REALITY.



6/28/93

PREFACE

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, generally referred to as the Warren Commission was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 29, 1963, by Executive Order 11130. The purpose of the Commission was to conduct an investigation into the assassination of President John Kennedy. Senate Resolution 137 [Public Law 88-202] was passed by Congress on December 13, 1963. This law authorized the Commission to subpoena witnesses and to obtain "**evidence concerning any matter relating to the investigation** [author emphasis]."

The Commission regarded Executive Order 11130 as a guideline to conduct a separate and painstaking investigation. Information was obtained from the following agencies: the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of State, the Secret Service and the Attorney General of Texas. The information collected was incorporated into the findings of the Commission. Also, the Commission utilized all other networks of pertinent information in the investigation. An additional request was made to 24 separate agencies of the federal government and four congressional committees relating to the assassination, the activities and background of the accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and his assassin Jack Ruby.

On September 24, 1964, the Commission presented the President their report and recommendations concerning the investigation. Following the termination of the Warren Commission the records were transferred to the National Archives to be permanently preserved under the regulations of the Archives and Federal laws.

Then on January 4, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford by Executive Order 11828 created the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States. The Commission would later be referred to as the Rockefeller Commission. The Commission was ordered to investigate allegations that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had at one time connections with either Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Jack Ruby which led to the assassination. This investigation was limited to the allegations of possible CIA involvement in the assassination without the need of a full review of the Warren Report, which if undertaken would have been outside the scope of the Executive Order. The findings were reported to President Ford in their report on June 6, 1975.

The Senate Committee on Intelligence, in 1975, continued the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy starting where the Rockefeller Commission ended. Under Senate Resolution 21 the Committee was to investigate any activities by federal intelligence agencies concerning the death of President Kennedy. Also, if any assassination attempts against a foreign leader (primary assassination target in question was Fidel Castro) were the results of retaliation.* And also, if this information had been withheld from the Warren Commission. This report was published in February, 1976.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations was created in September 1976 by House Resolution 1540, which was to conduct a full and complete investigation into the assassinations

*Author note: Ironically, a former Director of the CIA was defending the assassination attempts against Castro as orders from the late President Kennedy years after he was assassinated.

of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Senate Committee on Intelligence Report with the assistance of public support was the catalyst for a overwhelming vote by the House (280 to 65) for the creation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations. The findings and recommendations of the House Select Committee on Assassinations were published in January, 1979.

Continuing interest in the assassination of President Kennedy and the approaching thirtieth anniversary of his death this publication was created. Not since the publication of Richard Sprague's article and listing in Computers and Automation of the photographic evidence on the assassination has there been an attempt to list all the photographic evidence. This work has produced a detailed assessment of the major photographic evidence on the assassination. This listing, with the help of government documents, critics of the assassination, private sectors of the community and the photographers, may help clarify some of the questions concerning the events that took place in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. The purpose of this study is limited only to the photographic evidence. No conclusion will be drawn as to what the photographs reveal or do not reveal. Merely, I hope, that the information contained within this work can be used by future researchers of the assassination as a study guide.

Both the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations were dependent on the intelligence community for the bases of their conclusion. The Senate Intelligence Committee and the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that photographic evidence was withheld, destroyed and altered remain unchallenged to this date.

FOREWORD

John R. Woods, II, is well known among the intrepid community of learned effective researchers and writers focusing on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Choosing to specialize in the photographic evidence, he has assembled over the past eighteen years his personal archives which is enumerated in this listing.

A current total of three thousand still photographs, movies, videotapes and what generally might be called photo-images of evidence pertinent to the assassination are known to exist at this writing. An identification, description and disclosure of the location of each of these is presented in these volumes as a valuable new reference source.

Approximately 3,000 of these photo-images are held in John Woods' Archives and in part most are available to the researcher.

With all branches and bureaus of the United States government having decided in 1992 to break the seals and make a decades-early release of the remaining classified assassination documents, John Woods anticipates the needs of a widening circle of scholars, researchers, writers, media personnel, and library professionals to want access to the photographs which illustrate the evidence. Indeed, the photo-images are frequently mentioned in documents leaving the reader to only imagine their content.

John looks forward to the fruits of the scrutiny bright new minds will bring to the subject. He has personally witnessed over the years the astonishing amount of visual and documentary evidence which has been overlooked, dismissed as irrelevant, erroneously interpreted, or never even considered by investigating agencies and commissions.

The assembly of his archives from widely scattered, little-known sources, obscured and even concealed places required indefatigable pursuit. His many victories of discovery owe to his adroit use of Freedom of Information statutes and initiation of legal actions.

John began his assassination studies while in high school and acknowledges a debt of youthful inspiration from the books, *THE UMBRELLA MAN*, by Robert B. Cutler, and *THE ASSASSINATION TAPES*, by George O'Toole.

By the late nineteen seventies John Woods was a skilled and deeply informed researcher. As such, he worked with the House Select Committee To Investigate the Assassination and supplied them information regarding the missing forensic evidence from the autopsy of President Kennedy.

He later worked with the United States Department of Justice prodding for investigation of Jack Ruby's access to Parkland Hospital. His submission of a brief challenging the legitimacy of the palm prints on Oswald's rifle eventually led to the declassification and release on a one-time basis of the photographs of Oswald taken at the Miller Funeral Home and the Oswald autopsy photographs.

An example of untouchable photographic evidence discovered by John Woods are included in the listing. These he found obscurely stored in the National Archives but existing apart from its curatorship. He pressed the point for access to those files, but he was unable to obtain those files he now worries that the files will eventually be ordered dispersed after which many will be lost and/or destroyed.

should be a personal reference file

X As his Archives projects approaches completion, John looks forward to writing about an area parallel to his assassination studies--"counter-terrorism." His special interest is counter-terrorism and firearms techniques.

Edward Jack Thompson, Jr.
Archivist