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# New Findings Show Oswald Photo Faked

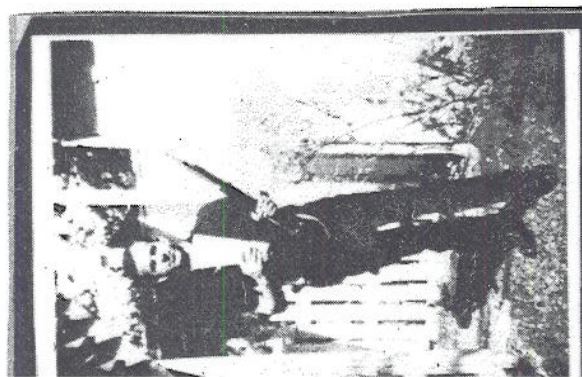


Fig. 2

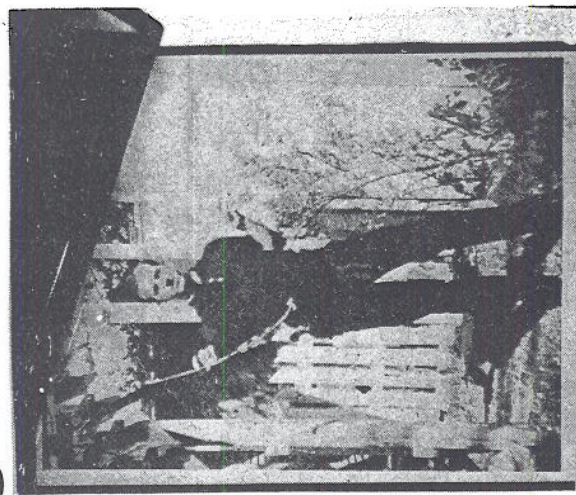


Fig. 2

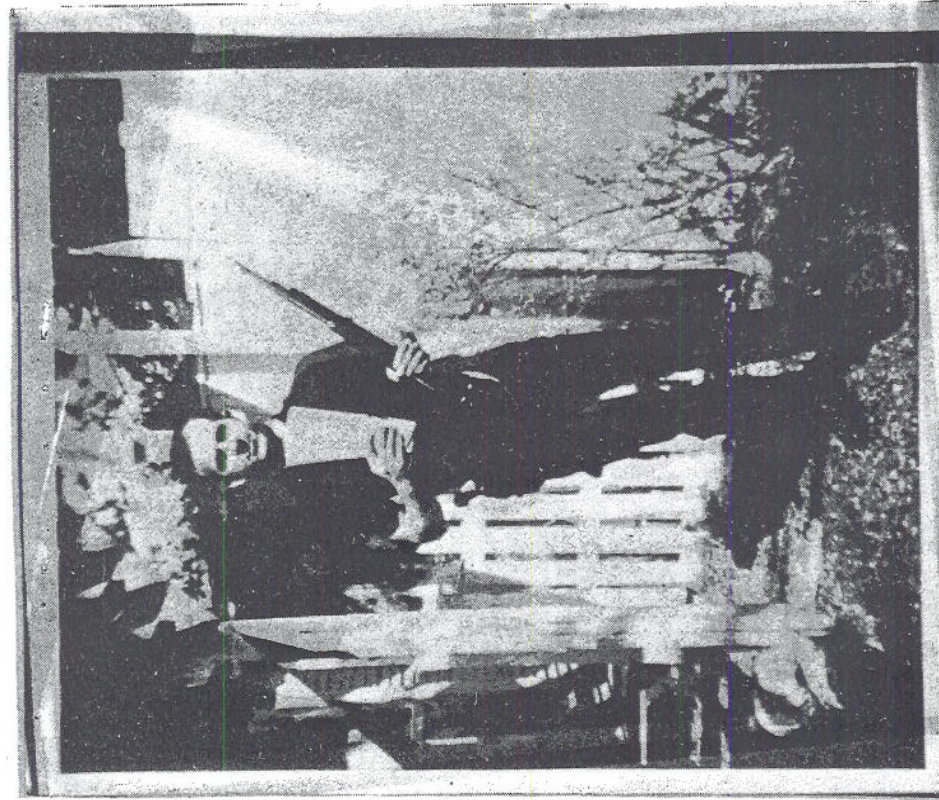


Fig. 3

BY FRED T. NEWCOMB AND ROY WATSON

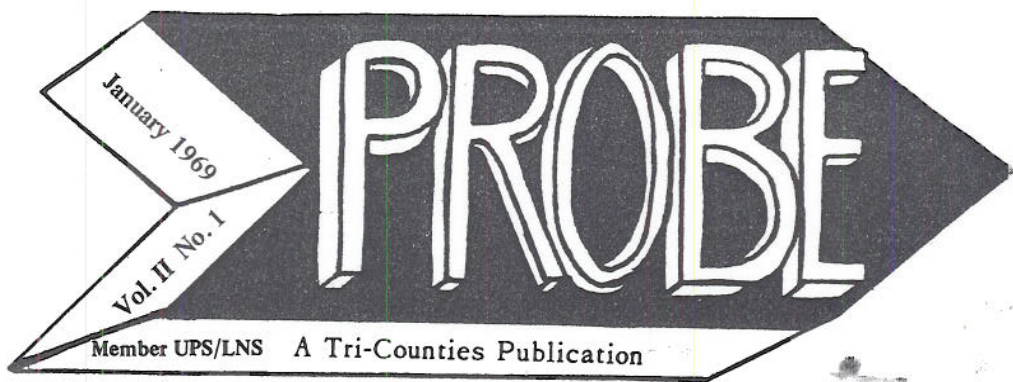
the first time anywhere that  
ch has been published. Mr.  
is a commercial artist; Mr.  
a commercial photographer.)

Oswald was arrested, one of  
things that the Dallas Police  
wed him was photographs of  
olding a rifle and wearing a  
pt. J.W. Fritz told the Warren  
on that Oswald replied that

the face was his but not the body and  
that he could prove it. He never had  
a chance to do that.

Three months later, one of the photo-  
graphs appeared on the cover of Life  
Magazine of Feb. 21, 1964. To most  
people, it was damning evidence. Oswald  
was shown holding up 2 communist  
newspapers. Furthermore, Life some-  
how identified the rifle as the one the

See New Findings p.5



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# PROBE

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# New Findings



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

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President was murdered with and the pistol as the weapon that killed Officer J.D. Tippit.

When the Warren Commission published its report in Sept. 1964, it claimed that Marina Oswald took these 2 photographs 10 days before Oswald was supposed to have shot at Gen. E.A. Walker. Marina told the Commission on Feb. 3, 1964 that she only recalled taking one photograph on Mar. 31, 1963. This contradicts what she told the Secret Service on Dec. 1, 1963 when she said she had never seen Oswald with a rifle with a telescopic sight or with a pistol.

The photographs were allegedly found by several Dallas police officers among Oswald's belongings in the garage of Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. The Warren Report claimed that only one negative was found. The photograph published by Life is the one that lacks a negative.

Prints of each photo were obtained from the National Archives. To check if they were composites, the heads were made equal in size; 133A was printed on red film (Fig. 1) and 133B on blue film (Fig. 2). Then they were overlaid (Fig. 3).

If the head sizes match, then the body sizes should match also.

They do not (Fig. 3), which is photographically impossible. Shoulder widths and leg lengths do not match. Therefore, heads of equal size were attached to bodies of unequal size. By scaling, one body is approximately 4" taller than the

other (the weight-bearing right foot is used for measurement).

This difference is shown also in a side-by-side comparison with the heads lined-up (Fig. 4).

On body size alone, therefore, these photos are composites and were prepared by someone to incriminate Oswald.

The heads, when overlaid (Fig. 3), match exactly - although the body positions have changed, which is impossible. This means that whoever falsified these pictures had only one photo of Oswald's face to use for 2 different body poses. The shadows around the mouth were added to give it a slightly different expression in the 2nd use.

Use of one face photo is shown also with the nose shadow (Fig. 5). (The post on the right in the background is used as a reference line) Although the head tilts more in one photo than in the other, the nose shadow stays the same. If he tilted his head, then the nose had to act as a sundial, i.e., the nose shadow had to go at a different angle. It did not, which is physically impossible.

In Fig. 6, note the line between the mouth and chin. This is not Oswald's chin. The line is in the grain of the photo; it is not a negative scratch. Further evidence for this is a side-by-side comparison in Fig. 7 with a Dallas police mug shot of Oswald, which was made to the same scale. Oswald's chin

has a cleft and is more pointed.

The chin is a good place photographically to join a neck to a body. There are problems in joining the head at the middle of the neck. The body had a different neck size than Oswald. If 2 necks of different size are joined, then both sides must be retouched all the way up. Only a small amount of retouching is needed if the joining is done where the neck meets the ear.

It has been 5 years, but this is the first time anyone has spotted this deliberate falsification.

Part II of this analysis will appear in the next issue.

(A complete set of colored slides portraying this photographic analysis is available by writing to Probe; enclose \$6 to cover costs -- Ed.)

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# "I'm a Patsy!"

By Lillian Castellano

On the Sunday that the Warren Commission Report was released simultaneously by all the news media, CBS TV Station KNXT presented a 2-hour replay of video tapes of interviews in their files. One of those video taped interviews was with Oswald in the bedlam of the Dallas police station.

I remembered that interview very well from the time I had first seen and heard it soon after the assassination. I remembered because the only time I had ever seen Oswald look frightened was when the reporter had told him, at that interview, that he HAD been charged with killing the President. Consequently, I was watching the replay intently when the scene occurred - the reporter told him that he HAD been charged with killing the President - he got the frightened look on his face - then, to our complete surprise, Oswald said, "I'm a patsy!" That remark was not on the video tape that I had heard at the time of the assassination. It evidently had been cut out of the tape before it was shown to the public.

In the Commission Report (Ch.5, p. 188) it states:

Throughout the period of detention, however, Oswald was not represented by counsel. At the Friday midnight press conference in the basement assembly room, he made the following remarks:

OSWALD: Well, I was questioned by Judge (Johnston). However, I protested at that time that I was not allowed legal representation during that very short and sweet hearing. I really don't know what the situation is about. Nobody has told me anything except that I am accused of, of, murdering a policeman. I know nothing more than that I do request someone to come forward to give me legal assistance.

QUESTION: Did you kill the President?

ANSWER: No. I have not been charged with that. In fact, nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the sake of the record, I give you the words that should have been recorded in the Commission Report in place of that row of asterisks:

REPORTER: You HAVE been charged with it

OSWALD: Sir?

REPORTER: You HAVE been charged with it. (Oswald looks frightened)

OSWALD: I'm a patsy!

In the Hearings and Exhibits of the Warren Commission (vol. 20, p. 366), there is this notation in reporter Seth Kantor's notebook: "7:55 - 'I'M just a patsy.'" The time, 7:55, did not jibe with the Friday midnight press conference at which Oswald said, "I'm a patsy!" - not, "I'm just a patsy."

In early 1965, NBC presented a program called "Oswald and the Law." While the title of the program was showing on the TV screen, the sound in the background was the sound of a tape made in the police station sometime after the assassination. The shouting of the reporters was unintelligible, but Oswald's voice could be heard as he shouted, "I'm just a patsy!"

In the Hearings and Exhibits (vol. 21, P. 516) the same time - 7:55 p.m. - is noted as being the time that Oswald was being taken back to Capt. Fritz's office from the line-up room. In order to get from the line-up room to Fritz's office, Oswald had to be taken through the hall where the newsmen were. That must have been when Seth Kantor and the NBC microphone both recorded his desperate cry, "I'm just a patsy!"

So now we know that CBS has a tape where Oswald shouted "I'm a patsy!" at the Friday midnight press conference and NBC has a tape where Oswald shouted "I'm just a patsy!" at 7:55, the time noted in Kantor's notebook.

I have never seen either remark called attention to by any news media, have you? This is rather frightening when you think of how many representatives from news media from all over the world who were present and some of whom must have heard Oswald's desperate shouts. Who instructed them NOT to report it? And how come they all complied?

# LIFE Implicated

From p. 1

"they would have had to make a picture of the background with an individual standing there." Another method is shown with Fig. 9. Assume the post is perpendicular. If a string with a weight on the end is dropped from the center of the mouth, it falls outside the weight-bearing foot in the photograph. Anyone who tries to duplicate this pose will tip over. Because the figure is not in motion, the only way to explain this as a composite is that separate photographs were taken of 1) the entire body and ground shadow (against a white background) and of 2) the background of Oswald's place, then the two were combined. They made two obvious errors. First, the figure was crookedly placed in the photograph. Second, unlike the other photograph (133-B), they forgot to retouch the ground shadow: it is clear and sharp. In 133-B (Fig. 2), the shadow follows the contour of the ground, bumping up and down over the grass.



Fig. 9

Lifton, the Office Manager of LIFE's Washington Bureau claimed she bought it from Marina Oswald's former agent. The agent, however, testified to the Commission that 1) he never had a copy of the photograph in his possession and 2) LIFE did not indicate to him where they had obtained it. He added that an attorney from the *Detroit Free Press* told him that LIFE obtained it "from a leak through the Commission." The agent said he then contacted LIFE, which denied the leak as its source. The Commission also denied it. Hoover's letter observed that shortly after the assassination, "numerous unaccounted for copies of this photograph were readily available in Dallas, Texas."

Even the origin of the photographs raises doubts about their authenticity. Supposedly they were found among Oswald's belongings at the Paine home in Irving, Tex. Capt. J. W. Fritz of the Dallas Police Dept. told the Warren Commission that, around noon, on Nov. 23, 1963, his officers had returned from the Paine home with the photographs. One of Fritz's officers specified the time to the Commission. He said they did not arrive at the Paine home until 1:30-2 p.m. and left around 4:30 - 5 p.m. on Nov. 23.

Not only is the time questionable, but also the date. Michael R. Paine told the Commission that FBI showed him the photograph that LIFE later used on its cover on Nov. 22. Hoover's letter of March 12, 1964, notes that a newsman in Dallas stated he saw the photograph either on the night of Nov. 22, or morning of Nov. 23.

## WHY?

The Warren Commission has long been discredited. The need for Congress to investigate who murdered President Kennedy is still as strong today as it was 5 years ago. Possible complicity in disguising the truth should also be investigated. When there is little to no evidence that indicates that Oswald shot anybody on Nov. 22, 1963, why did LIFE magazine publish such a photograph? It was the single, most damning piece of evidence against Oswald and it convinced the public Oswald was guilty. LIFE magazine has a photographic department second to none. That these LIFE experts could not spot this as a composite is very curious, to say the least. Why also has LIFE not made the entire Zapruder film of the assassination

## THE RIFLE

LIFE, and later the Warren Report, claimed that the rifle in the photograph was the one found in the Texas School Book Depository and also the murder weapon. If so, a composite can be shown using another method - comparative measurement (also ignored by the Commission). Critic Sylvia Meagher noted this in her book, *Accessories After the Fact*. Oswald was 5'9". The rifle is 40.2". Adding an inch to his height to account for his shoes, he would be 70". By proportion, the rifle is 57.4% of his height. On the LIFE cover, he is 12.75" and the rifle is 7.76" - which is 61%, not 57.4%, of his height.

The Warren Report reduced to speculation that the rifle in the photograph was unlike the one found in the Book Depository. The Commission's own expert, however, testified that he was unable to make a "positive identification" that the two were the same.

## ORIGINS

What is the source of LIFE's cover photograph? According to a letter from J. Edgar Hoover of March 12, 1964 to the Commission, recently uncovered in the National Archives by critic David S.

