

Research Papers of
John Armstrong

Collected for his book

Harvey & Lee

Box 12

Notebook 3 ~~A~~

TAB: Roscoe White

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January 2011

Navy Int
Code A, MRC
Remark data
I666106
MRC VDC NAC
Sept. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code A

Dallas destination chosen. Your place
hidden within the department. Contacts
are within this letter. continue on as
planned.

C. Bowers
OSHA

Code AAA Destroy/only

Navy Int.
Code A MRC
Remark data
1666I06
MRC VDC NAC
Dec. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code G

Stay within department, witnesses have
eyes, ears and mouths. You know what to
do of the mix up. The men will be in
to cover up all misleading evidence soon.
Stay as planned wait for further orders.

C. Bowers
OSHA

RE-rifle Code AAA destroy/on

10686

Kevin Walsh
P.O. Box 8869
Wash., D.C.
20003

August 5, '78

Cliff Fenton
House Select Committee On Assassinations
House Annex # 2
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Cliff,

It was good to sit down with you again and per our discussion, this letter will provide details with respect to the areas of investigation I raised. While much of this has been gone over before and will be evaluated in light of what you may have discovered since my leaving the staff, I do believe it important you be advised of the following.

Geneva Dees, widow of Dallas
Policeman Roscoe White

On 12-30-76 I traveled with staff counsel Johnathan Blackmer to Paris, Texas for the purpose of interviewing and collecting photographic materials. We interviewed Geneva Dees at length and provided her with an itemized receipt for the photographs and materials she submitted. Two tape recorders were operating for most of the Dees interview and those cassetts were made a part of the committee files. Johnathan was recording on the mini-cassetts and periodically turned his off. My recorder was on almost continually and it was the standard ninety minute tapes.

Among the photographs Mrs. Dees submitted was what is referred to as the third Oswald with guns photograph. This, she explained, was one of the many her late husband had smuggled out of the Dallas Police photography lab days after the assassination. When asked if her husband had worked to develop them she became unclear, saying it could have been a private lab but that he did get sent to the Oswald "home" in his capacity as plainclothes detective for the Photography Division.

.....

In the presence of one of her two sons, (my best recollection is his name was Ricky and he was the younger brother) Mrs. Dees described how her husband was skilled in trick photography and had once made composite photographs of the boys depicting them flying around the room. Ricky confirmed this story.

While her son was out of the room Mrs. Dees stated that her marriage to White was going badly prior to his death and that both had been having extra-marital affairs. She did name the woman White had been seeing (I do not recall the name) and went on that this woman had confronted her with the demand she give White a divorce or she and White would produce a photograph showing Geneva in bed with another man.

If you need further details on this please advise. I don't recall much more that seems relevant.

Evidential Questions As To Oswald's
Alleged Attempt on Maj. Gen. Walker

Please recall my memo to you dated 7-26-77 titled " Walker Bullet ". That briefly addressed questions as to the recovered bullet's inconsistency with Oswald's alleged weapon. It went on to cite Warren Commission testimony by the Fords to the effect that Marina had been coached by her attorney (Wm. McKenzie) to testify Oswald had only used one gun in the attempt on Walker. I believe it should be a simple matter to determine whether the recovered bullet matches Oswald's rifle and expect those tests have been done by now. The following may be of use to you in the way of pursuing previously undeveloped leads. Hopefully these will already be old business to you also.

Vol 2 p 321
←

While visiting Dallas last January I contacted Ira Van Cleave at the Crimes Against Persons Division of the Dallas Police Dept. Officer Van Cleave now operates a polygraph and security consulting firm separate from his official duties. At the time of the attempt on Maj. Walker's life, Van Cleave was assigned to the investigation and quoted in the press to the effect that the recovered bullet had been fired from a 30.06. I asked him about this and he stated the bullet had been too mangled for identification and he had been misquoted.

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.....

Officer Van Cleave did go on that there was a reliable witness to the Walker shooting " a young neighbor boy...saw two men in a car across an alleyway....not far, he had a good view ". This was apparently a reference to Walter Kirk Coleman (C.E. 2958, 3114) who Maj. Walker alleged in his Warren Commission testimony (11 H, 416-417) had been ordered by law enforcement personnel not to talk.

Possibly relevant to this matter but certainly one of those outstanding questions not satisfactorily dealt with by the Warren Commission is the rifle Robert Adrian Taylor reported he received in trade from a man resembling Oswald. Taylor described the rifle as a Springfield Bolt Action, .30-06 caliber, bearing the markings " U.S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1903 " and bearing serial # 66091 (C.E.2977).

If there is any assistance I can be to you regarding the above, or other areas I would be honored to help. You can reach me by mail at the above address or by telephone at the number left with you.

It was a pleasure to work with you during my employment there, Cliff. My best wishes to you for much success in the investigation.

Sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin Walsh

certified mail

DO NOT DESTROY - HISTORICAL VALUE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
FD-340 (Rev. 1-23-81)

Field File No.

EP 89A 52-1A(24)

OO and File No.

Date Received

Jan 14, 1988

From

Mrs. Geneva Galle

(Name of Contributor)

4228 Bonhom

(Address of Contributor)

Odesa, Mo

(City and State)

By

Troyer N. FARMER

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes

No

Receipt Given Yes

No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title:

**DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS ENVELOPE
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Reference:

DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSR

(Communication Enclosing Material)

JFIC

Description:

Original notes re interview of

Geneva Galle

See EP teletype to Bureau of 1/14/88

1-14-88



Geneva Galle.

These ~~copy~~ ^{p/cup} diary to committee receipt?

'76-'78

3 mos serv.

2 guys Arizona

no copy

green book
small
names + #'s

some writing
6" x 11"

depression disease

2 wks before death husband. never returned.

someone out to kill

dad = talked - about
pictures, showed to
people.

Ⓞ shock treatment

2 Heart failure

lungs nearly gone.

Sold - Ronoe / LHO Japan

distorted photo. 1 side

Homicide = crime scene
photographs.

took only two pictures
of LHO - he afraid

called Washington = Dave ~~Wursten~~ =

Richard Sprague.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSC
JFK

Hazel = LNU -
again w/ husband - in Dallas
photography studies.
LHO worked there too

219 Glenview

Judy + Bill Pennington - lived across.

Judy friend of Mrs Sibbet

Sibbet lived few houses down - she got
lot of money - trust fund -

Claims to be distant cousin of JFK

Stand because of taking pictures. - put in album.
Some day get money for them.

DO NOT DESTROY
NO VALUE
NATIONAL

Field File No. DEP 89A52-1A(17)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 12/31/87

From John Mark Hutch

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

FBI

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By _____
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
 No

Receipt Given Yes
 No

Yes

No

Grand Jury Material-
Disseminate Only
Pursuant to Rules
6(e), Federal Rules
of Criminal Procedure

All information contained on this
Description: Original notes re interview of
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ENVELOPE
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSL

FISUR Log: 12/3 JFIC

@ 302 Marie Dr.,
Midland, Tx.

w/ Bill Boyd -

DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION

SURVEILLANCE LOG of 302 MARIE

SA JOHN KEITH HICKS
MRA

12/31/87

MIDLAND, TX
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSA
JFK

7:01 AM SET UP AT ELM GROVE
MOBILE HOME PARK, MIDLAND, TX

8:40 AM OBSERVE SUBJECT LEAVING 302 MARIE
TRAVELING FAIRGROUNDS ROAD SOUTH
TO HIGHWAY 80 THEN WEST BOUND
(IN WHITE OLDSMOBILE)

8:50 AM WHITE OLDSMOBILE ENTERS
PARKING LOT OFF WALL AVE.

~~8:55 AM WHITE OLDSMOBILE EAST BOUND ON
LA LOUISIANA AVE. - OUT OF
SIGHT~~

8:55 AM WHITE OLDSMOBILE PULLS THROUGH
ALLEY

9:14 AM WHITE OLDSMOBILE TURNS LEFT
ON DODSON - LOST - OUT OF
SIGHT

~~10:15 SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED~~

~~11:50 SURVEILLANCE RE-INSTITUTED
AT MIDLAND AMERICAN BANK~~

317 93

10:15 AM } A WALKER THROUGH MIDLAND
 AMERICAN BANK NEGATIVE
 IN LOCATING ~~THE~~ SUBJECTS
 WIFE

10:20 AM SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED

11:50
~~10:50~~ AM R SURVEILLANCE RE-INSTITUTED
 AT MIDLAND AMERICAN BANK

12:20 PM LEAVE CAR GO TO
 300 W. TEXAS - WESTERN
 UNITED LIFE BUILDING -
 BUILDING LISTING SHOWS SUITE
 319 TO DGM ENERGY

12:25 PM VISUAL SURVEILLANCE OF
 SUITE 319 SHOWS 1 MAN
 APPROXIMATELY 45 TO 50 YEARS
 OLD, APPROXIMATELY 5'10, 160 POUNDS,
 GREY HAIR, GLASSES.
 OFFICE HAD RECEPTION ~~AREA~~
 AREA BUT NO RECEPTIONIST

12:40 PM SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED

John Keith Hutch, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, MIDLAND, TX 12/31/87

**X DO NOT DESTROY
HIGH VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

**DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION**

Field File No. EP 89-52 -1A⁽¹⁶⁾

OO and File No. Bu 62-109060

Date Received 5/25/83

From Det. Greg Lucas
(Name of Contributor)

CAF - Homicide EPD
(Address of Contributor)

Edgewood, Md
(City and State)

By Greg Lucas
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes
 No

Receipt Given Yes
 No

Yes
 No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate
Only Pursuant to Rules 6(e),
Federal Rules of Criminal
Procedure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSR
ON THIS ENVELOPE

Description:

- ① 22 pages of handwritten material from Frances Martiney
- ② Copies of three pages of handwritten material from Martiney
- ③ one envelope with handwritten material from Martiney
- ④ 5 pages of supplemental EPD report on case #78-39703 re Martiney
- ⑤ One EPD receipt for above material

Contents sent to BU via EP letter, 5/26/83

DO NOT DESTROY DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE PENDING LITIGATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Field File No. EP 89A52-1A(19)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 1-2-88

From Edward M. Stutz
(Name of Contributor)

RPI
(Address of Contributor)

Midland, Tex
(City and State)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: DO NOT DESTROY - PRESERVE FOR SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of _____
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803

Interview: 1/2/88 @ (JFK) RPD/KSA
302 Marie Dr. Midland, Tex

M

SA Edward M. Stroz (NO 2)ⁱⁿ

Surveillance log

EX-101
101 # TIBHXJ

1-2-88

1:42 PM in position in bucar, dirt road^{past} off Todd between
Golf Course & Loop 250 (N), Midland, Tx - can
not see subject property

2:30 PM break off & return to office

4:12 PM resume surveillance, same location

4:25 PM break off surveillance

Edward M. Stroz, Special Agent, FBI, Midland, Tx.

1-2-88

ALL INFO CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSA
(JFK)

DO NOT DESTROY
...CAL. JUDGE
...JUDICIAL ARCHIVES

Field File No. EP 84A 52 - 1A (18)
OO and File No. _____
Date Received 12/31/87
From Thomas N. FARRIS + EdM. Spoz
(Name of Contributor)
FBI
(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: _____
DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON This ENVELOPE
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803RDD/CSR
Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material) JFIL

Description: Original notes re interview of

Surveillance log: 12/31/87 @ 302 Main St.
Midland + following.

DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION

12-31-87

Surveillance log

SA Edward M. Stroz

SA Thomas N. Farris

704 A

set up in bucar at Golf Course • Todd

730 A

drive by location (302 Mame St.)

732 A

set up at Todd & Mame

840 AM

move (we do) south on Todd to Hwy 80. Steer W

8:50 A

white car enters lot off Wall St.

8:53 A

" " thru alley w/ on ^{midlands} Belinac

8:56 A

" " left off Belinac south on Midkiff

9:10 A

white car eastbound on Belinac, turned

left onto Dodson - out of sight

1010 A

drop. . . SA Thomas N. Farris

1158 A

Re institute

1203 P

at MAB

1205 P

at 500 W. Texas @ Pecor. St. and move

1234 PM

out at MAB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSL
(JFK)

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Field File No. EP89A52-1A (20)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 1-2-88

From [Signature]
(Name of Contributor)

FBI
(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: **DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATION**

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of

Person log: 1/2/88 at 302 Main Dr.
Midland. TX

**DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 ROD
JFIC

only this
envelope

~~SURVEILLANCE~~ SURVEILLANCE ^{EXHIBIT # 111HXE} LOG OF 302 MARIE
1/2/88 SA JOHN KEITH HICKS

1:45 PM IN POSITION AT LOOP 250
AND ✓ CR 1162

4:16 PM DRIVE BY 302 MARIE -
WHITE CARSMOBILE STILL THERE

4:31 PM SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED

John Keith Hicks, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, MIDLAND, TX 1/2/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/KSLC
(JFK)

X DO NOT DESTROY - DO NOT DESTROY -
HISTORICAL VALUE PENDING LITIGATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Field File No. EP8945V -1A (22)

OO and File No. -

Date Received Jan 3, 1988

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

Self
(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By Thomas M. Flynn
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: **DO NOT DESTROY -**
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATION

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of

Person log: Jan 3, 1988 @ 302 Miami Dr.
midland, TX

ON THIS ENVELOPE
RECEIVED BY CLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/USD

**X DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

Field File No. EP89A52-1A(21)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 1-2-88

From SA Thomas N. Farris + Gilbert H. Hunter
(Name of Contributor)

FBI
(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

ON THIS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDN
JFIC

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: **DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS**

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of

fusion log: 1-2-88 at 302 Main Dr.,
Midland, TX.

**DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION**

Physical Addr: 302 Main Dr. Midland, Tex

SA's Thomas N. Faurt Vidal Houston

Jan 2, 1988

140M - ~~Front~~ Olds @ 302 Main
garage open no other vehicles

149M at fixer site.

226M unk white car moving slowly around neighborhood

234M surveillance term.

417M surveillance re-instituted - no change, car in front
of open garage on west side of 302 Main

427M Surveillance term. - per MPR

10-15-93

9803 RDD/KSA
(JFK)

DO NOT DESTROY -
FD-340 (Rev. 4-3-84)
PENDING LITIGATION

HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Field File No. EP 89A 52-1A (23)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 1-13-88

From Ricky Don White
(Name of Contributor)

302 Main St.
(Address of Contributor)

Midland, Tx
(City and State)

By Thomas N. Farnis
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes No Receipt Given Yes No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No

Title: **DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS**

Reference: DATE 10-15-93 BY 9803 RDD/SLC
(Communication Enclosing Material)
HEREIN IS CONTAINED ON THIS ENVELOPE & INTO INSIDE
JFK

Description: Original notes re interview of

① Ricky Don White

② Copies of letters

inventory list

See EP tel to Bu, 1/14/88.

LOUIS STOKES, OHIO, CHAIRMAN
RICHARDSON PREYER, N.C.
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, D.C.
YVONNE JRATHWAITE BURKE, CALIF.
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONN.
HAROLD E. FORD, TENN.
FLOYD J. FITHIAN, IND.
ROBERT W. EDGAR, PA.
SAMUEL L. DEVINE, OHIO
STEWART B. MCKINNEY, CONN.
CHARLES THONE, NEBR.
HAROLD S. SAWYER, MICH.

(202) 225-4624

Select Committee on Assassinations

U.S. House of Representatives

3331 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

MAY 9 1978

REGISTERED MAIL,
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mrs. Ben K. Dees
3405 Bonham Street
Paris, Texas 75460

Dear Mrs. Dees:

In connection with the investigation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations into the circumstances surrounding the death of President John F. Kennedy, I am writing to thank you for the cooperation that you have shown the Committee by lending us photographic and related materials from your husband's collection. In view of the fact that our analysis and evaluation of the Kennedy assassination photographic evidence is almost completed, I am returning all of your materials, with the exception of one item -- a print of an Oswald backyard photograph listed as #35 on the enclosed picture inventory. We will return that item to you in a few months.

It is unfortunate that I have only been able to talk with you once since receipt of your material. Shortly after our conversation last fall, I was assigned additional duties in another area of the Committee's investigation, which necessitated that I be away from my desk much of the time. As a result I had to turn over much of the responsibility for the gathering of photographic evidence to other staff members. Dan Hardway, a researcher on my staff, advised me of his recent conversation with you, and told me that you might be sending us additional materials. We would of course appreciate receiving any further materials that you feel would aid in our investigation. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact Jane Downey, a research attorney on my staff who is primarily responsible for the photographic evidence.

The Committee is very appreciative of the assistance you have extended us.

Sincerely,



Michael Goldsmith
Senior Staff Counsel

MG:jld
Enclosure

Blackmere
Hess
Tanenbaum
From: Walsh ✓

5 January '77

Inventory of Roscoe White Photographs

I have compared the forty-two items provided S. Johnathan Blackmere and myself by Mrs. Dees on December 31, 1976 with the attached inventory made by Senator Schweiker's staff. There are no items on the Schweiker list which we were not provided. For your reference the attached xerox of the Schweiker listing (which is more detailed than my also attached inventory) has, in the left hand margin under CROSS REFERENCE, typed in the numbers of the items as I recorded them. (ie..the first on the schweiker list was tenth on mine)

The items circled on my inventory represent new material which did not appear on the Schweiker inventory. They are:

- # 1 Photograph of Roscoe White said by Mrs. Dees to have been taken in September '72.
- #1a Photograph of Mrs. Dees said to have been taken in 1963.
- # 2 Schweiker letter to Mrs. Dees dated 1-8-64
- #39 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 10-10-75
- #40 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 10-28-75
- #36 Purported printing of Roscoe White listing eight names
- #41 Memorial card for Roscoe White.
- #37 Envelope with purported handwriting of Roscoe White addressing correspondence to wife.
- #38 Address of Tony White printed by Ricky White in the presence of Blackmere and myself.
- #42 Police mug shot of Roscoe White taken on 11-5-63. His wife explains this was him without his toupee.

I, Geneva R. Dees, voluntarily turn over the items listed on the reverse side of this receipt to S. Jonathan Mackree, a representative of the Select Committee on Assassinations, U.S. House of Representatives.

Ben K. Dees
Witness

Geneva R. Dees
Signature
Dec 31, 1976
Date

1. PHOTO-HUSBAND, MR WHITE, Sep '72 I.A. Mrs Dues, 1963
2. SCHWEIKER mailing, cert envelope 521112, letter 1-8-64
3. Photo from TSB D. Bdg 6th floor
4. " LHO Possessions 5. Photo LHO. dead 6. 11-24-63 Ruby mugshot
7. ~~Apparent duplicate~~ SEARCH WARRANT photo 8. Apparent duplicate #7
9. previous two rearranged 10. Ruby mug shot 3" x 5" 11-24-63
11. Photo L.H.O. pamphlets from Pine 12. lower shot of #11
13. Photo L.H.O. Sel. Serv CARD (Reg.), GAJO ENKAKO lot of card.
14. " Sel. Serv REG CARD for LHO, Tap ID CARD #00646
15. Period of Active duty CARD, signed "Kees", blank draft CARD
16. Tap Spec. Serv Hotel CARD 50755, local Bored 114 CARD
17. Photo Services ID & Privileges CARD ~~50755~~ Address Sov Eng in -
- WASH. D.C. ~~for AG. Kees~~ ~~USMC. 1653230~~
18. Photo L.H.O. LIB. CARD, ~~Sel. Serv CARD~~ ~~LHO Et. togeth~~
19. ~~Sel. Serv CARD for LHO, TAPIN~~
20. Photo, BACK of LIB CARD, USMC. active duty CARD for L.H.O.
21. Photo N.O. - FPCC. ID CARD | 22A. Photo Ofc. ~~Mac Donald~~
- 22B. " Hidel Sel. Serv. CARD, Hon Serv. CARD U.S.M.C.
23. " baby photo, LHO in uniform, Soc Sec. CARD 433-54-3937
24. LHO Belongings includes shoes.
25. LHO " - pamphlets | 26. LHO. Assorted papers.
27. LHO " includes CAMERAS 28. LHO Belongings, mostly clothes | 29. Aerial view of Dallas | 30. photo, MARINA, LHO.
- 1.D. 4, 271, 617 31. Photo, Tippit | 32. Two LHO. mugshots.
33. Photo CARIANO 34. Photo LHO w/ GUN
35. Photo LHO w/gun 36. purported printing of ~~photo~~
Mr. White - 8 names. 37. envelope from White to wife.
38. Address of Tony White from brother Buck
39. letter & envelope from Schweiker 10-10-75
40. " " " " " 10-28-75 41. White memorial CARD.
- 42 - Photo Mr. ~~Loose~~ White



1/13/88

ACTUAL SIZE OF Key
Purported to be "Safe Deposit
Key" found in Roscoe White's
front locker



1/13/88

ACTUAL SIZE - reverse side of

Key.



1-13-88

ENLARGED

Don Rasmussen - 279 8471 - 327 2595
 Ferguson Rd. - 10625 1/2 Ferguson - 279 8811
 Dallas 75228
 Richards Fran Cickernan - Plano

Dick Aclis - 381-1567
 2919 Darby Dr.
 Dallas 75227

~~Sandra~~ Sandy Des Plav - 231-4456
 702 Ridgedale Dr.
 Richardson, Tex

David A. David Sumner-law. Chris daughter
 279 9209 - 685 3258

David Gachot is the one who called me
 909 Rutherford
 Dallas - 288 1330
 { David & Ann Gachot
 8715 Freeport - 328 8043

Lamar Holley - 741-1496
 1831 Republic National
 Home 827 2371

Harvey Lewis Bus - 821-0113
 Merchants State Bank Res. - 368 4055
 Dallas - 75206

They kept Kennedy picture for 1 1/2 years
F. B. I. investigation in 1974 + early 75
David Marston, Lawyer for Senator Schwelker
202-2249 025 ~~Pennsau~~

Richard Sprague - 202-225 4624

Al Lewis Committee 202-225 2980

Teddy Foster Attorney

James Kelly - 202-225 2237 - 202-225 2237
John Blackburn Agent 202-225 2554

Kelvin Walsh - Research

Michael Goldsmith
House Annex No 2
Washington D.C. 20515

James Mitchell - 748-7781
Attorney

Morris Orsak - 386 5050 - Bus
400 N. Akard 596 5844 - Home
Dallas - Connecticut Mutual friend of Rock

John + Cindy Reever - friend of Rock

Rev. Jack Shaw 272 7343
3201 Parawood - Garland Tex

Rev. Jack Shaw - Home 231 8772 - Church 238-0151
Central Park Baptist Church 231 4949
Richardson

Pansy + Billy Ansin - CA 416 56 - Dallas policeman
across the street from our house 219 Glen-
Cain

Close friends
of your father

August B. Groblewski - Dallas policeman

George P. Hamrah

I, Geneva R. Dees, voluntarily turn
over the items listed on the reverse side of this receipt to
S. Jonathan Blackmer, a representative of the Select
Committee on Assassinations, U.S. House of Representatives.

B. K. Dees
Witness

Geneva R. Dees
Signature
Dec 31, 1976
Date

1. photo - Husband, Mr. White, sep '72 14 Mrs Voes 1465
2. Schweiker mailing, cert. envelope 521112, letter Jan 8 '64
3. photo - from T.S.B.D. Bdg 6th fl.
4. " Oswald possessions Back reads G.R.D.
5. " LHO dead.
6. " RUBY 11-24-63 mug shot 7. SEARCH WARRANT PHOTO
8. Apparent duplicate of #7
9. previous two rearranged 10. Ruby mug shot 3" x 5" 11-24-63
11. photo LHO pamphlets from Prine 12. lower shot of #11
13. photo L.H.O. Sel. Serv. card. (Registration), Gajo Enkuko Hotel card.
- photo 14. Sel. Serv. Classification card for LHO, Japanese ID #00646
- photo 15. Period of active duty card, signed "lyers", blank draft card
- photo 16. Jap. Spec. Serv. Hotel card 50755, local bonded 114 card
17. photo Services I.D. + Privileges card, Address Sov. Emb in Wash, D.C.
 ↳ for A.C. Agees.
18. ~~photo~~ photo LHO Dallas Lib. card. ^{BACK}, Honorable USMC card 1653230
19. ^{PHOTO} U.S. Forces ID card, Japan for L.H.O., Sel. Serv. card - 1/2 LHO Ft. Worth
20. photo. Back of Lib. card, U.S.M.C. active duty card for LHO.
21. ^{PHOTO} LHO., N.O. - F.P.C.C. ID CARD. | 22. photo of Greer McDonald
22. photo. Hidel Sel. Serv. card, Hon. Serv. card U.S.M.C.
23. ~~PHOTO~~ PHOTO - BABY PHOTO, LHO in uniform, Soc Sec card 433-54-3937,
 F.P.C.C. card for LHO 6-15-63, | 24. L.H.O. belongings includes shoes
25. LHO. Belongings - pamphlets | 26. LHO associated papers | 27. LHO. belongings includes
 cameras. | 28. LHO Belongings, mostly clothes | 29. Aerial view of Dallas
30. photo marina, LHO ID 4, 271, 617 | 31. photo, Tippit. 32. Two LHO. mugshot.
33. photo CARCANO 34. photo L.H.O. w/ gun 35. photo L.H.O. w/ gun.
36. Purported printing of Mr. White - 8 names 37. letter + envelope
 from Schweiker 10-10-75 40. Schweiker 10-28-75. 41. White
 memorial card #37 White to wife envelope #38 address of Tony White from brother Pick.
 42. photo in white

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Select Committee on Assassinations

U.S. House of Representatives

3341 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-4624

Dear Mrs. Dees -

This will introduce one of our counsel, John Blackmer, who is assisting me in this phase of the investigation. He is a fine young man and you may trust him completely to be speaking for me!

Feel free to call any of us in the future (collect) if you have any questions or problems.

Have a happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Al Lewis

Select Committee on Assassinations

U.S. House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

I Ricky White

12/31/76

have this day voluntarily
given one rifle stock to
S Jonathan Blackmore of
the select Committee on
Assassinations to check
its contents and return
~~in fact~~ as soon as
practicable.

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 8, 1976

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Ben K. Dees
3405 Bonham Street
Paris, Texas 75460

Dear Mrs. Dees:

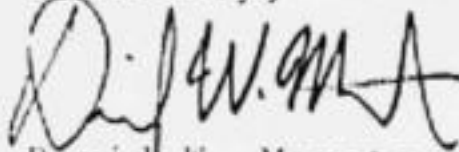
Enclosed are the pictures which we were able to recover for you which relate to the Kennedy assassination. As you know, Senator Schweiker had previously indicated he would return these to you by way of Mr. Weatherly at the Dallas District Attorney's office; however, Mr. Weatherly has now suggested these be returned directly to you.

As you will note, included in this package are 32 glossy prints, each with the initials "GRD" or your name on the reverse side, together with xerox copies of the remaining two prints. I have retained the latter two prints here for additional analysis, if that is agreeable to you; if not, please let me know at once.

I apologize for the delay in returning these to you, and I am very sorry to hear of your health problem. Unfortunately, the analysis of these photographs was only completed recently, and I am hopeful analysis of the remaining two photographs will be completed so these can be returned to you in the very near future.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



David W. Marston
Legislative Counsel to
Senator Richard S. Schweiker

DWM:mfh

Encl.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WR REFERENCES</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>
4	5 x 7	Back side of US military Japanese ID card signed by R. E. Lewis, Jr.	CE 800	
		LHO SS card, SS # 41-114-39-532	CE 803	
#18	5 x 7	Front of LHO USMC ID card, encased in plastic, 1653230	CE 812	
		Front of LHO Dallas Public Library card	Commission Document 81.1	
#22a	5 x 7	2 h & s shots of uniformed Dallas police officer w/cut face	CE 744	
#5	8 x 10	LHO after autopsy	Commission Document 5, p. 494	
#35	8 x 10	LHO standing w/rifle--faded--holding papers in right hand at side	Compare CE 133B This specific photograph has not been found in the Commission's records. It is, of course, similar to CE 133B.	
		<i>will be in a few days</i>		
#34	8 x 10	LHO standing w/rifle--better exp--holding papers in right hand in center of chest	CE 134; CE 133A; CE 334; CE 338; Shaneyfelt Exhib 1, 13, 18, etc.; CE 746-49	
#32	8 x 10	LHO mug shot, f and r/s view, Dallas Police 54018 11/23/63	Compare Pizzo Ex. 453-6; Lewis Ex. #1	
#33	8 x 10	Rifle (left side) w/scope and strap, w/sign "11-22-63 1940 Made in Italy DA has 6.5 Cal. C 2766 Scope 4 x 18 coated..." (more illeg)	Compare CE 1303, 1304; GreenJer Ex. No. 3 & 4; CE 737	
#6	8 x 10	Ruby mug shot, f and r/s view, Dallas Police 36398 11/24/63	Commission Document 5, p. 494	
		<i>will be in a few days</i>		
#3	8 x 10	View from TSBD window showing boxes, w/police car in center	CE 724	
#30	5 x 7	Marina sitting, bldgs in bkgnd	CE 2600 (reversed) - CE 2595	
		DoD ID card w/LHO picture, "N 4,271,617" SN 1653230, expiration date 7 Dec 62, w/several date stamps, including clear "1963" date and ltrs "..uart" printed in reverse	Commission Document 81.1	

w/RR tracks and roads--may be picture of picture

U

1 5 x 7 Fair Play for Cuba Committee in name "Lee H. Oswald", issued 5-28-63, signed by "V.L. Lee", Executive Secretary *Commission Document 5, p. 486*

#22b 5 x 7 Alek James Hidell USMC card (front) CE 806, 807, 809

#13 Alek James Hidell SS card--SS #42-224-39-5321 w/Oswald picture CE 795; CE 796-798

#19 5 x 7 Oswald SS card SS # 41-114-39-532 CE 800, CE 801, CE 803

Ga-Jo-Enkanko Hotel card showing Japanese street map and tel. nos. *Commission Document 81.1*

#16 5 x 7 US Forces Japan ID card for Oswald, S.N. 1653230 CE 800

Ret address portion of SS envelope addressed to LHO--rest cut off CE 800

#20 5 x 7 SS ID card (back) stamped by Texas Local Board No. 114 Compare CE 795; CE 811

Yen-dollar conversion table w/"ED 50755" on right edge *Commission Document 81.1*

#20 5 x 7 Reverse side of library card *Commission Document 81.1*

LHO Marine ID card, signed by A.G. Ayers, Jr.-- CE 812 (?) *yes*

#15 5 x 7 Back of SS card--entries illegible CE 795, 797, 799

USMC Active Duty card, barely leg., signed by Ayers CE 805, 808, 810

#23 5 x 7 Baby's head/Soldier portrait shot/unsigned LHO Soc. Sec. card/Fair Play for Cuba. Com card signed by A.J.Hidell, in name of LHO CE 946 (p. 167)

#17 5 x 7 Scrap of paper w/USSR Embassy address, Wash., D.C./Back side of Marine ID card issued in El Toro, Santa Ana, signed by Ayers *Commission Document 81.1*

mug shot, side and front

Document 5, p. 494

- #10
- #8 4 x 5 Suitcase, file box and numerous publications on linoleum floor, in corner of paneled room w/sign "search warrant Ruth Paine's Irving Texas 11/23/63"
- #12 4 x 5 Same floor, publications, pamphlets and camera in u/r corner, w/sign "voluntarily given Dallas P.D. by Ruth Paine & Mrs. Oswald Paine's Residence, Irving Tex 11/22/63"
- #11 4 x 5 Same, slightly different camera angle
- #25 4 x 5 Same floor, publications and edge of suitcase, w/sign "Search Warrant Ruth Paine's Irving Texas 11/23/63"
- #7 4 x 5 Same, different camera angle w/suitcase in full view and thread on lens in 1/1--some pubs moved
- #9 4 x 5 Same, slightly different camera angle
- #24 4 x 5 Same floor, pers. poss. including shoes, shower slippers, athletic bag, clothes, camera or tape record, envelopes and papers in front, w/sign "Search Warrant, 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas"
- #28 4 x 5 Same, slightly different camera angle, more clothes shown, chair in u/r corner--camera or tape record, may be lunch box
- #26 4 x 5 Same floor, suitcase, file box and publications w/sign "search warrant Ruth Paine's Irving Texas 11/23/63"
- #4 4 x 5 Papers, camera, slides, watch on same floor--under-exposed--w/sign "Voluntarily given Dallas P.D. by Ruth Paine & Mrs. Oswald Paine's residence 11/23/63"
- #27 4 x 5 Same, slightly better exposure
- #31 4 x 5 Front shot of man in pattern sport shirt (head and shoulders)--no other I.D.

10 photographs similar to these are in Commission Document 1023. Copies enclosed

Newspaper photograph is in Commission Document 1473 - Officer J. D. Jiggitt

2. Schweitzer mailing, cert. envelope 521112, letter Jan 8 '64

3. Photo - from T.S.B.D. Bdg 6th fl.

4. " Oswald possessions Bkck Reads G.R.D.

5. " LHO dead.

6. " Ruby 11-24-63 mug shot 7. SEARCH WARRANT photos

8. Apparent duplicate of #7

9. previous two rearranged 10. Ruby mug shot 3" x 5" 11-24-63

11. photo LHO pamphlets from Prine 12. lower shot of #11

13. Photo L.H.O Sel. Serv. Card. (Registration), Gajo Enkako Hotel Card.

14. Sel. Serv. Classification Card for LHO, Japanese ID #00646

15. Period of Active Duty Card, signed "Lyers", blank draft card

16. Jap. Spec. Serv. Hotel card 50755, local Bored 114 card

17. Disto Services I.D. + Privileges Card, Address Sov. Emb in Wash. D.C.

→ for A.C. Ages.

18. ~~Photo~~ photo LHO Dallas Lib. Card. ^{BACK}, Honorable USMC. Card 1653230

19. ^{PHOTO} U.S. Forces ID card, Japan for L.H.O., Sel. Serv. Card - 1/2 LHO Fr. Worth

20. Photo. Bkck of Lib. Card, U.S.M.C. active duty card for LHO.

21. ^{PHOTO} LHO, N.O. - F.P.C.C. ID CARD. | 22. Photo of Greer McDonald

23. Photo. Hidel Sel. Serv. CARD, Hon. Serv. CARD US.M.C.

24. ~~PHOTO~~ Photo - Baby Photo, LHO in uniform, Soc Sec Card 433-54-3937,

F.P.C.C. CARD for LHO 6-15-63, | 24. L.H.O. belongings includes shoes

25. LHO. Belongings - Pamphlets | 26. LHO associated papers | 27. LHO. belongings includes

meats. | 28. LHO belongings, mostly clothes | 29. Aerial view of Dallas

30. Photo Marina, LHO ID 4, 271, 617 | 31. Photo, Tippit. 32. Two LHO. mugshot.

33. Photo Carcano 34. Photo L.H.O. w/ gun 35. Photo L.H.O. w/ gun.

36. Reported printing of Mr. White - 8 names 37. letter + envelope

38. Schweitzer 10-10-75 40. Schweitzer 10-28-75. 41. White

memorial card # 37 White to wife envelope # 38 address of Tony White from brother Dick.

42. Photo in wallet

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, DC 20408



DEC 5 1975

135 DEC -9 11 3 24

Honorable Richard S. Schweiker
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

000632

Dear Senator Schweiker:

This is in further reply to your letter of October 10, 1975, concerning certain photographs relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is your inventory of these photographs which has been annotated to show the location in the Warren Commission records of the photographs that were not identified by your staff. Also enclosed are your electrostatic copies of the photographs. In addition, we are sending you copies of 10 photographs in the Commission's records that are similar to the 11 photographs of Oswald's personal property listed on the first page of your inventory.

We are pleased to be able to assist you in this way.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures





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KEEP ATTACHED TO EXHIBIT
EP # 29A-52-1A

(83)

Ricky Don White

1/13/88

You home based investigation

developed theory that 3 men are
~~was~~ dad involved in conspiracy.

As kid - someone - Pam - ⁻¹⁹⁷² broke into
house stole picture. - Recovered in Florida?

He found stuff in MC box of dad. with
more things.

Box - join box box All from foot locker.

1. letters late 1950^s from Roscoe to Geneva.
maime.

2. Roscoe Anthony White
Swt # 1666106
DOB: 11/18/35 @ Glenwood, Ark. D11214

Hon Disb: 12/22/59 → re-enlisted. 12/4/62
EOD. 2/19/57 ~~re-enlisted~~

3. Blackmore came requested Mrs. Dee
for pictures from Dad's collection.

claim they took Sidney - no receipt found.
not returned. - mother made copy.

4. no receipt found for safe Box - claim.
there was one - identified some - National
Bank. - paid quite a bit ¹⁵⁰⁰⁺ for someone who didn't
make much money.

5. Key - National Lock, Rockford Ill USA
C132B

6. undated address book - is old/current.

7. took picture of father and 3 men on a beach in Okinawa. led to believe that one was go Jibbet.

8. Diary - took no return - mother has a copy - think she still has.

9. father spoke of Phil Jordan, saddle maker.

1-1 1/2 years - locker in garage long time - mother going to give - asked to go there it found uniforms + things that ~~he~~ didn't know had in. 76-77 when Congress come.

- uniform, military paper, letters to mom, key, newspaper JFK assassin. time ^{NOV 22 DEC 15} 1963 - 1963

took all from locker + pictures from ^{Odesa} mother and took home to 302 Marie

Jony White doesn't know anything.

Started reading published theories.
Trying to develop background, history of father.

Trying to develop link of father into a
conspiracy — believe Tibbet, dad + 2
others — ident link — but were married.

Mother had told that JD Tibbets and Roscoe
were close friend — Tibbet lived only
few blocks — 219 Glen Carin, Dallas.
John Tibbet lived about 4 blocks away.

Recall ^{John} Ruby — a guy that looked kinda like
Ruby, gray coupe car — gave them German
Shepherd dog. ^{was} for fact it was Ruby.

~~About Ruby +~~

Night after TC-DAY '87 — went to Schorre to
find out legal standing to get into SD box.

Mom/RDW went to Dallas — 11/28 — could not
find.

Told Schorre got into box — found money
documents, names + phones #s — (believe
they are in box.) did to keep Schorre's interest
up to keep him digging to find box

Lucia - LYMARK, Mark Felty, Texas + Main, and. Miss Anne BK BLOG

SSN: 466-02-4154

Mil = None.

School = Paris H.S. grad '77

35 HRS Colleg. Paris JC

Brs: degree in Acctg. ATPB. Olessa.

Acctg - writer in Pubbook. - Bank.

Navy Int.
Code A MRC
Remark data
I666I06
MRC VDC NAC
Opt. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code A

Forgein affairs assignments have
been cancelled. The next assignment
is to eliminate a national security
threat to world wide peace. Destination
will be Houston, Austin or Dallas.
Contacts are being changed now.
Orders are subject to change at any
time. Reply back is not understood.

C. Bowers
OSHA

RE-rifle Code AAA



"DID THIS MAN KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY?"

Roscoe White
Larry Howard

The JFK-AIC held a news conference on August 6, 1990 releasing information on Roscoe White (above), an ex-Dallas Police Officer, at the request of Ricky White, who believed his father was the trigger-man behind the picket fence and also responsible for carrying out the dark orders to eliminate witnesses and informants.

At that time, we presented that this was not the JFK-AIC story, but the Roscoe White Story. The facts were outlined as we understood them at the time and we reiterated that the Roscoe White account needed to be investigated further. Pursuant to finding the truth behind the picket fence and Roscoe White, the JFK-AIC has recorded testimony of eleven individuals volunteering information about Roscoe White. Here are a few highlights:

1. Two witnesses identified Roscoe White in Dealey Plaza near the picket fence.
2. An eyewitness was in J.D. Tippit's house a week before the assassination and saw Roscoe White and another man in a discussion with Tippit.
3. Ex-CIA Operative met Roscoe White in Dallas in the summer of 1963 concerning the purchase of guns.
4. A woman's father was friends with Roscoe White and Jack Ruby and possibly involved with eliminating witnesses. Her father was killed by Dallas Police while trying to escape when in custody for conspiracy to commit murder.
5. A friend of Lee Oswald's in New Orleans was told about Roscoe White in the late summer of 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald.
6. A night club owner was introduced to Roscoe White by Jack Ruby in the owner's club.
7. The *Witnesses Book* is currently being examined by experienced researchers and investigators. It is our intention to continue to update our readers on the progress of the Roscoe White Story in future newsletter editions.

JAMA ARTICLE: A TRAVESTY!

By Harrison E. Livingstone

(Mr. Livingstone authored the two best-sellers High Treason and High Treason 2)

In May and June of 1992, the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy reached more of a pitch than at any other time in the preceding six months since the release of the Oliver Stone movie on the subject. After very many television shows, none of which dealt with the real, hard evidence in the case, two books came out that rocketed to the top of the Best-Seller lists from the moment of publication, and these two books, almost buried in the mountain of phoney theories and rhetoric, was that of Dr. Charles Crenshaw and my own book, *High Treason 2*. These two books severely threatened the cover-up, and prompt action on the part of the establishment trying to keep a lid on things was undertaken.

Crenshaw's book, *Conspiracy of Silence*,¹ was the first extensive account released publicly by one of the Dallas doctors who treated Kennedy as he died, and it was almost thirty years after the murder! Crenshaw insisted that the back of the President's head was missing, and that there was a bullet entry hole in the President's throat. **Continued on page 29.**

INSIDE

2. New Members	12. Jim Leavelle
3. Opening of the Files	13. Unpublished Photos
4. JFK Centre Canada	14. Ramsey Report
5. Assassination Books	17. Eyewitness to History
6. Slama JAMA	20. Zapruder Film Study
7. Oswald's Revolver	24. Student Essay
8. Michael Canfield	26. Remembering JFK
10. Oswald Glove Notes	36. Bulletin Board

DATELINE: DALLAS

PUBLISHED BY THE

JFK ASSASSINATION INFORMATION CENTER

Larry Howard
Director of Operations

Robert T. Johnson
Director of Archives

Larry Ray Harris
Director of Research

Coke Buchanan
Director of Communications

John Nagel, M. Duke Lane
Research Associates

Bob Kintzle
Kennedy Assassination Bus Tour:

JFK-AIC:

Yolanda Perez, Chris Mondroski,
Tom Ost, Kelly Hatcher, Gerald Blow

DATELINE: DALLAS wishes to thank the
following contributors and resources:

Harrison E. Livingstone, Michael Corfield,
Harry Yardum, Jean Hill, Bill Sloan, Lana Hen-
derson Sloan, Andrew Winiarczyk, Beverly
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W. Anthony Marsh, A.E. & Margaret Snyder,
John Judge, Bill Kelly, Mark Oakes, Stan
Szerszen, Assassination Symposium on Ken-
nedy, Harper & Row Publishers, The New York
Times

INVITATION

JFK-AIC welcomes material submitted for
publication consideration. Material not im-
mediately published will remain in our Ar-
chive files and open to the public for viewing
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603 Munger, Box 40
Dallas, Texas 75202

Personal from
Larry Howard....

The JFK-AIC has decided to combine
the Summer and Fall issue of **DATELINE:**
DALLAS because of the massive amount of
information arriving at the center and our
responsibility to share it with you.

It has been nine months now since
the release of the movie *JFK* and due to
the response of the general public outcry
and Oliver Stone's persistence in having
the files released, it looks like it is really
going to happen. The sad part is that the
President of the United States will hand
pick a panel to decide which files will
still be classified. It's ironic that the ex-
head of the CIA is still in control of the
destiny in this case.

This is at least a step in the right
direction. Thanks Oliver Stone! If it was
not for you and your provoking movie,
the process to open the JFK files would
not have happened for the next forty years
-- maybe never.

I would like to personally thank John
Nagel, Bob Kintzle, Coke Buchanan, our
volunteers and especially Robert Johnson
for their dedication to the JFK-AIC. With
out their help, the center could not exist.

A SPECIAL THANKS TO
WALLY UHLEIN
PATRON MEMBER

ROBERT CUTLER

As the clock strikes twelve-
you are always there

Heaven knows

Let the record show-
the friends of JFK-AIC,
in unity of purpose,
can continue
to move forward
toward the truths
of tomorrow

with thanks
to you R.B.
forever and always

WELCOME New Members

Ron Ashby	Texas
Harry Yardum	New York
Anthony Orme	Oklahoma
Christoph Krähenbühl	Switzerland
Dara John Krähenbühl	Switzerland
Bob Goodman	Texas
Committee Open Archives	Washington, D.C.
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Ryu Morita	Japan
Paul D. Pedro	Minnesota
Robert Holst	Paris, France
Kenneth W. Format	Ohio
W. Eugene Notz	South Carolina

NOTE:

DATELINE: DALLAS has pre-empted
several articles planned for this is-
sue, as identified in our first issue, to
publish more works by our readers
and to focus attention on the incred-
ible misdirection perpetrated by the
JAMA article.

OPENING THE FILES:

FREE AT LAST?

By John Judge and Bill Kelly

The 102nd Congress will be historically recognized for finally passing the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (Senate Bill #3006).

The second session of the House of Representatives and the Senate both passed different versions of the Assassination Materials Review Act of 1992. Instead of holding a conference committee to iron out the differences in the two bills, the House of Representatives, in its closing days, on September 30th, simply approved the Senate's version by a voice vote, without opposition.

By doing so, the House relinquished its main point, which would have set up a review of the records independent of the Executive Branch. The House bill had called for a judicial panel to appoint the review board. Instead, with the passage of this version, the president will appoint and the Senate approve the five members of the Assassination Material Review Board (AMRB).

Congress has adjourned, and is not scheduled to reconvene until after the election. So there is concern that President Bush will either ignore the measure completely or refuse to sign it, with Congress unable to override the veto.

Don Goldberg, counsel to the House Government Operations Committee, and point man for the legislation, has said that the Justice Department has already assured the Committee that the President will sign the bill. It is yet to be seen however, whether Bush will appoint the review board before the election, or if he'll defer that decision. If he loses the election, the Senate may not want a lame duck president to appoint the review board.

According to the bill, the president will choose the review board members from among those suggested by a number of historical and legal associations, with at least one member of the board being an historian and another an attorney. No appointees may be a government official or have had any association with any previous investigation into the assassination.

Even before the appointment of the board, "as soon as practicable," all federal agencies must begin reviewing their files to identify any relevant documents for transmission to the National Archives, where a special President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection will be established. Within



90 days after the bill is signed by the president the first documents will be available to the public.

Documents that the various agencies believe should be withheld from the public because they reveal intelligence sources and methods, are a national security concern or an invasion of privacy, will be reviewed by the board, once it is appointed and in operation. The disclosure of these documents of these documents will be considered "delayed."

Senator John Glenn, (R. Ohio), who had a hand in the writing of the legislation, tightened the measure, giving the review board more authority and power and providing for the immediate and systematic release of the records. Glenn said that some records will be released before the review board is appointed. The review board will have the power to subpoena documents and require the testimony of witnesses. They will also require agencies to establish what documents have been destroyed, and explain why.

The autopsy photos and X-rays will not be released however, and access to them remains under the control of the Kennedy family.

Nor are the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) files related to the assassination of Martin Luther King effected by this legislation. House rule #36, which routinely seals House committee files for periods from 30 to 50 years, has not been amended, so any future committee records will suffer the same fate. The COA continues to collect hundreds of thousands of signatures on our national petition to amend HR #36.

So this bill must be the beginning of the citizen lobby effort to release sealed files, and not the end. This is just one victory, and the next Congress must be pressured to continue the process.

LETTER TO THE CENTER:

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

Yesterday, I got your parcel with all the ordered material and must thank you, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Howard for having done so many things for us.

For me personally, I have realized a "dream for me", to become a member of such an important institution. Don't forget, I was only 15 years old, as my idol, John F. Kennedy was killed. I will never forget that day, it was in the early evening as I heard it.

In the video, "The Day, - A Dream Died", are things that make me afraid, how is it possible, that since that day nobody tried with success, power and hold out to make the government "to open the files"!

In Switzerland, an old democracy, everybody can collect 100,000 signatures to make the government doing a vocation of all citizens in Switzerland, for voting about a particular thing. I'm sure, I could get 100,000 signatures, even if that is not very easy! I know as well, that it is wrong, to compare countries.

As I have opened two companies in springtime, I haven't the possibilities to come to the symposium in October, I hope, - one day I'll have the opportunity to come! Opening companies is very expensive, but every start is hard and dear. In one of my last letters or faxes, I've asked, if it would be possible to open a "John F. Kennedy Center" in Zurich, and what way I had to go and what steps from the U.S. side or the Kennedy family I had to go first. I think it is very important for people in Europe to learn more about your 35th President. The history, the politic, the culture, and what value, John F. Kennedy's Presidency had and would have had, - if he would have had the possibilities to do it!

It could be a foundation, a non-profit, but break even making institution, where every year one student or non-student would get a price for the same kind of thinking of politics and leadership, like John F. Kennedy had. Articles like books, films, videos and other things should be present to buy from the visitors. The institution could have the name "The Non-US Memory Institution for John F. Kennedy", or something like that. Please let me know about it. Again, many thanks for every thing!

With Kind Regards,
Christoph Krähenbühl
Zurich, Switzerland

JFK CENTRE OPENS IN CANADA

By Lana Henderson Sloan

An important and controversial slice of American history made its way across the border into Canada this summer when the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre opened in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Dedicated to the memory of President John F. Kennedy and focused on the events surrounding his assassination, the centre held its grand opening July 11-12 at Maple Leaf Village, located in the heart of Niagara Falls' tourists mecca. Patterned after the JFK Assassination Center in Dallas, the new center is attracting hundreds of Canadian, American and other international visitors who want to learn more about the tragic events of November 22, 1963.

"The question of who killed John Kennedy is an international issue," says Tom Downey, a center co-director, in explaining the decision to locate a center in Canada. "People all over the world are interested in how it happened, why it happened and the cover-up. It is an issue that transcends the boundaries of American politics."

In an emotional taped greeting, Marina Oswald Porter, wife of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, told the grand opening audience, "It's important for people to keep asking questions and looking for answers. The Warren Commission supplied 26 volumes, but people were still asking questions. We believed Lee was the sole assassin. Little by little, we learned differently. Lots of facts emerged that said Lee was not guilty. I believe that if Lee was guilty, he would be alive today. I hope another center will inform more people about actual events that took place in Dallas."

Tim and Chris Houser, also co-directors of the center, stress that the new exhibition was established primarily as an educational one. "The exhibit's main function is to enlighten and teach," says Tim Houser. "We want to educate people."

The idea for the Canadian center came out of a twenty year old friendship between Downey and Chris Houser, a Niagara Falls native who has studied the assassination for many years. "Chris would give me books about the assassination and tell me about it," recalls Downey. "I listened politely, but my initial attitude was, 'Kennedy's dead. What can we do about it?'"

When Downey retired from the sporting goods business and relocated from Massachusetts to Dallas, Chris couldn't wait to visit him there. "Chris was here five days, and we spent three and a half of them at Dealey Plaza," says Downey. "After that trip we contacted Larry Howard, Director of the Dallas JFK Assassination Information Center, who joined Chris, Tim and me in the partnership for the Canadian center."

Co-director Larry Howard sees the Dallas and Canadian centers functioning as "sister organizations that share research information." To intensify those ties, plans call for a computer network to be set up to transfer information from one center to the other. "We're still trying to tell the truth about the assassina-



Jean Hill, "*The Lady in Red*" takes a moment to autograph her new book

tion," says Howard. "With the centers in Canada and Dallas, we're covering North America."

Included in the center's exhibits are a replica of the rifle the Warren Commission says Oswald used to murder Kennedy, a pistol similar to the one used by Ruby to shoot Oswald and the actual rifle used in the Oliver Stone film, JFK. A research room adjoining the exhibit area will be used to document and display new and existing research surrounding the assassination. Plans are also under way to make connections with the large number of Japanese language tapes and signs at the center.

Most crucial to the new exhibit is the replica of Dealey Plaza from the JFK film. "The main tie to Texas is the model of Dealey Plaza used in JFK," says Howard. "It puts you in perspective just as if you were in Dallas. When I attended the Grand Opening, I got a feeling of déjà vu. It was hard for me to realize that I wasn't in Dallas. It seemed I should be able to walk out the door and be at Dealey Plaza. That is certainly the effect we wanted to achieve, and we did it!"

During the weekend grand opening, Jean Hill of Dallas, the closest eyewitness to Kennedy's assassination outside the motorcade, was the featured guest. Ms. Hill autographed copies of her biography, *JFK: The Last Dying Witness*, and joined in the ribbon-cutting ceremonies with Niagara Falls Mayor Wayne Thompson.

"Both the Canadian and Dallas centers are wonderful educational tools," says Ms. Hill, a Dallas school teacher who brings her third graders to Dealey Plaza every year. "They will allow people to view the evidence surrounding the assassination and decide for themselves if there was a conspiracy or not in John Kennedy's death."

As a 15 year old high school student in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Chris Houser was assigned to do a research paper on some aspect of the life of President John F. Kennedy. In doing the research, Houser read Mark Lane's book, RUSH TO JUDGEMENT, sifted through countless magazine and newspaper articles and viewed a "bootleg" copy of the famous Zapruder film. He came away with one conclusion: Lee Harvey Oswald could not have acted alone. That research project and the conclusion that he reached as a

youngster resulted in a life-long quest for the truth in the JFK murder case.

Today, Houser owns and operates three street hockey rinks in Leominster, Massachusetts. As an avocation, he continues to study the assassination. But recently, that avocation has taken on a professional life of its own. Houser is now one of four co-directors of the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre in Niagara Falls.

"I grew up in Canada, but I could see the United States out my bedroom window," recalls Houser, who now resides in Massachusetts. "The United States was a part of my life. In Canada, the stories about President Kennedy's death were a lot more controversial. It was seen as more of a mystery. I admired President Kennedy, and asked question after question about his death. I continue to ask questions. Not only was a president killed that day, but a father, a son, a brother. They took a lot of people's happiness away, and no one should be able to do that."

When the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre opened this summer, it was really the culmination of Houser's dream.

"When I went to Dallas, I was astounded at how small Dealey Plaza was," says Houser. "Anyone viewing the assassination in a space that small could not have made a mistake. The witnesses had to be telling the truth. From Dealey Plaza, Tom and I went to the sixth floor exhibit and the JFK Assassination Information Center. That was when we really began talking about repeating the Information Centre idea in Canada."

"The Kennedy assassination is the No. 1 murder mystery of the past 100 years," says Houser. "I wanted to give people another place to investigate it. I wanted the center to be of service to people and a place Niagara Falls could be proud of."

While Houser's knowledge of the assassination caused his brother Tim and Downey to seriously consider joining him as partners in the Canadian center idea, it was really Oliver Stone's JFK that cemented the whole project.

"We attended the movie premier in Dallas, and the movie helped them put all the points about the assassination together," says Houser. "Visually, we could see the story--and the centre--as a whole."

Now Houser's dream is a reality. The 4,000 square foot JFK Exhibit and Research Centre sits in the heart of Niagara Falls, attracting visitors from all over the world.

THE CASE FOR ASSASSINATION BOOKS

By Andrew Winiarczyk

The shots that rang out in Dealey Plaza set off an arsenal of typewriters and printing presses. Seemingly overnight, books appeared. First entries were *Four Days* and *The Torch is Passed*. They were full of pictures but void of controversy. These books were ordered by people everywhere and an industry was born.

I count many authors and researchers among my customers; a smaller number I regard as friends. It would be presumptuous of me to state what the best books were since I've never written one, so let's focus on those that have been the most influential.

We have to begin with the Warren Report, the one volume digest of conventional wisdom. Since GPO titles can't be copyrighted, multiple companies printed it. For the critic, it is the report's big brother, *Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy* (1964) that really matters. This sets forth the field of battle and provides useful leads.

Immediately, issue was taken with its findings (or lack thereof). If Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest* (1966) was a volley, then Mark Lane's *Rush To Judgement* (1966) was a frontal assault. This is the volume that people, just plain folks remember.

The next year brought us two classics. *Accessories After The Fact* by Sylvia Meagher was a primer on the case. If some books sounded like a manifesto and others read like a legal document, then *Six Seconds In Dallas* by Josiah Thompson was a training manual for intellectual warfare. Though other volumes are scarcer, none is more frequently requested.

The subject of mystique reminds us of *Farewell America*. Published in Liechtenstein (home of many an honest enterprise) in 1968, distributed in Canada, and purportedly written by James Hepburn. Hepburn was a front for the French Intelligence. Right wing oil men (ever met a left winger?) did in JFK. The U.S. Customs Service was seizing copies of this book, however, they must have been over paid because helpful Canadians manage to get it past the 'Dobermans'.

On the other side was *JFK Assassination File* (1969) composed by Dallas Police Chief Jessy Curry. It is no little irony that it is the conspiracy minded who examines it. (Of course those who believe in magic bullets

don't read books; they read newspapers and magazines that tell them what they ought to know).

If one person fed the myth of Dealey Plaza as the "killing fields" it was Penn Jones. In five volumes *Forgive My Grief* (1966-1976) catalogs the unexplained deaths that befell those with knowledge of the day.

At some point it must have seemed that the struggle was truly dead and gone; it was with John Kennedy in the grave. Then came a Watergate. Suddenly, there was a door ajar. If that was a lie and Vietnam was an ambush at credibility gap, then maybe the smart guys were wrong about the death of a President. Probing into the heart of Clandestine America led to *Hearings Before the Select Committee on Assassinations*. When the report came out in 1979, it re-ignited old flames. Talk of organized crime and a probable conspiracy settled nothing.

Mafia books were inevitable. The pathfinder was Seth Kantor in *Who Was Jack Ruby?* (1978) Kantor was both a mainstream journalist and an acquaintance of Ruby. David Scheim's *Contract on America* (1983) was self published. When it was reprinted as a hardcover in 1988 it became a best-seller. John Davis would write *Mafia Kingfish* (1989), a remarkably comprehensive portrait of Carlos Marcello.

Other argued that Kennedy was caught in a web of mobsters, rouge spooks, and Cuban exiles. Well known English journalist, Anthony Summers, in 1980 rode *Conspiracy* to both commercial and critical success. A personal favorite has been *And We Are All Mortal* by George Michael Evica (1978). His work covers the unholy trinity and physical evidence. University Press publication meant it modestly sold itself around the league. With more active distribution by our shop and personal appearances by Evica it was transformed into a must.

Another hit on the circuit was *Cover-Up* by Gary Shaw and Larry Harris (1967). One can speculate as to how many copies would

have been sold if it received wider distribution. The same could be said for the White-wash series by Harold Weisberg.

There are two volumes about which people are quite partisan. *Coup d'état in America* (1975) by Michael Canfield and Alan Webberman where they alleged that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were two of the three tramps arrested in Dealey Plaza. Rumors of suppression made it a cult item. More controversial was *Best Evidence* (1980). Davis Lifton argued that the conflicts between the medical personnel in Dallas and Bethesda could only be explained by alteration of the President's body. Throw in coffin switches and you have the making of a tale out of Duvalier's Haiti.

The 25th anniversary brought retrospectives and a surge. Instead of a last post the memorials offered a call to action. Two big books took on the saddest story and hit paydirt. *High Treason* by Robert Groden and Harrison E. Livingstone (1989) attacked the authenticity of autopsy photos. Jim Marrs' *Crossfire* (1989) provided a superb synthesis of all previous theories and made the phrase motive, means and opportunity into something of a mantra.

The final event in the chronology is naturally, the film *JFK: The Story That Won't Go Away*. It brought to light the work of Col. Fletcher Prouty, renewed interest in the character of Jim Garrison, and gave a boost to Crossfire. This last year has virtually given us an assassination book of the month club. Which will leave a lasting impact will be known soon enough. Let it suffice to say that William Butler Yeats could just as easily have had Oliver Stone and JFK in mind when he wrote "all changed, changed utterly. A terrible beauty is born."

(Andrew Winiarczyk, with his wife Linda, have run the Last Hurrah Bookshop in Williamport, PA for the past 10 years. The shop specializes in books on political assassinations, modern America politics, and espionage.)

June 13, 1963 New York Times:

RUSSIANS STIRRED BY KENNEDY TALK ABOUT COLD WAR

MOSCOW, June 12 -- Izvestia published tonight the text of President Kennedy's speech on Monday in which he appealed for re-examination of attitudes toward the cold war. The decision to make the speech available to the Soviet people through the government newspapers was interpreted here as an indication that the speech had made a favorable impression in the Kremlin. Critical in some sections, the speech was being read eagerly by Moscovites, who receive Izvestia in the evenings.

A soviet intellectual commented: "The speech and its publication in Izvestia show that there can be mutual understanding."

A young woman worker was overheard to ask a friend: "Have you read the Kennedy speech? It was about peace."

SLAMA JAMA

The following is a reprint of a letter written to the Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (*JAMA*) by Gary L. Aguilar, MD., San Francisco.

June 2, 1992

JAMA

American Medical Association
515 North State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

To the Editor:

Rather than quell doubts about President Kennedy's autopsy findings, I fear that Drs. Humes and Boswell's remarks in *JAMA* will only serve to heighten the level of disbelief in their observations. Neither Humes or Boswell addressed their critics on contradictory evidence which subsequent investigations have consistently revealed, namely, that neither the available photographs nor the X-rays support Humes and Boswell's claims regarding the entrance location of the fatal skull wound.

At least 3 qualified groups have reviewed the X-ray and photographic evidence and are in unanimous in claiming that Humes and Boswell's claims that the Warren Commission Report erred in placing the fatal skull entrance wound at the base of the skull just above the hairline "...2.5 cm to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance..." according to Humes both in the *JAMA* interview, and, before that, in a Warren Commission testimony.) The Clark Panel in 1968¹, John Lattimer, MD. in 1972², and the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1979³ all determined that the fatal entrance wound was 10cm higher in the cowlick area at the top of the available X-rays and the autopsy photographs.

Humes and Boswell also never reported seeing a round "...large metallic fragment which on the antero-posterior film lies 25mm to the right of the midline..." measuring 6.5mm in diameter in the rear of the skull in the autopsy X-rays which Humes and Boswell claim to have reviewed during the autopsy.⁴ While Humes took pains to describe all the visible bullet fragments in his Warren Commission testimony, this very large fragment was never described and, presumably, was never seen. This large fragment in the rear of the skull, however, was plainly seen and de-

scribed by all subsequent groups reviewing the X-rays. Thus, the "incontrovertible" photographic and X-ray evidence appears to directly contradict sworn statements by Humes and Boswell before the Warren Commission which were repeated in their *JAMA* interview.

Humes contradictory statements, regrettably, have occurred before. When questioned by Dr. Petty before the House Select Committee on Assassinations he was asked where the head wound was. He replied, "It's below the external protuberance."

"It's below it?" Dr. Perry asked incredulously.

"Right," answered Dr. Humes.

"Not above it?" pressed Dr. Petty.

"No. It's to the right and inferior to external occipital protuberance. And when the scalp was reflected from there, there was virtually an identical wound in the occipital bone." was Dr. Humes' unequivocal reply.⁵

Inexplicably, Humes later changed his mind stating that before the House Committee, "Yes, I think that I do have a different opinion", and at that point Humes endorsed the photographic and radiographic placement of the wounds at least 10cm higher at the cowlick area in the parietal bone!⁶ The question of the unmentioned bullet fragment seen by subsequent reviewers in the X-rays was not brought to Dr. Humes attention before the House Select Committee, but the question certainly be answered.

Neither Boswell or Finck, the other pathologist at the autopsy, would change their mind about the location of the fatal entrance wound. They continued to claim that the entrance wound was low, 10cm below where the House Select Committee panel, and Humes, then claimed it was.⁷ From the interview Humes seems to be changing his mind again to agree with Boswell and Finck that the entrance wound is low and, presumably, that the X-rays and photographs are wrong.

These evidence discrepancies are far from inconsequential clinically, forensically, or evidentially. A 10cm "error" just does not occur in a careful, forensic autopsy and a 6.5mm bullet fragment is simply not "missed" on a radiograph, particularly when a radiologist, John Ebersole, was present at the autopsy to review the films. If Humes and Boswell's eyewitness observations are right, that the fatal entrance wound was low in the skull and that no rear bullet fragments were visible radiologically, then the repeated claims of evidence tampering of Mr. Jerrol Custer and Mr. Floyd Riebe^{8,9}, X-ray and photographic technicians who were present at the autopsy, are

greatly strengthened. Are Humes and Boswell "open" to address these issues? Why has Finck not also come forward to defend the Warren Commission findings, and why was he unavailable for the *JAMA* interview, or even for a brief message of endorsement?

With the distrust many Warren Commission critics have of JFK's military autopsy, *JAMA* might have aided its cause by having chosen a public representative other than the well respected George Lundberg, MD., if only because of his well known military ties. Dr. Humes or Dr. Boswell might have been more helpful if either had joined Dr. Lundberg for the news conference announcing *JAMA's* publication of the "plain truth" about JFK's autopsy.

I do hope that Humes and Boswell will remain true to their stated determination to see that truth is served by making themselves available to at least settle the nettlesome issues of whether their memories and their X-ray interpretations are right. For if they are, questions then arise concerning the validity of the currently available photographs and X-rays. If Humes and Boswell now become "unavailable" conspiracy theorists will, understandably, be unconvinced.

Truly yours,

Gary L. Aguilar, MD.

Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, **Stanford University Medical Center**; Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, **University of California, San Francisco**; Vice Chairman, Dept. of Surgery, **St. Francis Memorial Hospital, San Francisco**; Delegate alternate, **California Medical Association 1992**, Member, Board of Directors, **San Francisco Medical Society, 1992** Member, **American Medical Association**

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1) *Clark, Ramsey*: 1966 Panel of Photographs, X-ray Films, Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining to the Fatal Wounding of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas (Note: as this report is not widely available I have attached a complete copy for examination by the editor.)

2) *Lattimer, JFK*. Observations based on a review of the autopsy photographs, X-rays, and related materials of the late President John F. Kennedy. *Medical Times*. 1972; 100:33-64.

3) *House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)*. Vol. 7:114-115, and 254-255.

4) See p.11 of *Clark Panel Report*.

OSWALD'S REVOLVER

HISTORY: By 1942, over 1,000,000

OFFICIAL NAME:

SMITH & WESSON

HAND EJECTOR
MILITARY & POLICE
MODEL (1905) FOURTH CHANGE
SERIAL #V510210

of the Military & Police Smith & Wessons Models had been manufactured. Due to the war needs of the U.S. and its allies, the production of this model began in April of 1942 and the first models were built having a gray sand blasted finish. Serial numbers were preceded by the letter "V" and a new numbering system began. In December of 1944, an improved hammer block was instituted and the serial numbers were preceded by the letters "V.S." During its production run and subsequent modifications, ending in August of 1959, the Military & Police Smith & Wesson became the largest selling quality revolver ever produced with a production run of over 2,500,000 firearms being manufactured.

Oswald's revolver was manufactured between 1942 and 1944. Some 88,000 revolvers that were initially shipped to En-

gland found their way back to the states in the late 1950s, early '60s with serial # V510210 ultimately ending up at *EMPIRE WHOLESALE SPORTING GOODS, LTD.*, 360 Craig Street West, Montreal, Quebec. The Oswald gun was then shipped to *MERCHANTTEERS, INC.*, a mail-order and management company which worked directly for both *George Rose Company* and *Seaport Traders, Inc.*

Merchanteers, Inc. ordered approximately 500 Smith & Wessons from Empire Wholesale, Inc. on October 13, 1962, Invoice #1181. The guns then were shipped from Empire Wholesale, Inc. to St. Albans, Vermont on October 19, 1962. Merchanteers, Inc. (1225 South Grand Ave.; Los Angeles) received the guns on January 3, 1963. Serial #V510210 arrived with the standard 5 inch barrel. Modifications were performed on the weapon by L.M. Johnson, 13440 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, California, which included cutting the barrel to a length of 2 1/4 inches. Even though the testimony of Hienz W. Michaelis does not reflect that re-chambering was performed by Mr. Johnson, the work would have been necessary for the pistol to accept .38 caliber special ammo. This work would have had to be done by a gunsmith.

WHOSE BULLETS ARE THOSE?

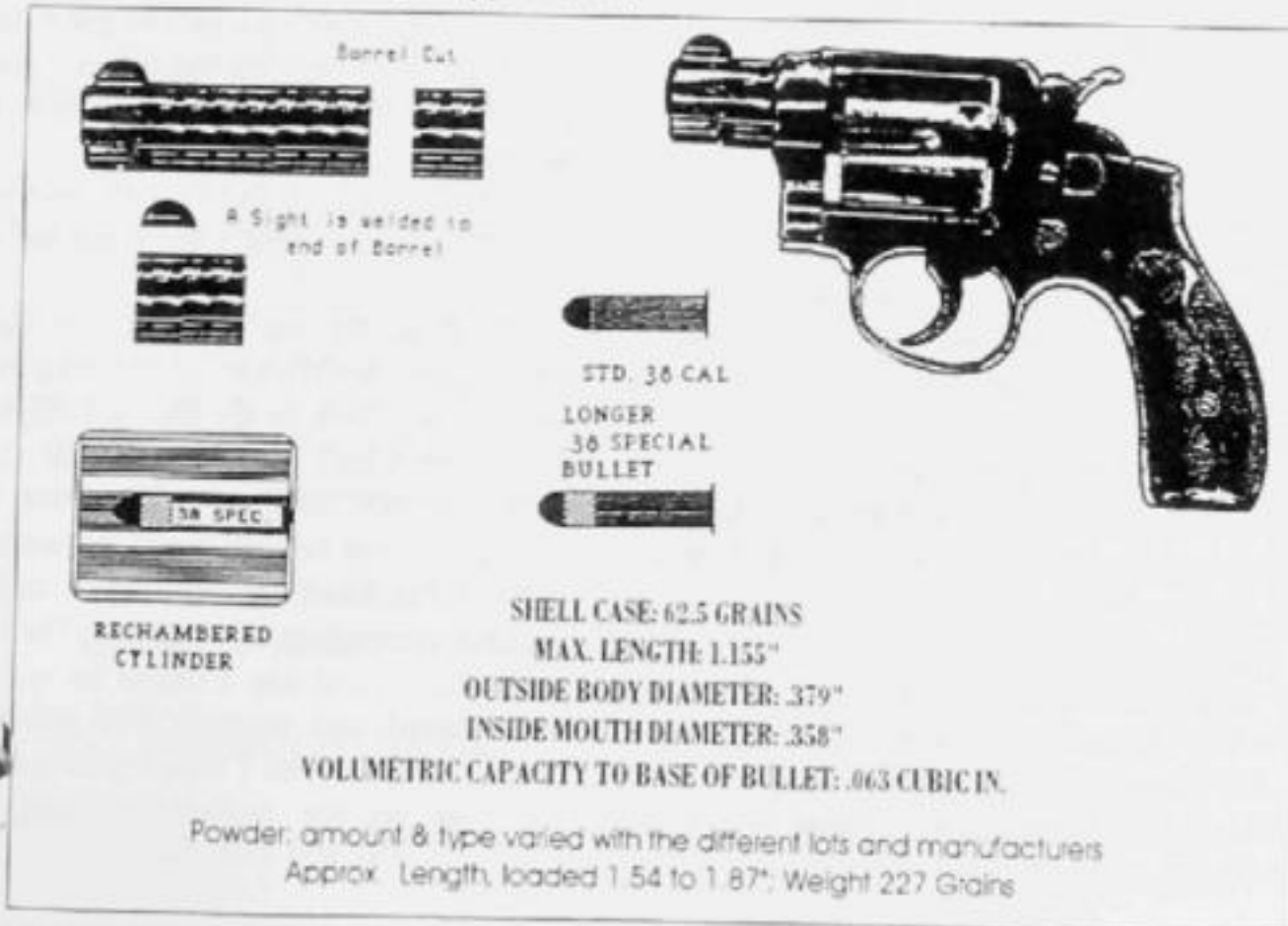
Larry Howard

In the fall of 1987, Martin Brazil and I went to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. to examine the rifle and shell casings from the Oswald revolver. While working on the revolver story, I observed from looking at very clear photographs of the shell casings supposedly found at the Tippit killing--that something was wrong. The casings in the pictures were very slender and looked in mint condition. This should not be the case! When the revolver was re-chambered for the .38 special, the chamber of the cylinder has to be lengthened to receive the .38 special ammunition. The original ammunition for the revolver was .38 Smith & Wesson which is still shorter and wider in diameter than the .38 special. (See diagram).

Having shot a duplicate of the Oswald revolver many times before, the same thing happens. The shell casings are expanded against the walls of the chambers making them extremely hard to eject. The cases come out looking pregnant and often so bloated -- they are split!

I asked to see the Oswald revolver cases at the National Archives but they refused to show them to me. They said I could only see the cases fired from a test revolver by the FBI. The test cases were pregnant looking and the brass was split. Just like the ones I had fired. Looking at the pictures of the FBI fired cases in the Warren Commission Volumes, I noticed someone turned the cases so that the split in the brass would not show.

My conclusion after evaluating the evidence is that the shell casings in the National Archives were not fired from the Oswald revolver.



THE COVER-UP CONTINUES

by Michael Canfield

(Michael Canfield is co-author of *Coup d'état in America*)

On a recent trip to Dallas to promote the revised edition of my book, *Coup d'état In America*, and to do further research, I discovered a disturbing truth. After 29 years, there are people who are still hell bent on covering up the facts of the Kennedy assassination. There is still evidence of an organized, well financed and deceptive operation of disinformation that continues to try and keep the people of Dallas, and the people of America in the dark concerning the conspiracy to kill JFK.

Case in Point:

Recently after 29 years of being lost, the Dallas Police surprisingly produced the arrest records of the now famous three tramps that were arrested behind the grassy knoll and marched through Dealey Plaza by officers Bass and Wise, to disappear while under the care of the venerable Capt. Will Fritz. Researchers, myself included, had made numerous trips to Dallas making a nuisance of ourselves over at the Records Dept. making numerous inquiries of the Dallas Police for the mug shots, finger prints and complete arrest records - to no avail. The answer was always the same: "There are no records."

Then, out of the clear blue, by chance as it were, two supposed documentary film makers, (no one has ever heard of them or seen any of their work before) the LaFontaines found a file labeled, ARREST RECORDS, in the newly released police files in the Dallas Archives.

Having been the first researchers to nationally publish the tramp photos, and there by having a vested interest in any information concerning the tramps, I immediately drove to Dallas to begin to follow up the story.

My initial contact with the LaFontaines aroused my suspicions as they refused to tell me where the tramps, depicted in these newly discovered arrest records, were now living. This behavior is

completely contrary to the spirit in which the journalistic and research community has been cooperating on this case to date.

I could see their protection of the material if they were about to break the story or were going to publication, etc. but, they had already sold their story to the *Current Affairs Show* (and from what I can deduce, for big bucks) and as I explained my connection to the tramp photos, it only seemed to let me check out their story, if not for a professional courtesy. But, no, I had to spend countless hours and mucho duckets tracking down all the leads until I found one of the supposed tramps in Klameth Falls, Oregon.

I found Harold Doyle at 6 in the morning in the restaurant on Main Street Klameth Falls, having a cup of coffee. When I sat down next to him and was able to take a real close look at him in the well lit establishment, I knew something was wrong.

The nose.

It was not the right nose. The tramp he was trying to impersonate, who was using the name "Roberto Guzman" when seen in Ruby's club before the assassination, (I have a exclusive eye witness, who wishes to remain anonymous at this point, who identified him) has a pointed, weasel like nose. Doyle has a bulbous, sloped Richard Nixon nose. Completely different. Different build. Guzman is slight; Doyle is somewhat stocky.

And if my suspicions weren't sufficiently aroused by his looks, his reaction to my first questions really made me wonder.

I ordered a cup of coffee, opened with some small talk and then asked if I didn't recognize him as being the famous Mr. Doyle from the *Current Affair* program.

He said, "Yes, I am."

I proceeded to introduce myself as a journalist come all the way from Los Angeles to talk to him about his experience as a Dallas hobo. I no longer got the words out of my mouth as to why I was there, when he got a look of resolve, said, "I ain't talking about that no more." And jumped up and quickly stomped out of the restaurant.

Not only did he disappear out of ^{hey} coffee shop, he disappeared of the face of the earth!! He turned his keys in at the rooming house where he lived and no one has seen or heard from him since. Not his friends. Not his family. Poof-gone! He flat vanished.

He disappeared as fast as E. Howard Hunt did when I asked him at the Watergate cover-up trial, where he was on November 22, 1963. Hunt gave me a shriek and sprinted down those marble halls leaving me flat-footed with his lawyers aghast at his reaction.

Having smelled a skunk, and after spending a few more days in Klameth Falls interviewing all Doyle's friends and sleuthing his haunts, I found out some interesting details concerning Doyle. Seems that in about 1982 Doyle came into about \$80,000 from a supposed auto accident in Houston where he was hit by a police car and had a settlement with the city of Houston. I also found out he received \$25,000 for his few minutes on the *Current Affairs Show*. Seems being a tramp ^{by} a lucrative business. I booked back ^{by} Dallas and acquired a copy of the supposed arrest records.

My suspicions were not extinguished. There were no fingerprints on the files, a regular procedure. No mug shots attached. The reports said that the tramps were released 4 days after their arrest. Doyle said that he went before a judge and got 6 days for vagrancy. I then checked every court in Dallas and found no court records for the tramps.

I decided to try and find the two police officers who signed the supposed reports.

First on the list was Officer Beck who signed the release of the tramps. I called every Beck in the Dallas Directory until I found him. Not too difficult. Only Beck did not want to talk about the tramps. At first he said he didn't want to talk about it. Then the next day he said he couldn't remember any tramps. Then on about the second day I called he said he remembered and recently had seen ^{the} reports. Oh?? When I asked if it was ^{the} signature on the reports releasing the

tramps he said, "It looks like my signature."

I then asked if he could testify in a court of law that it was his signature on those reports. At that point he got angry, raised his voice and yelled, "I ain't testifying to nothing!" and slammed down the phone.

On the third day I called again, he surprisingly made a complete turnaround and said I could come over to his house to talk.

When I got to his house, I was greeted at the door by an elderly Mr. Beck and his son who had apparently come over to see our meeting. We conducted the conversation with a loaded .45 automatic on the end table next to Mr. Beck. Again he said he did not remember any tramps. When I produced the arrest records he said that was his signature all right but he didn't remember signing them. We talked about his old boss, Capt. Will Fritz, and he told me some very detailed stories about the Captain. It seemed Beck suffered from selective Alzheimer's disease. He only forgets what he wants to. And while his son stepped out of the room for a minute, Beck let it slip that two Dallas Police officers had come by his house the day before and showed him the same arrest records. That's how come he said he recognized his signature on the telephone the day before.

When I began to ask who the officers were, he could not remember their names but said that one was a Lieutenant. At that point the son came back in the room, heard what we were talking about and got uptight, saying, "They were just doing a report. Right Dad?" The elder Beck got the message and would not talk about the policemen anymore. That was all the information I got out from either of them.

THE KENNEDYS DYNASTY AND DISASTER

By JOHN H. DAVIS

Available at the JFK Center

THE NEW CAMERA

By Coke Buchanan

November 22, 1963. Dallas, Texas. You're standing in Dealey Plaza across the street from Abraham Zapruder. It is 76 degrees. The sky is brilliant blue. It is 12:28 P.M. You hear the cheers over on Main Street -- then the low muffled noise of the President's motorcade. Looking back over your shoulder at the movement of an excited crowd, you know that the procession has turned onto Houston Street. You ready your new movie camera. You catch a glimpse of the dark blue Lincoln as it slides by. The Presidential flags on the front of the limousine make your heart race. You think you saw the President's wife's gloved hand. It is 12:30 P.M. Raising your camera you focus on the corner of Elm and Houston Street. The Texas School Book Depository comes into view and you press the record button. Slowly, the first car turns the corner. It is cream yellow. Within seconds, you see the flags again and the dark blue limousine. You steady your hand. There are two men in front seat of the President's car. You then notice Governor Connally and his wife and capture a smiling President Kennedy as he waves to the crowd. Jackie is beautiful! She's wearing pink. The car makes the turn. You continue to film. Each frame of the camera captures in critical detail, the people, the players, the movement, the expressions -- the horror of history and the death of a president as it unfolds before you. Mesmerized, with surrealistic fortitude, you hold your finger down on the record button, focused on the dying moments of a president, a husband, a father and leader as the car floats by a grassy knoll, a puff of smoke and is then swallowed by the shadows and concrete of a triple overpass. You will never be the same. Rolled on the spindle of your new movie camera, now held in the tight grasp of your hand dangling on an arm limp at your side, are answers to questions that a nation--a world, will ask for. Three days later, you turn your undeveloped film over to an agent of the FBI who says that he'll return it in ten days. You never see the film again.

Its been 29 years. They say they can't find it. The FBI has lost the most important visual evidence of one of the most important moments in the history of our country.

WHERE IS BEVERLY'S FILM?

THE KENNEDYS

DYNASTY AND DISASTER

John H. Davis

The Boreen from Dunganstown to New Ross is lined on both sides with giant, interlacing oaks and beeches, giving narrow, shadowed roadway the feeling of a dark-green tunnel. Beyond the rows of tall trees stretch, unseen from the road, sunny open fields of hay and barley and sugar beets separated by old, mossy stone walls and hedges, and beyond these roll broad green pastures dotted with sheep and cattle.

Here and there the boreen occasionally breaks out into countryside to reveal an old, ruined Abby or a vine-clad Norman tower surrounded by clouds of crows. Roughly midway between Dunganstown and New Ross the road suddenly opens up to the great stone walls and barns and weather vanes of the Stokestown estate, the largest in the area, which has been in the same family since 1650. Then, after revealing this surprise, it returns once more to dark-green shade.

The traffic down the boreen is slow and infrequent shepherds and their flocks, horse carts on the way to market, beggars, destitute emigrants bound for the ships of New Ross. In the year 1848, one of the regular travelers down the boreen was a young farmhand from Dunganstown by the name of Patrick Kennedy. Although little is known, about the Kennedy's of Dunganstown in the middle of the nineteenth century, enough basic information has come down to us that we can reconstruct, with reasonable accuracy, the daily life of young Patrick, destined to emigrate to Boston and found what would become one of the most powerful families in twentieth-century America.

DE-BUNKING THE SEVERED HEAD MYTH

By M. Duke Lane

In the nearly thirty years since JFK was killed in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, there have been many mysterious and sinister rumors which have circulated about this case. Not all of these have been proven correct or are substantiated by evidence, but it remains that if told often enough by enough people, such rumors often come to be accepted as "fact" by many of the people following the progress of the assassination investigation. This is especially true of allegations which appear in print in multiple authors' works.

One of the rumors which sprang up some time ago surrounds the exhumation of LHO's body from its grave at Rosehill Cemetery in Fort Worth, TX. Apparently, this rumor began with a statement by the mortician who had attended to LHO's body prior to its burial. The mortician had stated following the exhumation that the cement burial vault had been found "broken open" when the exhumation began and that, moreover, LHO's skull not only didn't show evidence of a craniotomy (cutting of the skull bones to facilitate examination of the brain during autopsy), and the head was discovered severed from the body upon exhumation.

This of course led to speculation that sometime between when LHO was buried and when his body was exhumed for examination, the casket was dug up and the head of the accused assassin replaced with that of the "real" LHO, who'd in actuality had nothing to do with the assassination at all. This supposedly resulted in extensive damage to the cement-and-steel burial vault, which was said to have been "broken open" on disinterment.

This "planted head" (no pun intended) scenario leads us to believe that

the conspirators were so meticulous and omniscient that no detail escaped them, not even the far-off contingency that someday, someone would want to exhume the accused assassin's body to identify it by dental examination. It ascribes to them such dark powers as the ability to dig up the grave at some unspecified date unnoticed by anyone including Rosehill groundskeepers. It implicates Fort Worth and Rosehill Cemetery officials and the exhumation examiners as being witting or unwitting co-conspirators, "part of the cover-up" by accident or design.

There are enough strange goings-on, enough lies and obfuscations, enough unanswered questions about the JFK assassination without adding the improbable and unsubstantiated, into which categorization this scenario must certainly fall. It is preposterous and the facts simply do not bear out the theory, as the following discussion will show.

Background

Before examining the exhumation and autopsy itself, let us first review the background against which this scenario is set. Who wanted LHO's body exhumed in the first place and why? What were the circumstances which led up to the exhumation?

In 1977, British author published a book¹ alleging that a look-alike Russian agent, who had been the real assassin, had been buried in LHO's place. To prove this theory, Eddowes entered into a series of legal wranglings which eventually included the Tarrant and Dallas County Medical Examiners' offices, Marina Oswald Porter, Lee's brother Robert Oswald, and at least two courts. Perhaps typically, the Medical Examiners couldn't agree who held jurisdiction over the matter (LHO was killed in Dallas County, but is buried in Tarrant County). Marina sided with Eddowes, although she in fact believed that the grave was empty. Robert

wished to avoid the publicity he ^{ALREADY} would arise from the exhumation, and managed to delay the exhumation for a little over a year.

Finally, on October 3, 1981, the way was cleared for the exhumation and autopsy to take place. Marina refused to allow Lee's remains to leave the Dallas/Fort Worth area, and the counties involved, citing "adverse publicity," refused to allow county facilities to be used for the examination. It had been decided earlier that the examination site must be able to be effectively secured against all intrusions; an additional consideration was the willingness of the staff to have their normal routine disrupted and deal with possible controversy that could be expected from a case of this nature. At last, permission was received from Baylor Hospital of

Dallas' Department of Pathology to use their facility, where it was conducted the following day, October 4, 1981.

The examination team was selected² by Marina and Eddowes, and included two forensic pathologists and two forensic odontologists and their assistants². All expenses were borne by Eddowes. Baylor accepted a nominal fee for the use of their facilities, and the doctors worked for expenses only due to the controversial nature of the case. At least one of the attorneys involved had received no compensation for his efforts as late as 1984. These facts are cited to allay any suspicions that the examination team was chosen by anyone but those closest to the case, and that none of the participants were involved for personal enrichment. It can be easily asserted that there was no "outside direction" or "ulterior motives" involved in this endeavor: it was 100% above-board.

The Exhumation

Originally, it was planned to remove both the casket and cement burial vault

¹ Eddowes, Michael, *The Oswald File*, Clarkson N. Potter, New York, 1977

² The examination team consisted of Linda E. Norton, MD, the team's chief forensic pathologist and former Dallas County Medical Examiner; James A. Cottone, DMD, MS, Associate Professor and head of the Section of Forensic Odontology, Department of Dental Diagnostic Science, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio Dental School; Irvin M. Sopher, DDS, MD, Chief Medical Examiner for the State of West Virginia, South Charleston, WV and clinical professor of pathology, West Virginia University School of Medicine and Marshall University School of Medicine; and Vincent J. M. DiMaio, MD, Bexar County Chief Medical Examiner, San Antonio, TX.

intact, to transport them to the vault company to be opened, and then to proceed to Baylor. The doctors' report¹—from which this information is largely drawn—notes that backhoes began work shortly after dawn and worked as speedily as safe and possible for better security and to allow the cemetery to open for regular visitation as soon as possible. Even despite the early hour, a small crowd had gathered at Rosehill Cemetery.

When the vault was exposed, it was immediately noted to be cracked—not "broken open" as later reports had it. The plan to transport the intact vault and casket was abandoned, and workers removed the lid of the concrete vault, finding the casket to be severely water damaged. It is noted in the report that "the cover was weak in many areas, and in one place had caved in partially exposing the remains." So much, one would have to admit, for the "high-grade, steel-reinforced vault" described by the mortician!

By the time the casket had been removed and placed in a waiting hearse at 9:00 am, a large crowd of spectators and news media representatives had gathered. Concerns about security were relieved that these onlookers assumed that the body would be taken to the Dallas Institute of Forensic Science (at Parkland Hospital, a county facility which, as was noted earlier, could not be used), and the casket was able to be off-loaded at Baylor without incident. It was taken into an examination room that had only one doorway, and to enter that room, one must have walked through two anterooms. It was, by any standard, a secure examination site; there was no possibility of interference or shenanigans.

The Examination

LHO's remains arrived at Baylor at 9:20 am, shortly after departing Rosehill Cemetery. Security, as already noted, was of paramount importance, especially to Marina who was concerned about publication of unauthorized publication of photographs as had occurred earlier. The autopsy team was directed to take only



Paul Groody at the JFK-AIC

(The Texas Undertaker who buried Lee Harvey Oswald twice - Nov. 25, 1963 & October 4, 1981)

Photo Robert T. Johnson

close-up documentary photographs as necessary to complete and verify their identification of the body. Even still, a family friend videotaped the entire proceeding (the tape has never surfaced). Security was handled by a private agency chosen by the attorneys. The examination was not able to be compromised in any way, and was totally under the control of the principal parties.

Lest there be any doubt remaining about the integrity and security of the examination, members of the news media were totally excluded from the proceeding with the exception of one UPI reporter who was allowed only so far as the anteroom (by agreement with the attorneys). The only persons present during the proceedings were the four members of the examination team, assisted by one pathology technician and one dental radiology technician. The head of the Baylor pathology department and his chief associate helped with the Baylor equipment, and a court reporter recorded the proceedings. Also present were attorneys for Eddowes, Marina Porter, Robert Oswald and Rosehill Cemetery, and the aforemen-

tioned family friend taping the proceeding.

But wait! What about the mortician? Wasn't he there? After all, he is the one who told us about the severed head, the lack of a craniotomy, the one who stirred the dark seeds of mystery and conspiracy for all the world to ponder. Isn't he mentioned anywhere?

In point of fact, he is. The doctors' report devotes an entire sentence to this man: "The mortician who closed Mr. Oswald's casket remained in the room until the casket was re-opened" [emphasis added]. It is implicit in this statement that, upon the opening of the casket (which we will speculate included his identification of the remains as being dressed as the body he buried in 1963), he left the room. This means that he was not present during the medical or dental examinations, would not have seen a "severed head," and most certainly did not witness the condition of the skull, least of all in the detail he claims!

It would be possible to end the discussion here, for unless the doctors, author Eddowes, Marina Oswald Porter, Robert Oswald and their respective attorneys are all "part of the plot," we have seen conclusively that the story told by the mortician is pure fabrication, that he did not in fact witness the examination and was not in a position to make the observations he claimed and which were duly reported by "researchers." Certainly, there is nothing to be gained by describing the examination step by step, and in the interests of space and decency, I will decline to do so.

It would be possible, except that in exposing the myth, it is important to also set the record straight, to air the true facts. I won't describe the condition of the body except to say that, considering the water damage to the casket, you can imagine that it was not well-preserved.

The casket materials were largely rotted, the clothing was in various states of disintegration, but each could be rea-

Continued on the following page.

¹ Norton, et al, "The Exhumation and Identification of Lee Harvey Oswald," *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Official Publication of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (JFSCA), Volume 29, Number 1, January 1984, pp 19 - 38.

Continued from the previous page.

sonably easily identified (the report goes so far as to describe "a relatively intact pair of white with green diamond pattern boxer undershorts" on the body!).

The body itself was "markedly decomposed," but in position suggestive of the "funeral photo" seen by many in various works on the case. LHO's gold wedding band and a "red stone ring" were on the little finger of his left hand (both were later identified by Marina as ones she had placed upon her husband's hand when he'd been buried 21 years before)

The report specifically states that "the body as existed in the coffin *showed no evidence of mutilation other than post-mortem disintegration.*" [emphasis added] meaning very simply that *the head was not severed* prior to the examination, and it was *not* replaced by a person or persons unknown operating mysteriously in the dead of night.

So what about the "severed head?" Again the report is explicit: "The head was removed from the remainder of the body by incision of the mummified soft tissue maintaining the skull, cervical and thoracic vertebral column in normal continuity." Note the words "incision of the mummified soft tissue." Clearly, the doctors are describing the corpse which they were examining, stating that *they* severed the head; they'd already confirmed that there was "no evidence of mutilation," and also that everything was "in normal continuity." Not words which would describe a head being chopped off of a buried man and replaced by a free-standing skull of another man.

The head was removed from the corpse for one very simple reason: the body was in sufficiently poor condition that the doctors did not wish to move it any more than absolutely necessary. In fact, they limited their examination to the anterior (front) not wishing to risk any greater damage to the body than was required for their examination.

What about the missing craniotomy cuts? Again, the report: "A previous autopsy saw cut in the usual fashion was present on the calvarium with an anterior

inverted V-notch in the right frontal region." In short, it was not missing. The report does indicate that "the previously sawed calvarium was not separated nor was it easily dislodged;" the team did not make any further attempts to satisfy themselves that this was authentic since their purpose was to conduct a dental examination of the deceased Oswald, *not* to perform a complete post-mortem autopsy.

The team continued with its dental examination using LHO's Marine dental records and satisfied themselves—the report goes into great detail about the teeth and their comparison to the 1956 dental records—that the body in the coffin was indeed that of LHO. "Positive dental identification was made," and was duly reported at a 3:00 news conference held at Baylor Medical Center by the examination team. "The remains in the grave marked as Lee Harvey Oswald are indeed Lee Harvey Oswald," they said. The news conference was held just as the remains of Lee Oswald were being transported back to Rosehill Cemetery for reinterment in a new casket and vault.

The historical medical record directly opposes the claims made by the mortician, and completely debunks the myth of the severed head. We can only speculate upon the motivations of the mortician—who, throughout this article has remained deliberately unnamed—for making these claims. That they were repeated in print and lectures so many times and for so long, tending to establish the claims as "fact," demonstrates the lack of research which has gone into many books, and the reliance that the public has upon the "authorities" on the Kennedy assassination to learn the truth of this event. Hopefully, this discussion will lead readers to not accept everything that they read as gospel, and to occasionally question the "authorities" when their claims are as strange and ominous this was.

No matter the perspective one adopts, it is always good to remember the ancient axiom: "Not is all as it seems to be." This was yet another case in support of it.

[The author invites discussion by responsible parties via CompuServe (76004,2356) or MCI Mail (367-3320).]



DETECTIVE
JIM LEAVELLE

By Mark Oakes

Mr. James R. Leavelle was a detective for the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. About the time of the assassination, Detective Leavelle was listening to the progress of the motorcade while bringing in a man accused of robbery. Little did he know that within 72 hours, he would be an integral player in one of the most incredible events in modern history.

After visiting the Tippit shooting scene at 10th and Patton and Oswald's arrest at the Texas Theater on Jefferson Blvd., Detective Leavelle was one of the first to question the man accused of ending the life of President John F. Kennedy.

When asked about Oswald, "Was he nervous? Was he sweating? Was he belligerent?" Mr. Leavelle said, "No!" to questions. However, Leavelle said Oswald did not answer all the questions truthfully. For example, when Inspector Holmes asked Oswald, "Do you know a A. Hidell?"

Oswald replied, "No."

"Do you have an I.D. card bearing the name Hidell?" Holmes continued.

"Yes," Oswald replied.

"Well how do you explain that?"

"I don't," Oswald quipped.

Sunday morning, November 24, 1963. The basement of the Dallas Police Department. Shortly before 11:20 a.m. Detective Leavelle is handcuffed to Lee Harvey Oswald. Detective Graves was to accompany the two in case something should happen.

"If someone shoots at you, you know what to do?" Leavelle asked Oswald.

"Captain Fritz told me to follow you," Oswald replied.

"In that case, you'll be on the ground. I hope they are as good as shot as you!" Leavelle said ironically.

Oswald commented, "No one is going to shoot me!"

Now living in the Dallas area, Mr. Leavelle is known and respected the world over. He's always cordial and takes time to visit with those who want to hear his story firsthand. The story told from the man in the Resistol hat handcuffed to Oswald, whose maced look as Oswald took Ruby's bullet, forever be etched in the mind of those who watched history in the making.

UNPUBLISHED PHOTOS

These photographs were discovered in the Dallas Police files in February of 1992. Cindy Smolovik, Archivist.

B.J. Brown said he took the pictures of the backyard alone at the request of the Secret Service. He added the white background himself. This approach is quite similar to matting.

The picture at the right was found in the possession of Roscoe White's widow.

Wonder what the intentions were?



VIEWPOINT: THE RAMSEY REPORT

By W. Anthony Marsh

A crucial aspect of the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy which still confuses most researchers is the issue of the acoustical evidence. The studies done for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) found that a recording made by the Dallas Police Department (DPD) of its communications channel 1 on November 22, 1963 picked up the sounds of four gunshots in Dealey Plaza. A study done for the Justice Department (DOJ) by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) disputed that finding, stating that there was no evidence that there were any gunshots on the recording. The report of its committee chaired by Professor Norman Ramsey is an excellent example of disinformation and lying with the statistics. In the following pages, I will explain that the NAS findings failed to disprove the original HSC findings. It's impossible in this brief space to document every calculation, but further details are available from the author upon request. I've tried to include enough technical language to satisfy those who want to see it. It will be bracketed so that those wishing to skip it may do so more easily and those wishing to find it may likewise do so more easily.

In August of 1979, the firm of Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN) made test shot recordings in Dealey Plaza and then compared those to portions of the recording made by the referenced Dallas Police Department radio communications. It was suspected that a motorcycle officer in the motorcade had accidentally left his 2-way radio on and recorded the sounds of the shots in Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination. BBN were able to state with a high degree of confidence that there were probably 4 shots recorded on the DPD tape, the third of which appeared more likely to have come from the infamous grassy knoll. In an attempt to resolve the uncertainty about the third shot, which would suggest a conspiracy, the HSCA hired acoustics expert Mark Weiss

and Earnest Aschkenasy (W&A) to further analyze the third shot. Using more sophisticated method, W&A found that the pattern of echoes of that shot matched the pattern of echoes from a test shot which was fired from the grassy knoll toward the position of the President's limousine at the time of the fatal head shot.

In 1982, the NAS study concluded that there were no shots recorded on the tape which they examined. The panel based that conclusion almost totally on a comparison of the timing between recordings of channel 1 and 2. Channel 1 was a continuous recording of routine DPD communications. Channel 2 was a voice actuated, yet nearly continuous, recording of the motorcade. If several events could be shown to have been recorded simultaneously on channel 1 and 2, then one could compare the timing of other events based on a common timetable.

But any attempt to compare timing on two separate recordings must take into account the possibility that there are artifacts and anomalies on each which may either lengthen or shorten the real time span represented by the recording. One of the easiest to understand is repeating grooves on a record. There are several examples of this on the recording of channel 2 which was recorded on a Gray Autograph at DPD headquarters, similar to a common photograph record. When it was recorded onto tape, some sections were repeated due to repeating grooves.

Other sections may have been skipped due to the needle jumping over imperfections or deliberately repositioning on the needle to avoid repeating a groove. In order to obtain an accurate timing, you would have to subtract that many seconds from the tape recording to account for repeated grooves. On the other hand, if there were other periods when the recording was not continuous, you would have to add seconds to account for that time. This was possible with the recording of channel 2, because the recording process would stop if there was no use of the channel for several seconds. Earlier in the motorcade route, that might have been a typical situation, as only a few messages were being transmitted to keep

up a date with the progress of the motorcade. However, as the motorcade approached and went through Dealey Plaza, the communications were so numerous that the recording of channel 2 was almost continuous. The recording of channel 1 was continuous onto a Dictabelt with no apparent skips or repeats. This channel was used for normal DPD communications that day, so they recorded everything. The only timing adjustment needed for this recording is an adjustment for the fact that the particular recorder may have been recording faster or slower than the unit used to play back the Dictabelt for recording onto magnetic tape. Such an adjustment is usually quite small, around 5%, but the difference in elapsed time for an event would be more noticeable over a longer period of time.

At approximately 12:28 on November 22, 1963, some DPD officer's microphone became stuck in the transmit road on channel 1, braking into Unit 38's transmission to headquarters. This is three zero point on which all timings of events on channel 1 are based. This interruption lasted intermittently for over five minutes. BBN found the grassy knoll shot occurred on the tape at approximately 144.9 seconds. There was a message from Unit 190 which appears on channel 2 almost identically. On channel 1 this message begins at approximately 317.5 seconds. On channel 2, the best zero point we can agree on is when the DPD Chief of Police Jesse Curry announces to the dispatcher at DPD headquarters that he has just reached the triple underpass, which was at the end of Dealey Plaza. We can be fairly sure that no shots have been fired yet, because the presidential limousine is still a couple of hundred feet behind the leads car carrying Curry. The simultaneous message from Unit 190 occurs at approximately 230.5 seconds after Curry's "Triple underpass" message. The other message from Curry that's crucial to establishing the timing in his order, "Go to the hospital," at approximately 32.7 seconds after his previous message. Subtracting 144.9 from 317.5 we get a total of 197.8 seconds between the first indication of trouble and an established simulta-

neous transmission. Subtracting 32.7 from 230.5 we get a total of 172.6 seconds between the suspected fatal head shot and the simultaneous transmission. Even if we start the comparison at the first shot which was about 7 seconds earlier than the head shot, we still only come up to 179.6 seconds, which when compared to 197.8 seconds, would seem to imply that Curry's, "Go to the hospital" message occurred 18.2 seconds before the first shot as found by BBN on the channel 1 recording.

However, adjustments must be made to the timing of channel 2 due to repeats. There were 6 repeats in channel 2 between Curry's "Go to the hospital" message and Unit 190's transmission. Repeat 1 was actually a double repeat, so there were a total of 7 repeats averaging 3.5 seconds each for a total time of approximately 24.5 seconds which has to be deducted from the channel 2 timing. The period of rotation on the Gray Audograph increases as the stylus moves out towards the edge of the record, so each repeat may represent a slightly different period of rotation. (See Exhibit 1 for details). If we subtract the 24.5 seconds from 197.8, we get 173.3, which would suggest that Curry's message came only 6.3 seconds after the fatal shot. This possibility was so dangerous that the NAS panel had to go to extreme lengths of logic to pad out the timing of channel 2 so that it would appear impossible for the shorts to have occurred before Curry's message. One simple technique was to flatly state that two of the repeats were not repeats at all so time does not have to be deducted for them. Ramsey used a transcript written by DPD Capt. Bowles to point out the fact that only one word was repeated therefor, it was not a repeat. If he had actually done a little research instead of relying on typical DPD disinformation, he would have found the word "notified" was at the end of a sentence and the next word, "notified", 3.4 seconds later, was an obvious repeat. [Approximately a period of rotation. The reason why the rest of the sentence was not heard is probably skating, or soft mis-tracking.]

The other repeat which Ramsey ignored is hard to understand. If he had actually done some science instead of relying on DPD propaganda, he would have found that Bowles' transcript was inaccurate and misleading. Bowles quotes one of Curry's messages as "Just go on to Parkland with me. Just go on to Parkland." Actually, the word "with me" were at the end of the previous message from Deputy Lumpkin, "...that I have with me?"/ Curry's message was only, "Just go on to Parkland Hospital." The time between the words "with me?" is approximately 3.4 seconds, an obvious repeat. The fact that such obvious repeats were ignored in a critical area of timing, points out the need to allow outside critics to review and challenge such a study. The NAS did not allow any dialog with critics. They worked in total secrecy. In fact, they didn't even make their raw materials available so that other researchers could try to duplicate their work! That is usually the first indicator of fraud in research.

In addition to padding channel 2 by 6.4 seconds for 2 ignored repeats, Ramsey tried to add 45 seconds to account for what he calls 5 silences that probably occurred when the recorder stopped temporarily, because there were no transmissions those times. Ramsey never produced any scientific evidence for this hypothesis and based his argument entirely on DPD propaganda. [Capt. Bowles told the panel that there were hot relays on the recorders, which he thought had a 4 second delay.] Ramsey went on to guess that those particular relays had a threshold of 10db below peak signal voltage. No attempt was made to examine the originals or similar relays, nor to determine if they were working properly that day.] But the real reason for Ramsey to have to pad channel 2 by almost a minute is to make plausible a very dubious simultaneous transmission. Based on Capt. Bowles' transcript and a suggestion from an independent researcher, Ramsey found a message on channel 1 which he suggests is cross-talk from channel 2. I have never heard this message on my copy of the DPD tapes, which I bought from the Collector's archives. [My version is what is

popularly called the "critics' tape", which is in turn probably Mary Ferrall's copy from an inside DPD source, and therefore less tampered with than later versions, but also of lesser quality due to their clandestine dubbing.] The NAS has also refused to make their tapes available to independent researchers and for a long time the government denied owning them. The Dept. of Justice still has not released them.

The central argument of the NAS study, which I believe is totally unfounded, is that a message by Sheriff Decker, known as Dallas 1, was transmitted on channel 1. The ending of his message was, "... hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators can get there." Although the researcher who brought it to their attention and the NAS panel are deliberately vague about how many words matched between the message on channel 2 and the cross-talk on channel 1, they did try to show that the words, "hold everything" appeared on both channels. However, there were several flaws in their theory. First, they chose the exact time on channel 1 which had already been shown by W&A to be echoes of the third shot. [W&A's found a correlation coefficient of 0.77 for this shot, whereas the NAS voiceprint analysis found a peak match of 0.518. As a comparison, the NAS voiceprint analysis found a peak match of 0.76 for the well known transmission by Unit 190 later. Ramsey deliberately distorted a chart showing the "hold everything" match to make resemble the much better match of Unit 190's known simultaneous transmission, "You want me..." by stretching the vertical scale to create what Huff calls a "gee-whizz" graph.] The decision to choose that time on channel 1 may have been accidental, but it seems to have a dual purpose. First, to suggest that the first shot should have been much earlier on channel 1, because the message on channel 2 is almost a minute after Curry's message, "Go to the hospital..."

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Second, it suggests that the top acoustical experts in the world may have mistaken a voice transmission for gunshot echoes.

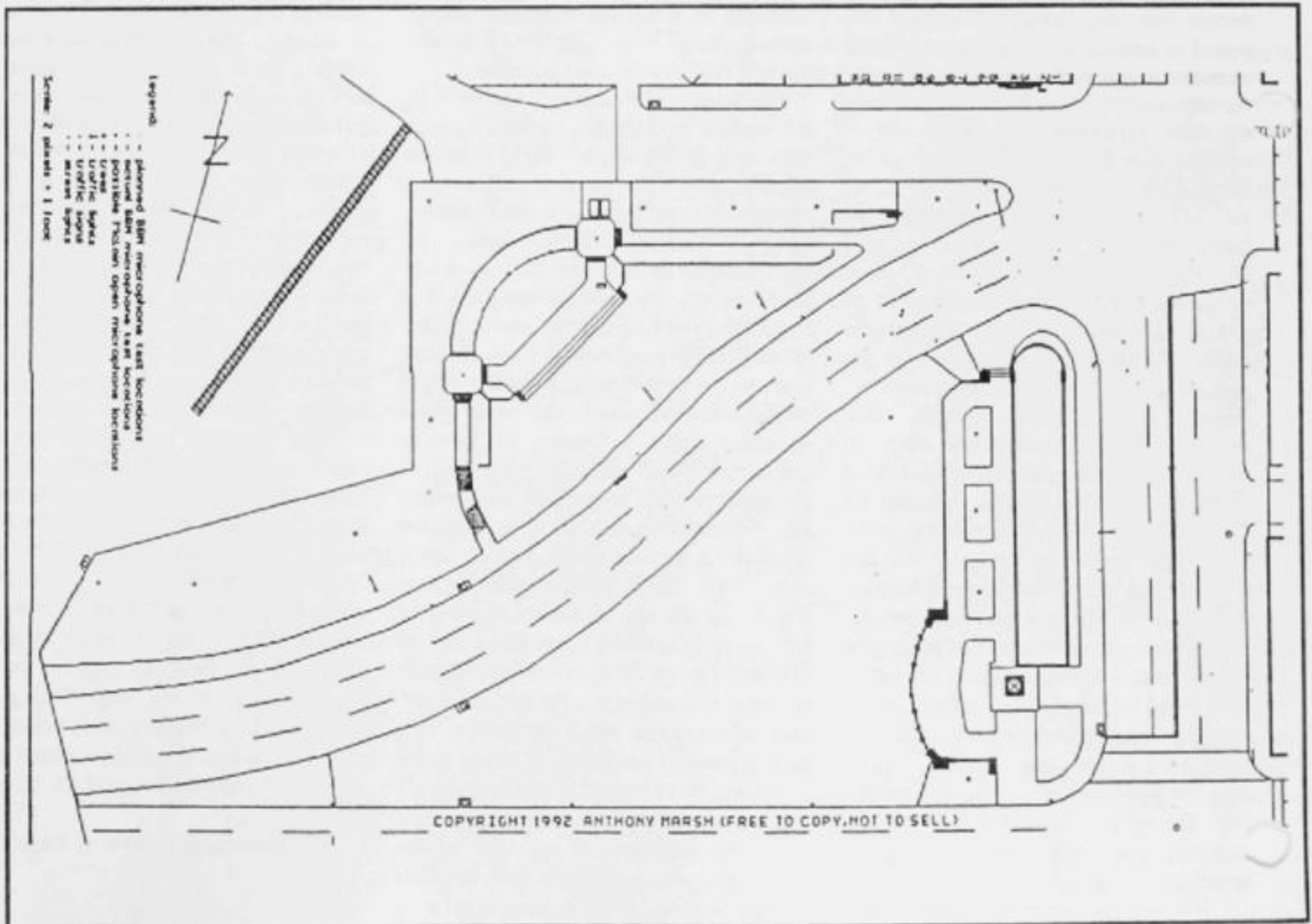
Another mistake the panel made was that they made no control studies that would show that their voiceprint technique could actually find any simultaneous transmissions. One perfect example would have been the well known transmission much later by the dispatcher, "Attention all emergency equipment..." If they had done so, we might have a firmer foundation on which to base any conclusion about how well they did the study of "hold everything." Even worse, neither they nor the independent researcher have attempted to prove that the words, "hold everything" were unique and could only have been cross-talk from Dallas 1's transmission. Both have totally ignored

my identification of a later message by Curry in which he says, "hold everything." How do we know which it matches best? Remember that they had erroneously attributed two words in another message to the wrong officer. That was partially because the two words were part of a repeat of a previous message. Well, it turns out that there is a defect in the record which causes a repeat to start just after the words "hold everything" in Dallas 1's transmission. So, if neither is competent to attribute messages to the correct officer, why should we take their word that "hold everything" was cross-talk from Dallas 1?

It seems strange that all the supposed experts hear messages which no one else can hear and yet have totally ignored the most important sounds on channel 1. As far as I know, I'm the first to point it out and no one has followed up on it. At approximately 269 seconds, someone yells

at the DPD cyclist who has his microphone stuck open, [notice the lack of L-erdyne tones]. A few seconds later, an arching sound is heard and then a siren, proof that the open microphone was on a cycle going through Dealey Plaza which paused for a few minutes on Elm Street before speeding off to catch the motorcade. I believe that this is proof that a cyclist who was riding in the motorcade left his radio on while going through Dealey Plaza and therefore must have transmitted the sounds of the 5 gunshots. The DOJ will not pursue this lead.

This controversy is just one example of the fact there are many areas of research that need to be explored and reexamined. Yet, many researchers would rather sit back and let government propaganda take the place of hard work and diligent inquiry. Contrary to DOJ pronouncements, the case is not closed and there is still a lot of work to be done.



EYEWITNESS TO HISTORY

SARGENT D. V. HARKNESS

Mark Oakes & Stan Szerszen

The following transcript was documented in a personal videotaped interview on 5/11/92. Mr. Harkness was a Dallas Police Officer and witnessed the events in Dealey Plaza initially from his vantage point at the corner of Houston and Main Street.

DIALOG:

H: D.V. Harkness

M: Mark Oakes

S: Stan Szerszen

H: You find your usual amount of hobos, you know, you pull them out of the train.

S: Some people have that within an hour and a half to two hours afterwards.

M: They tried to make it seem closer.

H: I don't think it is to me, I don't know how long it was. I didn't have my watch, I know after the Presidential Party started on to Parkland, well, I brought Amos Euins and I made a circle around there and as I come back to the front of the building, that is when they gave me the assignment, so I had about six or eight officers come down and I started with the engineer on back, everyone to come in there and take them back. I don't even know what they got. And another thing, I asked them to get the information of this epileptic seizure at Parkland and they tried to make a big deal out of that. You know well - it was just a routine epileptic seizure.

M: I guess he hit his head on purpose!

H: Well he hit his head, if you have an epileptic seizure, most of the persons after they have this seizure... will soon... come out of it. The main danger is to see they don't bite their tongue or anything like that. After they have this convulsion like, then they come to and usually after they snap out of it, they're embarrassed because everyone standing around looking at them and there they are, their clothes are disarranged and his head had been hit. Whenever they get the person... and took him to Parkland... about the time they were trying to get some information of him they said, "Clear the emergency room, the President is coming in". You know, they didn't take time to get any information. They just wanted him to get the hell out of there and he wanted

to get out of there too. So he kind of faded into the crowd. He was all right.

S: You made that original call in? Was it you who originated the call for help for this man?

H: I called for an ambulance, yes.

S: Directly, or did you actually have to call in and someone called--

H: I called in on the radio.

M: Let me just make a quick introduction, we are here with retired Sargent D. V. Harkness of the Dallas Police Department, assigned to Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated. Mr. Harkness, concerning your activities that day, you said that you were pretty much standing on the corner of Houston and Main that day and after the President turned left on Elm Street, you heard three shots?

H: Yes, when he made the right turn off Main onto Houston, I made eye contact with him and he looked right at me and waved and then he made the left turn and then I heard three reports. The crowd was back towards the median between Elm and Houston and Main and Houston, right back behind Dealey Plaza there. Most of them took a picture when he made the turn at Elm Street and then so, by a shot from the other side there coming from down Elm Street and that median there going to the triple underpass. The reason we had to go make that turn was there's no entrance onto the freeway from Main Street, you had to go to make that turn, go on there, because there's an entrance to the freeway there.

M: You couldn't jump the curb and go across the grass?

S: The only way to get was to jump the curb.

H: So they had to go that way and after they went across the uh, went out on the freeway there, Stemmons, then we had all the officers in town [who] had other assignments, to go to after the deal at the Market Hall and so, we had officers stationed even on the railroad overpass over Stemmons. I believe Joe Murphy was--

M: Joe Foster?

H: Joe Murphy was. I believe Joe Murphy was on that, one of those places, and I think Foster might of been on the underpass going down, I don't know who--

M: He was on the triple underpass?

H: Triple underpass.

M: Did you know him personally?

H: Oh, yes.

M: He's real nice I spoke with him last July

H: And then several of these people, Joe Murphy was the only one under Stemmons after you see where the railroad cross there. Well, we had everything stopped. We didn't want anybody on the overpass; I think Murphy was there. He died two or three months ago. He'd been there forty or fifty years on the Police Department. He never did retire, he stayed right on through. Had I stayed there, I'd of been there fifty years, last July I guess.

M: Do they have a half century pin? That they gave you?

S: I hope they gave you more than that!

M: Would you say, Mr. Harkness in your opinion, the second and third shots sounded closer together than the first and second?

H: No, first I got on my motor and went down to Industrial back in there, see from the School Book Depository to

the railroad yards here and then Industrial is open country so I - trying to cover up all the possible escape routes.

M: And that took three or four minutes.

H: Three or four minutes after I went down to see anything, I went back immediately and I stopped this fellow and he said he saw the gun barrel come out the window, and I took him up.

M: Mr. Euins?

H: Took him up to Inspector Sawyer.

M: And then he took him to the station?

H: I don't know what he did. Anyway, after I went around behind the School Book Depository and someone told me he saw where he come from and then I put out, that's when I asked for to seal off the building and told them it [the shots] had to come from the fifth floor. And they tried to make a big deal out of that on the Warren Commission, the fifth or sixth floor. See, you have brick lines. I was counting windows and so you said the fifth floor. Why did you say that, like I was trying to mislead somebody? I said, "Well, I made a mistake."

S: So you just didn't count the last one as a floor. That makes sense.

H: So I said I made a mistake and they had some people from the Warren Commission Report, Warren Investigators, some of em--

M: Sounds like David Belin.

H: They were abusive to the officers.

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S: The Dallas Police Force took a pretty good battering.

H: Oh yeah, oh yeah. Well, I'll talk to you more off camera.

Mr. Harkness, this is your Warren Commission testimony and, would you read this to me. All I wanted to know is that they didn't misquote you. Could you read between the arrows, and just tell me if it's true to your best recollection as to what they might of asked you, and what you might of replied? Could you read between the arrows, could you read that out loud?

H: [Reading text] "Mr. Belin?"

M: Mr. Belin.

H: David Belin, who is he?

M: David Belin, he's one of the Commission lawyers.

H: "Then I am correct that your testimony is that you didn't notice whether people were coming in and out, you notice or did not notice, whether people were coming out of the building at the time?" Which building is he talking about?

S: Of course, he's talking about the School Book Depository.

H: But he doesn't say so.

S: No, he's not saying so because a -

H: "Several officers in the area and there was a lot of people around. I didn't know whether they were going in or out or not. I couldn't say that. Hmm... then you went around the back of the building. Yes, sir. Was anyone around in back when you got there? Yes, there were Secret Service Agents. That's where Secret Service Agents and that could be an error. I didn't get them identified; they told me they were Secret Service. Some of them. Then you stayed around the back of the building. Yes, I stayed in the back till the squad got there. Then what did you do? I went back to the front and inspector Sawyer helped to get the crowd back first, and then I, Sawyer assigned me to some freight car. Yes, sir. Then what did he do? That was all my assignment because we shook two long freights down and that were leaving to my knowledge, all that area there. We had several officers working in that area. Do you know whether or not anyone found any suspicious kind of nature? Yes sir, we made some arrests. I put some people in." This not correct, I don't believe.

M: Which part?

H: I just don't believe, this fellow - he acted like he was teed off.

S: Well, he acted that way a lot. He was very pushy, and pushed people around a lot.

H: "Well for instance, the best I remember, when I went in to give this, he had a revolver laying there and he said, "See this?" A 38 Revolver, this fellow here, I just don't know about him. Yes sir, they were taken to the station and questioned. Any guns of any kind found? Not to my knowledge. I want to go back to this Amos Euins. Do you remember what he said to you and what you said to him when you first saw him?" See, he's, you can tell by the frame of questioning ... he irritated a lot of people.

S: Well, that's true, what he said to you is true. The people that I know that had to deal with him, say the same thing.

H: I don't recall that. I don't recall that. I tell ya, it was an assumption on my part and I could of been wrong. So on this ...

S: But you see how something like that, in print, that's printed in the Warren Commission. He's saying or they said, that you said, that they told you so. You don't tell us that.

H: I don't remember telling them. They were with the Presidential party. I don't recall telling them that. I assumed that they were Secret Service. This uh, this fellow here, peeved a lot of people.

M: We were curious. We can't ask Joe Marshall Smith. He's deceased.

S: P.T. Dean is gone, too, right?

H: P.T. Dean is on this. I don't know if it's this fellow or not, but one of them said you're going to answer these questions whether you like it or not.

M: To P.T. Dean?

H: Yeah, and P.T. Dean said, "Try me!", and picked up his hat and walked out.

M: That's what I thought he say.

S: That's true?

H: Yeah!

M: That's the whole thing, it's a shame the way they treated the policemen and were abusive and didn't cooperate.

H: Well on this, I don't know on this part here. I wouldn't want to verify that on there, if he said it, he's probably got tape on it. But, he doesn't get you in a good frame of mind for questions.

M: Did you know a Dallas Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman? He also told the W.C. he was in the presence of Secret Service men behind the picket fence area; he found a piece of skull fragment.

H: They say that the Secret Service is supposed to stay close to the President and some from that party, fanned out. I don't know whether they were FBI Agents on there, but some of them were in that group. Like I say,

there was a Highway Patrolman driving it. It could of been state or local.

S: You, with your own eyes, saw some of those people fan out?

H: Oh yeah, yeah. I don't know if they were in the car behind them or what.

M: The reason we get confused, is they say the only Secret Service Agent that returned to Dealey Plaza was Forrest Sorrels and that wasn't until about 30 minutes after the assassination.

H: Well, that's all right. It's no big deal, see these things they're trying to - are you all with the government agency?

M: No, I work for an aircraft industry in St. Louis!

S: I'm a Mechanical Engineer for OREO Corporation.

M & S: We do this for a hobby.

H: Well on these...on this, they give you days to report over there and testify, and it's a long time and of course, this guy really hammered away at me on the...on the...telling everybody it's on the sixth floor.

M: He didn't show much respect for you.

H: No.

M: You were there. He wasn't there.

H: Hell, you'd think I shot the President the way he was talking. I don't know if this was the guy or not.

S: Yeah, he was abusive.

H: That might have been the one they replaced on this Warren Commission - I hope so!

S: As it turned out, it wasn't the one they replaced.

M: It's one they should have.

H: Yeah, I don't know this deal here. I think I had about a twenty-six page deposition on there.

S: It was pretty long.

H: And all of it was on stuff that I didn't think was very pertinent, course, I wasn't an investigator. I didn't know.

M: It was the normal procedure to bring in suspects, and you were assigned with some other officers to go to the railroad yards and take off some transients and Hobos. Which is what I believe they were.

H: Well you know a lot of times when they interrogate someone, of course they had a big job, and I think a lot of people focused on the Dallas P.D., well Eric Severeid and Harry Reasoner started their jaws a working before they had the facts. Then it started unfolding, lots of things happened that you heard it at the time and that was it.

S: That was the problem with this, all along they stuck their foot in their mouth.

H: Well, after that deal on here, that's the way I rationalized it.

M: Well, that's why we're so grateful to talk to you about it. You were there - these other people weren't.

H: Some of the things that they hammered at was so insignificant to me. The main thing would be to try and find the unknown. In fact, I believe we had one of our own officers stop Oswald coming down the stairway. Baker knew the shots came from the building cause he was deer hunting, and he laid his motor down, one of the fellows, he stopped him coming down the stairway and he says, "He's all right, he works here". Well, everybody says, man, if he'd latched onto him, he would have saved an officer from getting killed, but the thing about it is, what you're looking for is an unknown. If you have someone that's in the building that can vouch for this person to get identified, that's all it is. If he did it, you could always know who he was.

M: And he didn't come down with the rifle, right?

H: No, he didn't come down with the rifle, so I would of done the same thing - everyone else would have done the same thing. Well, those things happen, so then a lot of people have their own theory on this, so I don't know anything about it. Like I say, I just had a small part to play in it, but I do remember this fellow and don't remember all these things in here cause I never had read this. I may or may not have said these, I'm sure he's got the tapes on it.

M: In all fairness, it's just an excerpt; it's not actually.

H: That fellow did get a lot of officers upset and I was just getting it.

M: And then it was on Sunday morning, you said you saw Jack Ruby at the corner of Houston and Elm?

H: Saturday.

M: Saturday ok, I'm sorry, Saturday.

H: Saturday, uh, the crowd down there, and Wes Wise was down there talking to him. Wes Wise was a reporter at the time. I wouldn't let Wes Wise come in there.

M: And, by any chance did you know Dallas Detective, E.R. "Buddy" Walthers?

H: Yeah. They got this deal here on uh, I don't know whether, if I told Foster or not, but I pointed out, you know the mark on the cover. But like I say, it could of been from a edger or it could of been from a bullet. But then on this Oliver Stone movie, they tried to make out like it was a conspiracy because Walthers was going down to ___?_ and someone gunned him down, Buddy Walthers was killed less than

four miles from here. He was arresting a fellow that had escaped and was shackled up with some little ol' gal over there, so I understood it. Buddy Walthers let him go get his shirt or go get his clothes or something and he had a gun under them and he shot Al Maddox.

S: Oh, Al Maddox was wounded?

H: Yeah, oh yeah. Shot in the foot and then that's how Buddy Walthers got killed. It had nothing to do with this Kennedy deal.

M: He had like forty-eight felons, James Walter Cherry and was well known to the Dallas P.D.

S: I didn't know he shot both the officers.

H: Yeah, he killed Walthers and shot Maddox in the foot. I know Al real well. I don't know where he is now.

M: He's in Weatherford. Weatherford sound right?

H: He was out there with, uh...

M: He's kin to Malcolm Summers, and I've been in touch with him the last year. And he does have some Jack Ruby material he is donating to the (JFK) Center, because he would like a display next to his partner, Buddy Walthers. That's the exact story Mr. Maddox told me.

H: I don't know on this. I may of said some things in here that I was misquoted on that might be. His interpretation, he was trying to get what he wanted. He was trying to get the answers; he was trying real hard to get the answers that he wanted. They were all insignificant. For instance on what floor it [shots] came from on there, you can find out - you got the location, hell you can find out what floor it was on - whether it was the fifth floor or the sixth floor. It come from that building!

M: That's what several people said.

H: How can- you've got to decide as quick as you can, ... whether it was FBI Agents, Alcohol/Tobacco and Tax, who ever it would be, a Federal, local, state, you know, sheriffs office, police department. We had several of them in the area. To me that was insignificant, but now then what they were trying to do was make a case on some FBI, some Secret Service man that was out of position, I guess. I don't know.

M: I think what they were trying to imply is that if there were some sort of conspiracy, possible they were phony Secret Service men.

H: No, everybody, there was enough people around. We would of spotted a phony. Another thing, they tried to put this on the D.P.D., You know the D.P.D. was not in charge of this. Chief Curry, like I say, gave them everything they asked for and then an extra fifty men. Called in an extra fifty men! I believe

they were down, stashed out of sight. Out of sight if they needed them. And, we did everything that wanted. I don't think we were criticized anything on this, then the Intelligence Section, later on, asked us over that. Then the FBI had some of their agents in the Intelligence Department; one was transferred.

M: The FBI didn't cooperate very much.

H: I don't know about that. Again, I know we didn't have anybody-

S: J.C. Day spent some time with me; he liked to sum it up by saying, "there are too many cooks in the kitchen". It was too fragmented, too many people doing too many things.

H: Yeah, yeah, and you got to have one person in charge.

S: Right, right. So he said, too many cooks in the kitchen and this is what ends up

M: One more question, Mr. Harkness and we'll get out of your hair. We really appreciate your time and everything. Did Buddy Walthers talk to you about his investigation that day over there with Joe Foster? Did he say anything?

H: No, I don't believe I talked to Buddy that day. I talked to, well, two Deputy Sheriffs I thought were deceased. Lummy Lewis, [was] one of them, he said I saw him down on Main. He said we got some people on the overpass. I thought we had everything covered! And that was the last words I said to him and then after this was over, he just looked at me like that, I said, "Lummy, you know you're the biggest liar in town." He laughed and he never did let me forget that, "Oh, we got everything covered!" - less than five minutes before the shots.

S: You said that five minutes before?

H: Yes, Lummy Lewis asked me about it. He's the Deputy Sheriff. He said we got some extra men, they had people in the crowd. He said, "If you need some more, let me know." He said, "I think we got everything covered!" He gave me that 1000 yard stare, so I said, Lummy, you got to be the biggest liar in the country."

The rest of the video interview was just chit-chat. He didn't know Roger Craig. When asked to autograph Mark Oakes copy of the Warren Commission Report, he said, "I don't want to be associated with that!"

COMMENTS ON:
**THE ALVAREZ ANALYSIS OF
 THE ZAPRUDER FILM**

By A. E. Snyder & Margaret M. Snyder

This note is a comment on Luis Alvarez's 'explanation' on the motion of President Kennedy's head observed in the movie taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder. Prof Alvarez published this in the *American Journal of Physics* (AJP) as part of an article entitled "A Physicist Examines the Kennedy Assassination Film. [1]." The article has been quoted in many places [2] as explaining the retrograde motion of President Kennedy's head, i.e. the fact that even though he was shot from the rear according to the Warren Commission [3], the Zapruder film clearly shows his head being pushed violently to the rear (and to the left).

Alvarez's AJP article does not, in fact, explain or claim to explain the motion observed in the Zapruder film. It does provide a theory of how a rifle shot could produce retrograde motion under appropriate conditions and it demonstrates that such conditions are not too difficult to produce in the form of melons wrapped in strapping tape and shot with a high velocity gun. It does not show that these conditions apply to the shot that killed President Kennedy. At most it provides what could be an explanation for the 'head snap', but stops well short of demonstrating that this is, in fact, the explanation.

The remainder of this note is organized as follows: 1) Explanation of the theory behind retrograde motion caused by rifle shots, 2) discussion of the detailed measurements by Josiah Thompson [4] with respect to this theory and 3) a program of measurements that would allow the issue to be resolved. It should be noted that this note does not come to a definitive conclusion about the cause of the backward motion seen in the Zapruder film nor about the direction or number of shots. Its major point is to suggest a line of research that could resolve these issues.

Theory - Jet Propulsion

The basic mechanism underlying Prof Alvarez's theory of retrograde motion is that matter expelled from an object that has been hit by a bullet can carry more momentum than the bullet even though it receives only a fraction of the bullet's kinetic energy if the mass of the expelled matter is substantially larger than the mass of the bullet. If matter is expelled in the forward direction with a momentum greater than the momentum imparted by the bullet, the object will end up going backwards. This is the same principle (conservation of momentum) that underlies jet propulsion.

Prof Alvarez demonstrated experimentally that this actually happens for melons wrapped in strapping tape. Superficially, something similar seems to be happening to the President's head in the Zapruder film. A cloud of blood, etc. being ejected from the front of his head is clearly visible in the film. However, whether or not this cloud could have carried enough momentum to push the President's head as violently backward as observed is a detailed quantitative question that has not been answered yet.

To explain the theory of retrograde motion, we begin by defining some of the relevant quantities and giving their values if they are known or can be estimated in the case of the Kennedy assassination [5]:

- M_b = mass of bullet = 161.5 grains = 10.46 grams
- V_b = Velocity of bullet = 600 meters per second (just before impact)
- P_b = momentum bullet = $M_b V_b = 6 \text{ Kg-meter/sec}$ (just before impact)
- E_b = energy of bullet = $P_b^2/2M_b = 1800 \text{ Joules}$
- $P_{b'}$ = momentum of bullet remaining after impact
- $E_{b'}$ = energy of bullet after impact
- F_b = fraction of bullet's energy lost in passing through object = unknown

The forgoing parameters describe the bullet. This next set describes the object struck. We divide the process into two steps: 1) the impact of the bullet and 2) the ejection of the material from the object. We assume all ejected material goes forward. This seems reasonable, since the

exit wounds are much larger than the entrance wounds and thus any material that has been agitated by the passage of the bullet is more likely to be expelled from the larger hole.

- M_o = mass of object = 4.0Kg2
- P_{o_i} = momentum object after initial impact
- E_{o_i} = kinetic energy of object after initial impact
- V_{o_i} = velocity of object after initial impact
- F_k = fraction of energy deposited in the object that ends up as the kinetic energy of ejected material or as kinetic energy of the object as it recoils against the ejected material in the rest frame of the object after the shot

- M_e = mass of ejected material
- F_e = fraction of object's mass ejected = M_e/M_o
- V_e = average velocity of ejected material
- P_e = momentum of ejected material
- E_e = energy of ejected material
- $M_{o'}$ = mass of object after ejecting material = $M_o - M_e$
- $V_{o'}$ = velocity of object after ejecting material
- $P_{o'}$ = momentum of object after ejecting material
- $E_{o'}$ = energy of object after ejecting material

Note: for simplicity, we've treated the object (head) as being free to move independently of the neck or the rest of the body. To the extent that this is incorrect, the effect would be to increase the effective mass of the head (M_o).

The moment lost by the bullet and, therefore, by the law of conservation of momentum imparted to the head can be determined as follows:

$$F_e E_b = E_{o'} - E_{b'} = (P_{o'}^2 - P_{b'}^2) / 2M_{o'} \quad (1)$$

where we have used the relation between energy, momentum and mass ($E = P^2/2M$). By conservation of momentum $P_{o'} = P_b - P_{b'}$, so we can write

$$F_e E_b = P_{o'} (2P_b - P_{b'}) / 2M_{o'} \quad (2)$$

solving for $P_{o'}$, yields

$$P_{o'} = P_b (1 - (1 - F_e)^{1/2}) \quad (3)$$

This has two interesting limits: 1) $F_e = 1.0$ as used by Alvarez which yields $P_{o'} = P_b$

i.e. all the energy and momentum of the bullet transferred to the object and 2) F_b small which yields $P_{H_2} = F_b P_b / 2$. This second result can be written in the following form:

$$P_{H_2} = F_b E_b / V_b \quad (4)$$

This indicates that the momentum transfer (P_{H_2}) to an object needed to transfer a given amount of energy ($F_b E_b$) to an object falls off with the velocity of the bullet. For small F_b the fall off is as indicated in equation (4). This means that for the same level of damage, the higher the velocity of the velocity of the bullet, the easier it will be to achieve retrograde motion.

Just after impact, the object has momentum P_{H_2} and is moving at velocity of $V_{H_2} = P_{H_2} / M_{H_2}$ along the direction of the bullet, i.e. forward. Next, material with a mass given by M_E is ejected in the forward direction. At this point, it is convenient to work in the frame of reference moving with the object after impact, i.e. a reference frame moving with velocity V_{H_2} along the direction of the bullet. The total energy (ejected material plus recoil) in this frame is given by $(F_K F_b E_b)$ and the total momentum in this frame is zero. Thus, the momentum (call it P) of the ejected material and the remainder of the object must be equal in this frame, so we have

$$F_K F_b E_b = P^2 / 2M_{H_2} - P^2 / 2M_E = P^2 / 2m \quad (5)$$

where $m = M_{H_2} M_E / 2M_{H_2} M_E$ is called the reduced mass. Solving for P we get

$$P = (2m F_K F_b E_b)^{1/2} = P_b (F_K F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

The velocity of the remaining object in this frame is $V = P / M_{H_2}$ in the direction opposite to the bullet. The overall direction back in the lab frame (or the car frame in the case of the actual assassination) is given by

$$V_{H_2} = V_{H_2} - V = (P_b / M_{H_2}) ((1 - (1 - F_b)^{1/2}) - (F_K F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} / f) \quad (7)$$

where $f = M_{H_2} / M_H$ (the fraction of mass remaining in the object) should be near 1.0. P_b / M_{H_2} is the velocity the object would

have if it absorbed all the momentum of the bullet and did not eject anything. This is reduced by the factor $(1 - (1 - F_b)^{1/2})$ if the entire energy of the bullet is not deposited in the object. The final piece, that is subtracted, is the effect produced by object recoiling against the ejected jet of matter - namely $P_b (F_K F_b m / M_b)^{1/2}$.

If $(F_K F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} / f$ is greater than $(1 - (1 - F_b)^{1/2})$, the final direction of the object will be opposite the direction of the incoming bullet. The result in a particular instance depends on the parameters F_b , F_K , and F_E (which determines the reduced mass (m)). For the melons used by Prof. Alvarez conditions are clearly such as to produce such retrograde motion. It is not clear, a priori, what parameters apply to the assassination of President Kennedy. Melons may not be a very good model for heads. A gun with a higher velocity than a Mannlicher-Carcano was used by Prof. Alvarez and an unjacketed hunting-style bullet was used. So while ejected material can, in principle, explain retrograde motion such as seen in the Zapruder film, it is not clear that it actually does so in the case of the Kennedy Assassination. There is also the question of reproducing the details of the head motion as will be seen in the next section.

DATA - The Measurements of Josiah Thompson

Josiah Thompson made very detailed measurements of position of the president's head in the relevant frames of the Zapruder film. He published [4] his results including details of his methods, his systematic checks and his error analysis in his book *Six Seconds in Dallas*. Figure 1 shows Thompson's results for "the distance of the president's head from the top of the back seat." Note that the velocity of the car was nearly constant (about 8 mph) during the relevant period of time [1].

From this figure and the camera speed of 18.3 frames/sec [10], one can easily compute that the average velocity of the president's head between frame 312 (the last frame before impact) and frame 313 (the first frame after impact) was

about 1/meter/sec. The velocity before impact was essentially zero. All this is, of course, relative to the motion of the car. Using $M_H = 4$ Kg gives $P_H = M_H V_H = 4$ Kg-meters/sec for the momentum imparted to the head. Using equation (2) we can compute that this corresponds to the bullet depositing about 1600 Joules or 89% of its pre-impact energy. This seems large for copper clad bullet of the kind that is supposed to have been used [1,5]. There should be experimental numbers that would allow us to check this and we are currently searching the literature trying to find them. It is important to note that 4 Kg-meters/sec is a lower limit on the momentum. If the impact occurred half way between frames 312 and 313 instead of near 312 the momentum imparted to the head would have to have been 8 Kg-meters/sec - substantially more than the 6 Kg-meters/sec available from a bullet fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano. Also, if the camera speed were the nominal 24 frames/sec of Zapruder's camera rather than the 18.3 frames/sec measured by the FBI [1,5] or if the effective mass of the President's head is substantially more than our estimate, the momentum would be too large to have come from a Mannlicher-Carcano.

In the next frame the momentum of the president's head has been reversed. In fact his head has moved 1.4 cm - backwards! Examination of succeeding frames then indicates his head continues backwards at a constant speed of about 0.25 meters/sec. The change in velocity, 1.25 meters/sec, corresponds to a momentum impulse of 5 Kg-meters/sec. Can Prof. Alvarez's "jet propulsion" mechanism provide such a large impulse such a short time (1/18 sec or less)?

There is not enough information in the poor quality stills of the Zapruder film available in the Warren report or in the House Committee on Assassination report to resolve this issue. The material ejected from the President's head appears to fill a circle slightly larger than a head or about 30cm in diameter. This means the leading edge of the material has moved about 30 cm in 1/18 sec or less.

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Continued from previous page.

We can pin this down a little further by noting that if the bullet had transferred all its momentum to the head it would have taken 1/24 sec for the head to move 5 cm (as in frame 312 to 313), leaving 1/72 sec for the ejected material to reach 30 cm. Thus, there must be a minimum of 1/24 sec before the reaction sets in for the observed forward motion to be consistent with the Mannlicher-Carcano hypothesis. This gives us a lower limit on the velocity of 3.6 meters/sec for the leading edge. If we assume this velocity applies to the entire mass of ejected material then the mass must be in excess of 1 Kg to carry enough momentum to reverse the direction of the head. This is implausibly large. However, the material could have been ejected faster which would lead to more reasonable masses. This naturally leads to another question: if the ejected material can travel 30 cm in a time substantially less than 1/72 sec, how come it is at least 1/24 sec to be ejected? Why do we see the head move forward at all? Since, the material has to be traveling at a speed such that it can cross something the

size of head in a time small compared to 1/72 sec, the ejection would have occurred on a time scale short compared to 1/18 sec. The head should have just been observed to go backwards, since the forward motion should have been over before frame 313, if the observed ejected material is to account for observed retrograde motion.

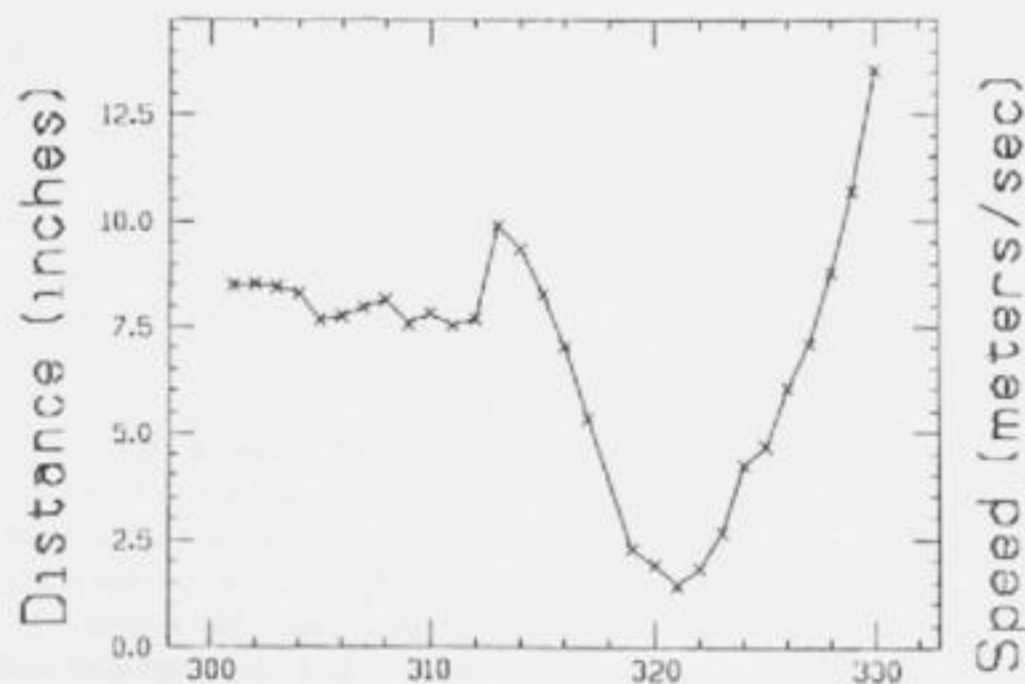
Figure 2 shows a plot of the average velocity between frames derived from Josiah Thompson's data. This plot can be used to make another argument against the hypothesis that the material seen being ejected could have caused the reversal in direction. Namely, if the material is to carry enough momentum to cause this reversal it must be ejected on a time scale small compared to the 1/18 sec, therefore the acceleration due to this must have occurred almost entirely in the 312-313 interval. But the velocity in the 313-314 interval is only 0.25 meters/sec. The average velocity in the interval 314-317 is 0.6 meters/sec and the frame by frame variations are consistent with a constant velocity. Using Thompson's estimate of his error (0.132 inches) we get an error on the velocity for a single frame interval of

0.063 meters/sec. Thus, 313-314 is low by about 2s or about a 5% fluctuation. This argues against the jet propulsion hypothesis, but is not overwhelmingly convincing.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

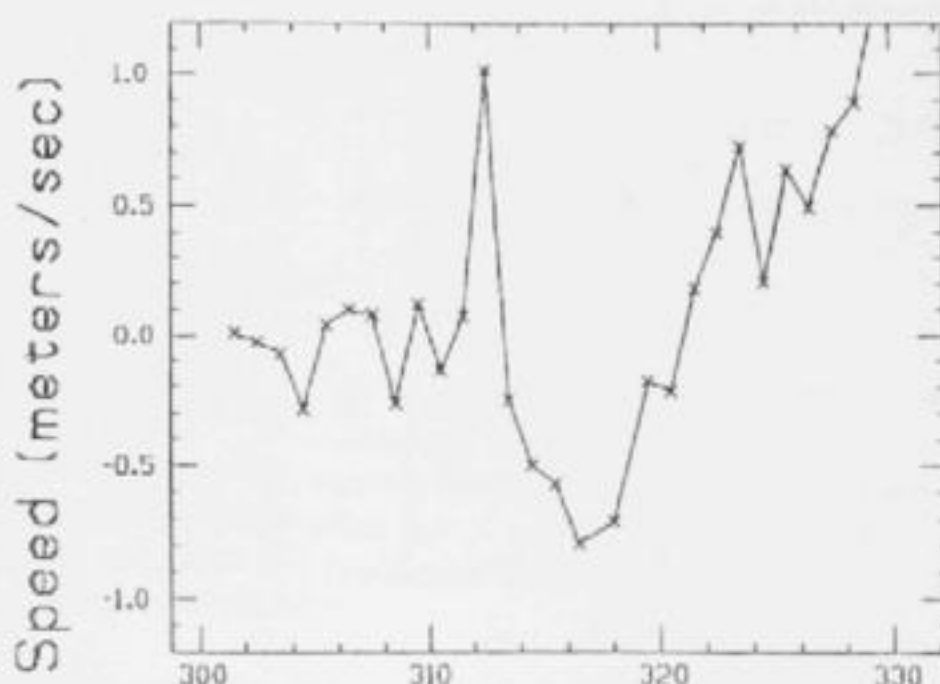
It would be valuable to repeat Alvarez's melon experiments but making much more realistic mock-up of the situation and more detailed measurements: a) A high speed camera should be used (Alvarez used a Super 8 movie camera with a speed of 24 frames per second) in order to follow the jet propulsion process in detail, i.e. is there an initial forward motion followed by the backwards jet propulsion 1/72 sec or so later or does the entire interaction occur on a much shorter time scale? A ruler and a clock should be in the field of view of the camera to allow calibration of distance and time to be made and checked against information on distance to target, magnification and camera speed. b) a ballistic pendulum should be used to measure the velocity of the bullet after it passes through the melon and measurements of the mass of the

JFK DISTANCE FROM BACK SEAT



ZAPRUDER FRAME (FIGURE 1)

JFK HEAD SPEED



ZAPRUDER FRAME (FIGURE 2)

on and measurements of the mass of the melon should be made before and after the shot. This combined with measurements of the velocity of the melon and the jet of ejected material should make it possible to check the theory in detail. c) Something more like a head than a melon should be used for the target. One possibility is a skull filled with the 20% gelatin used by the Edgewood Arsenal in such cases (6). d) The correct gun (a Mannlicher-Carcano not a high velocity hunting rifle) and bullets (jacketed not soft-nosed) should be used¹.

Josiah Thompson's measurements should be repeated both as an experimental check and to see if any new information can be extracted. In particular if the President's neck and shoulders move significantly it could imply that the momentum transferred was too large to come from a Mannlicher-Carcano. It would also be interesting if the apparent leftward component of the head motion could be quantified. This might be achieved by measuring the position of the President's head relative to several points in the car at various distances from the camera.

To repeat Thompson's measurements, or extend them, we need access to the high quality color stills he used and a good quality measuring microscope. Another useful check on Thompson's measurements would be to simulate them, e.g. film a mock assassination using a camera like Zapruder's and see if measurements such as Thompson's can reproduce the results obtained with cameras aboard the car or with high magnifications.

CONCLUSIONS

Prof. Alvarez in his article in the American Journal of Physics suggest an explanation for the backwards 'head snap' seen in the movie taken by Abraham Zapruder of the Kennedy Assassination. We have compared this 'jet propulsion' theory with the measurements of Josiah Thompson. We do not find enough information to definitively exclude the 'jet propulsion' theory, but on the other hand the evidence is only marginally consistent with the theory. We believe that further experi-

ment and measurement could resolve the issue.

Notes:

¹By conservation of energy this also is the energy transferred by the bullet. This is one of the basic unknowns of the problem. Alvarez assumes $F_s = 1.0$.

²This is a rough estimate for the mass of the President's head. It is based on a radius of 10cm and the density of water. Pathologists seem to use a rule of thumb that head weight is about 20% of body weight.

[5]. For the President, who weighed 75Kg, this yields a head mass of about 15Kg. This implies a head density of about 3 times the density of water which seems implausibly large. Laying my head (AES) a bathroom scale, I get 8 pounds, so it seems that 4Kg is a good estimate.

³Without anything to set the scale it is difficult to extract such information from the pictures published in AJP. However, it would appear that the time scale is much longer than 1/72 sec. The jet of material is visible for more than 3 frames, instead of just one as in the Zapruder film.

⁴According to a footnote in the AJP article, Dr. John K Lattimer did repeat the experiment using jacketed bullets and a Mannlicher-Carcano. He told Alvarez that the effect was still more violent when repeated on "skull models." This does not seem very plausible and needs to be checked.

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BANG, ...BANG.BANG

Traveling at 11 miles an hour, the same speed the Presidential Motorcade traveled through Dealey Plaza, a cardboard target challenged the accuracy of more than 50 marksmen armed with a 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

From a wooden platform simulating the sixth floor window of the sniper's perch at the Texas School Book Depository, the first independent field test of the Warren Commission's version of the JFK assassination was conducted in Central Lake, Michigan.

Some sharpshooters got off three shots in 5.6 seconds matching Oswald's purported action. A couple were able to squeeze off two shots in 1.66 seconds with the sluggish rifle. After two days of shooting however, not one marksman was able to duplicate the speed and accuracy of the sixth floor assassin as outlined by the Warren Commission Report. A shooter who was only an average shot as a U.S. Marine.

The event was sponsored by Richard Davis, founder of Chance Body Armour, which manufactures bulletproof vests and other protective gear.

John F. Kennedy

February 24, 1958
Denver University

"It is no exaggeration to say that the struggle in which we are now engaged may well be won or lost in the classrooms of America."

STUDENT ESSAY:

**ASSASSINATION
OF ONE**

By Alicia Esslinger

The passage of unconscious time reveals the most obvious misconceptions. What looked like gold-plated truth in the exuberance of youth appears cheap and thwartly in the unforgiving life of experience. The American public was dangling like puppets in the cross current of violence; their president had just been assassinated. In their milieu, distinctions between morality and duty blurred, and murder became the coin of realm. On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy committed suicide: political suicide.

From the beginning of the Kennedy administration, John Kennedy went out of his way to tweak the noses of the dangerous and powerful. After the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy personally emasculated the top echelon of the CIA, including director Allen Dulles. Also during the three years of his presidency, Kennedy retired the head of the Secret Service. Before his assassination, JFK had plans to retire J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the FBI. It was rumored that during the 1964 election, Kennedy was going to rusticate Lyndon Johnson. In October of 1963, President Kennedy signed a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the purpose of which was to eliminate all above ground nuclear testing. The N-Test Treaty angered the entire Johnson family, for there was going to be an immediate decline in their earnings. Kennedy was a major supporter in the Civil Rights Movement. Although the American populist admired the innovations of President John F. Kennedy, the government despised them.

The weather forecaster predicted a sunny, cheerful day in Dallas, but this could not be the only time a meteorologist was incorrect. As the Presidential motorcade progressed, Nellie Connally, the governor's wife, turned to President Kennedy, "You can't say Dallas doesn't love you!" But just moments later, a fatal bullet wound to the head ended Kennedy's pro-dominate life. These shots were said to be the first shots fired in the Vietnam war. In October of 1963, John F. Kennedy signed the top secret National Security Memorandum #263 (NSAM) discluding the war in Vietnam. NSAM directed the return the return of 1,000 advisors from Southeast Asia by the end of 1963 and complete withdrawal of troops by the end of 1965. This memorandum angered military personnel, because as a result, the

armed forces would loose tens of billions of dollars. On November 20, 1963, despite #263, senior members of the U.S. Cabinet and U.S. Saigon command called for a massive build up U.S. troops in Vietnam. Just four days after Kennedy's assassination, on November 26, Lyndon Johnson approved a secret NSAM document calling for a forthright plan for escalation of the war in Vietnam, the deployment of U.S. combat troops, and the invasion of Laos. Was it just coincidence that after the meeting in Honolulu on November 20, that in merely two days there would be a new president, and in six, a new policy in the war? It seems to evidence, as though Johnson was anticipating a turn around in Vietnam.

Immediately following the assassination, Lyndon Johnson appointed a group of officials to conclude the happenings of November 22, 1963. This commission would be headed by Justice Earl Warren. When Earl Warren was first offered this position he declined, but Johnson pressured that if he didn't find Oswald a lone assassin, World War III might result. On November 29, 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson signed Executive Order #11130 listing that the purpose of the commission was "to ascertain, evaluate and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination (Lee Harvey Oswald)." In 1966, criticism of the Warren Report began to grow, including 700 books written about a conspiracy. Edward J. Epstein explained the commission this way, "If the explicate purpose was to ascertain and expose the facts, the implicate purpose was to protect the national interest by dispelling rumors." The sole purpose of the Warren Commission was to selectively research and feed the pabulum to the American public. But after even a mere amount of logic, the Warren Commission collapses like a deck of cards.

Lee Oswald was completely innocent of the assassination, and the fact that history made a villain of him in some ways is the greatest injustice of all. Lee Oswald's assumed motive was a deranged desire to make a name for himself. In 1964, the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, fired three shots from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, killing President Kennedy. But at no time did the Warren Commission seem to consider the basic legal rights of Oswald - the assumption of innocence until proven guilty, the right to legal representation, or the right to cross-examine witnesses and evidence against

him. Lee Oswald, at no time, had a formal trial to defend his innocence, only the lapsed conclusions of the Warren Report. One of the key exhibits that the commission considered was a picture of Oswald with a Mannlicher-Carcano; the gun found in the sniper's nest in the School Book Depository. In the picture, Oswald appears to have a flat, plump chin, but in a mug shot, recovered from Dallas Police Headquarters, Oswald's chin was pointed with a cleft. The sun itself will tell you that this photo is a fake. The shadow in this photo is behind and way to the right of the figure, but there is also a shadow beneath Oswald's nose. This then proves that at some time there was altering to this photograph; a key piece of evidence that contributed to the Warren Report.

The most withering scorn that came about the assassination was the commission's findings that Kennedy and Connally had both been wounded by the first shot fired. For in the hands of an expert marksman, working a Mannlicher-Carcano with out aiming could be fired no faster then once every 2.3 seconds. Expert analysis of the Zapruder film showed Connally reacting to a wound no later than 1.6 seconds after Kennedy. With these recordings, it is too slow for one shot, and yet fast for two shots from a bolt action rifle. To support their single-assassin hypothesis, the Warren Commission had to figure a way to create only three shots. Their solution was known as the "Magic Bullet Theory." With this theory, a single bullet penetrated President Kennedy and Governor Connally a total of seven times. This "magic" bullet allegedly entered JFK's back, thrusting him forward, and exiting his throat. The bullet then made a right hand turn and entered Texas Governor Connally's right shoulder, exited his chest, and passed through his wrist where it embedded itself in the Governor's thigh. Later at Parkland Hospital, the bullet was found on a stretcher, virtually undamaged. But when prodding was done on Connally's thigh a small metal fragment was recovered. A pristine bullet, though, has all of it's metal intact.

Roscoe Anthony White, a covert U.S. Intelligence operative, preserved materials in his military footlocker that could change the course of history forever. According to documents preserved by White himself, Kennedy's assassination was an "assignment", the objective of which was "to eliminate a National Security threat to world peace." White's association with Kennedy's assassination, however, seems more than a mere coincidence. White served in the Marine Corps with Lee Harvey Oswald in Marine Air Wing

1 at Japan's Atsugi Air Base previous to the assassination. White was also closely acquainted to Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit, and, some believe, was the individual who slayed the officer. Roscoe White, as part of his assignment to eliminate President Kennedy, attained a position with the Dallas Police Department just two months before the assassination. Geneva White, Roscoe's wife, was employed by Jack Ruby at his Carousel Club for several weeks during September of 1963. White, some believe, fired two shots from a position behind the wooden fence located on the grassy knoll, using a 7.65 German Mauser. Both shots fired struck the President.

After research was begun to find the truths behind the Kennedy assassination, and the falsehoods in the Warren Report, many theories were born as to why President Kennedy was eliminated. It was first thought that organized crime was behind the assassination. The Kennedy administration had launched a fierce attack on the Mafia to try and break its grip on the Teamsters Union and American life in general.

Also, Kennedy had pushed to have reputed New Orleans Mafia boss, Carlos Marcello, deported. The Kennedy assassination was too complex and well covered to be solely panned by organized crime. There was also the thought that Kennedy was killed as a result of an International Communist plot directed by either the Kremlin or Cuban Government. Soviet leaders had boasted often that they would destroy America, and, as noted, Castro had known about the CIA - Mafia plots to have Kennedy assassinated. It was also rumored that Cuban exiles living in the U.S. hired Oswald to kill President Kennedy because the President had not crushed the Castro regime. In addition, the theory goes, the exiles blamed Kennedy for their failure to retake Cuba during the bungled Bay-of-Pigs invasion. The most researched assumption is that American Intelligence-most likely the CIA- had the President assassinated because he was a liberal and was taking a soft line on Communism. Kennedy was planning on reorganizing the agency to make it more responsive to the President's office. After the failure of the Bay-of-Pigs, such a reorganization would have usurped some of the CIA's autonomy and

power. Similar to this theory, it was believed that the assassination was a result of a coup d'etat. The CIA was determined to stop Kennedy from ending the cold war and was sanctioned, after the fact, by LBJ.

Lyndon Baines Johnson's association with the Kennedy assassination can be closely compared to the trials and triumphs of Shakespeare's Hamlet. Just as Cladius poisoned his royal brother to inherit the throne of Denmark, Lyndon Baines Johnson was heavily involved in the plot to kill his predecessor.



PHOTO: Harry Yardum

"As indefinite as a man undergo-
Shall the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault:
the dram of evil
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal."

(Hamlet) William Shakespeare

After the decline of power in Vietnam, Johnson became frustrated. He, being a military man, needed to quench his shameful lust for war. The slaying of President Kennedy left behind children of a murdered king whose killer had inherited the throne. L.B.J. was quoted after the assassination as saying, "We have been operating a damned - "Murder, Inc." Lyndon Johnson was the reason American plunged so irrevocably was the beginning of the decline of American power, the national debt and the realization that politicians are greedy. When John F. Kennedy was assassinated, America lost a great source of faith and gained a greater source of doubt.

Another overlooked aspect of Kennedy's assassination involves money. On June 4th, 1963, Kennedy moved by signing Executive Order #11110, which called for the issuance of \$4,292,893,815 in United States Notes through the US Treasury rather than the Federal Reserve System. That same day, Kennedy signed a bill changing the backing of one - and two - dollar bills from silver to gold, adding strength to the weakened U.S. currency. The Executive Order still remains effective today, although successive administration beginning with that of Lyndon Johnson apparently simply ignore it and instead chose to return to the practice of paying interest on Federal Reserve Notes. Considering the battle over U.S. monetary control, John Kennedy's noted efforts to reform money and curtail Federal Reserve System, may have cost him much more than the enmity of international bankers, it could very well have cost him his life.

On November 22, 1963, what could have been was murdered. Our country lost one of its greatest leaders and gained one of its most wretched martyrs. The plans Kennedy had for America were destroyed, and with him went the hopes for reconstruction of our nation. For when we, as Americans, were naive, that gold plated truth that the Warren Report brought upon us seemed to be the only explanation. But now, in the light of knowledge, we realize that the Warren Commission revealed only half-truths. Again and again the Commission ignored credible testimony. J.F.K. was disliked by many of the conveyors of the U.S. government including J. Edgar Hoover. In the 1960's, it was innocence that kept the American public from knowing the truth, but now it is simply ignorance. Logic itself will disprove the testimony of top ranked officials. Was it just coincidence that Oswald was killed just two days after the Kennedy assassination? Was it just coincidence that 18 out of 23 witnesses died before February of 1967? The odds against that happening were one hundred thousand trillion to one. Was it just coincidence that just four days after the assassination there was a new policy in Vietnam? But the most leading question is, where does coincidence end and conspiracy begin?

REMEMBERING JFK...

By Frank DeBenedictis

Tucson, Arizona --- There is a bar on Speedway Boulevard in Tucson, Arizona with the ubiquitous name Dirtbag's. When one goes inside, they are struck by two glass enclosed newspapers sitting side by side and mounted on the wall. One of the glass enclosed newspapers is about President Nixon's resignation after the Watergate scandal. The other newspaper is the November 23, 1963 edition of the St. Petersburg Times with the headline--SHOCKED WORLD MOURNS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. Dirtbag's is a bar patronized mainly by college students from the University of Arizona nearby. For someone who grew up in St. Petersburg, it was unusual to see the St. Petersburg Times on the wall in an Arizona college bar.

The day I walked into this establishment--the sign outside has a caption under the name Dirtbag's with the date, "A Part of Growing Up -- The 28th Anniversary of President Kennedy's Assassination." I walked over to the wall to look at the newspaper headline, and left my notebook and camera on the bar counter.

When I returned to my seat, a young woman sitting at the bar reminded me that I shouldn't leave my belongings unprotected. I told her that I was from Florida and explained my fascination with the *deja vu* nature of the Times headline. She seemed interested. I looked at her for a few seconds, and thought to myself about how the Kennedy assassination had emotionally touched people from all walks of life.

This woman appeared to be of the average age for a college student. But then I wondered. How far in years was the effect of the shocking death of the president felt? Many newspapers and writers have been quick to point out that there is a generation of Americans who were either too young or weren't even born when this event occurred. I decided to test their theoretical implications.

The woman gave her name as Julie. She is 23 years old, and a law student at

the University of Arizona. She was born in 1968, well after the Kennedy assassination; but her awareness of this event reflect a closeness that transcends academic ability and pure historical scholarship.

Julie had two older brothers (aged 34 and 32) and a 30 year old sister. Her mother had talked to her a lot about JFK, as did her brothers and sisters. Conversations dwelled on the hope that Kennedy had given people. They also talked about how the assassination had changed much of this (many have talked about the despair that lingered long after the Kennedy assassination). But the main thrust of this young woman's conversation were the many questions that remained unanswered in the assassination's aftermath.

The assassination left many unanswered questions, and this 23 year old woman's feelings were not really very different from those of us in the over 35 generation. She ran down a list of several conspiratorial theories, other than the traditional explanation of Lee Harvey Oswald as the Kennedy assassin. Included among them were FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover and his organization. She also brought up questions of Oswald's assassin Jack Ruby. "What if anything did he have to do with it?", she asked.

Julie also expressed a fear that many people older than her expressed about what happens if our current president gets assassinated. This is a view that many gave little thought about in the pre-Kennedy days. She expressed this in the context that a new political awareness has crept into our assessment of political affairs that didn't exist in the early 1960's. I couldn't have explained it better myself.

The other people in her party started getting into the conversation. Her friend Mike, who was also a law student at the University, had his back to the Times assassination headline. When I asked him about the headline, he repeated it word for word. His concern over the assassination was there too, but his feelings were slightly different from Julie's. Mike saw the Kennedy assassination as the end of an era. The end of Camelot. His awareness of it reflected the feeling that there

would have been better times in the nation with Kennedy as president.

Mike like Julie, talked about his parents; but described them as being apolitical. Still, even without the early involvement in political awareness, and a lack of older siblings to talk to about JFK with. Mike had a much more than superficial awareness of the assassination and exhibited a metaphysical preponderance about the events depicted in the 28 year old Times headline.

The subject with the two students turned to the Oliver Stone movie *JFK*. Julie was the outspoken one here. She expressed feelings about the soon to be released movie in terms of what she had seen in the past by Stone. We talked about *Platoon*, *Born on the Fourth of July* and *The Doors*.

She expressed a criticism that has become common among film critics towards Oliver Stone movies. To her Stone's movies come across as being overly bold, with very little room for subtlety. She criticized Oliver Stone in another way that I do not entirely agree with--as being "preachy." This was her own choice of words.

Both of these students agreed with me that the 1960's were an important decade. I may add that they didn't need me to tell them this. This importance of the 1960's was manifested not just in the JFK assassination, but because of the Vietnam war, and the other events that made up that turbulent decade.

With the spirit of the discussion still with the JFK assassination, the conversation moved towards the music of the 1960's, of which both students surprisingly liked. This musical discussion interlude started as we talked about *The Doors* (both the movie and the innovative rock group). We dwelled on the role of Val Kilmer and his now almost legendary likeness to Jim Morrison. I felt a need to get back to the discussion of JFK, so I asked Julie if she liked the Byrds (an equally innovative rock group... that came into existence a few years before the Doors). Julie looked at me and said "The Byrds were amazing." I looked up again at the St. Petersburg Times JFK as-

assassination headline, and walked over to the jukebox. I was looking among the plethora of vintage and modern pop compact disks for a Byrds song called "He was a Friend of Mine", but could not find it. This was a song about the assassination of Kennedy released in early 1966 on the group's *Turn! Turn! Turn!* album. By the time of this album's release, the shock value of the event was long gone, but the mood of the music attested to the new mood of the country in this prematurely post-Kennedy era.

The mystique of the Kennedy assassination has grown far beyond those days in the mid-1960's. Today there are such diverse media items related to the assassination as trading cards, videos, and the many books that have been written on this subject. To date there have been over 600 books. There are professional conference symposiums conducted in Dallas, Texas--the home of the JFK assassination; and assassination newsletters out of Dallas and Washington, D.C.

Critics who cry "commercialism" cannot deny the mystique of the Kennedy assassination. A mystique that will exist as long as there are questions of the assassination, and answers that are inconclusive.

For this writer, the afternoon at Dirtbag's was a combination of hearing about the present and delving into the past. The younger people at the bar may not have experienced the initial shock of the assassination, but did understand it. They did feel and understand the aftermath, as they had experienced many dinner table conversations about this event.

Everybody who was old enough to remember the Kennedy assassination remembers where they were when the event took place. For me it was Mr. Leroy Kaufman's 6th period American History class at St. Petersburg Senior High School.

The room had been silent for most of the class period, as we were taking an exam. There was some noise outside the classroom window, as a man was listening to a portable transistor radio. Mr. Kaufman walked over to the window and started talking to the man with the radio.

They talked for a few minutes. The class tackled the history test while noticing that something was up.

After the conversation had commenced, our history teacher silently walked up to the blackboard. The puzzled class looked up as he wrote the names...Garfield, McKinley, Lincoln with the dates of their assassination.

Then he went to line four and started writing the letter K. Before he had finished writing the name you could hear the groans, and see the total shock of the students in the history class. Mr. Kaufman had written Kennedy's name and we had gotten a history lesson that day that we would never forget.

For the high school students in that class the Kennedy assassination had an additional shock effect, as the nation's leader had visited the Tampa Bay area on November 18, just four days before his death. Many writers feel the turbulence of the 1960's was ushered in by this event. The Kennedy assassination is seen as the defining moment for the rest of the decade. For the people in the Tampa Bay area, it was this, and in a very local sense was a slap in the face of reality for the turbulence of the decade to follow. The initial shock effect of the assassination died out, but something remained in the psyche long after as a reminder of the event.

About two and a half years after the Kennedy assassination, I was sitting in a Humanities class at St. Petersburg Junior College. A woman who had also attended St. Pete High, and had graduated a year earlier than myself was sitting next to me. The nation was again in turbulent times, and we would get into discussions about them. We had talked somewhat about President Kennedy, but the main subject was the burgeoning war in Vietnam. I thank her for being one of the first people I was to have meaningful dialogue with about the Vietnam War.

The despair that followed the Kennedy assassination, that ambience of despair, continued following the nation when the Vietnam war got started. Popular songs like Barry McGuire's *Eve of Destruction* with a theme that, like Oliv-

er Stone's movies, came across with very little subtlety portrayed this new mood. Barry McGuire's message was loud and clear, but still of despair. In a more subtle vein, the Byrds' tune *Eight Miles High* also had a theme of this sort. That same ambience carries over to today. It is pervasive as we talk about new scandals or questionable activities whether they be Watergate, Iran-Contra, or television preachers. Shame on the young lady from the University of Arizona for calling Oliver Stone preachy! Applause to you and your friends though for understanding and feeling the ambience of the JFK assassination.

KENNEDY

Theodore C. Sorensen

(Special Counsel to the President)

"The truly extraordinary man," it has been written, "is truly the ordinary man." The first time I met John Kennedy I was immediately impressed by his "ordinary" demeanor--a quality that in itself is extraordinary among politicians. He spoke easily but almost shyly, without customary verbosity and pomposity. The tailor-made suit that clothed a tall, lean frame was stylish. A thatch of chest-nut hair was not as bushy as cartoonist had portrayed it. He did not try to impress me, as office-holders so often do on first meetings, with the strength of his handshake, or with the importance of his office, or with the sound of his voice.

I came to marvel at his ability to look at his own strengths and weaknesses with utter detachment, his candid and objective responses to public questions, and his insistence in cutting through prevailing bias and myths to the heart of the problem. He had a disciplined and analytical mind. Even his instincts, which were sound, came from his reason rather than his hunches. He hated no enemy, he wept at no adversity. He was neither willing nor able to be flamboyant or melodramatic.

But I also learned in time that his cool, analytical mind was stimulated by warm, compassionate heart. Beneath the careful pragmatic approach lay increasingly deep convictions on basic goals and unusual determination to achieve them. "Once you say you're going to settle for second, that's what happens to you in life, I find." Jack Kennedy never settled for second when first was available.

HARVESTY

Continued from page one.

Almost every single point made by Dr. Crenshaw was to be found in a comprehensive interview in my own book, *High Treason 2*² along with the interviews of almost every other witness in the case, and it came off the press on the same day as Crenshaw's book. There was one hundred percent backing for nearly all of the doctor's major observations from his colleagues in my book. Unfortunately, few knew it at the time.

Crenshaw was kept apart from me and isolated. His publisher was able to arrange a maximum publicity effort which entirely co-opted my publisher's effort, and I was not on a single national television show or news broadcast. The vital research I had struggled to compile was in grave danger of being remaindered and lost. To spite this, a maximum effort by my publisher and the distributors who believed in my work got my book on the shelves in many bookstores, and for four weeks *High Treason 2* was on *The New York Times*' best seller list, only to steadily lose ground to many other books which surfaced at the same time, most of which had not only nothing new to offer, but fraudulent theories to boot. Prominent publicists and writers in the case claimed to be "researchers" when they had never done any original research and self-proclaimed ballistics experts changed the language of the autopsy report to suit their sensational theories.

Crenshaw's opening shot was a good one on his first television broadcast, but the following broadcasts saw a steady decline in his ability to project the important ideas and observations he had. Soon, strong charges surfaced and he came under stiff criticism. It appeared that his colleagues were denouncing him across the board, when in fact their statements had been responses to specific questions, one of which dealt with Crenshaw's statement that President Johnson had called Parkland Hospital at the time they were operating on Lee Harvey Oswald and trying to save his life. Few could imagine that this was true.

This statement was distorted in the press to sound as though Johnson called him--Charles Crenshaw--a mere resident in surgery, when in fact Johnson had asked to be connected with anyone in the operating suite. Even that was instantly doubted, as it would sound peculiar that the President would be calling at all.

Of course we know that Johnson had called Captain Will Fritz after Oswald's arrest, and had otherwise involved himself closely in the case following the shooting, and I myself discovered doctors who corroborated the call from Johnson to Parkland, since they were near the phone when Crenshaw, quite through happenstance, picked up the receiver.

Johnson wanted a deathbed confession from Oswald, if possible, and Drs. Phillip Williams and Robert McClelland verified this to me, and the day after the Journal of the American Medical Association's press conference, I so informed Lawrence Altman of *The New York Times*, along with other information refuting some of the false statements in the *JAMA* article. But before *The New York Times* corroborated the Johnson call in Larry Altman's article¹, the attempt was made by *JAMA* to discredit Crenshaw altogether on the basis of the skepticism about the call. Never mind that he was talking about two shots from in front striking the President. That was not discussed.

The fact that what he was saying in almost every respect was no different from what any of the other doctors insist upon to this day was overlooked because the media did not really know the evidence, and I was the only person talking to nearly all of the medical witnesses at both hospitals. I was almost the only person who was the repository for all of this information.

The American Medical Association launched their attack on May 19, 1992. The day before, I received word in a rather mysterious fashion that the Journal of the American Medical Association was having this affair, and publishing an article that concerned my research. I still find it strange that I was probably the only critic to know about it, and that

when I called *JAMA* to find out if I could^{as,} get in, I received what amounted to an^{the} invitation, though it may have been merely kindness. Perhaps they needed a madman to provide "balance" for the affair. Man, I was normally barred from all the conferences and everything else, being a "disruptive influence!" But then, they all needed shaking up and shock tactics!?

I left for New York within the hour and stayed over night, anticipating the worst from these people.

The following morning I went to the place where the press conference was being held and was briefed by *JAMA* officials before going on. I still feel that the circumstances were rather strange because I was told when I could talk and when not to. It was almost as though I was being given a signal when I could open up. To this day I wonder if they knew what was going to happen. Somebody must have had a personality profile on me--if they did--because after the presentation and some questions, it became my press conference, (they should have known this was going to happen, as I was^{re-} the *enfant terrible* of the assassination critics!) though I had my own press conference the following week, which in every respect was most extraordinary.

Twelve television cameras were set up in a bank along the back wall, and those cameras represented every national network and then some. The AP, Reuters, *Der Spiegel*, *The New York Times*, and the press from all over was there. This was an event! But who needed one more exercise in sensationalism? All I knew was, I wasn't getting out the momentous findings of my new book and research, and everyone else was all over the news. This was guerrilla/gonzo journalism. I can recall my actions at the last press conference the House Assassinations Committee held in 1979...the day before, Chief Counsel Robert Blakey threw me out, but I was back in a flash with a congressional pass!

Dr. George Lundberg appeared with his stooge, Dennis Breo, who wrote the article they were so hot to tell the world^{all} about. Right away a lot of us were won^{for} dering why the AMA would go the such

effort to publicize an article dealing with matters far from their normal realm? But was that so? Weren't they sued for anti-trust violations? What was the AMA anyway? After all, American Medicine, once the finest in the world, was no longer delivering the health care it had in the past, and we had descended to the level of third world countries in some respects. Obviously, the AMA was already in the habit of sticking its nose into a lot of things that used up the energy for their inherent purpose: Medicine. The doctors who should have been treating us with some charity were abroad increasing the world's population past the breaking point, while their colleagues at home were increasing their pocketbooks and breaking ours, neglecting everybody in the middle who couldn't afford medical care and who could not qualify for medical insurance.

So why were they doing this--interfering in our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?

Lundberg smoothly began to expound upon the "findings" of their "investigation." I had to laugh right away, though I was a little scared that all of this would have some real and telling truth that would blow me out of the water. Instead what I heard was distortion after distortion, omissions, misrepresentations and outright fraud and lies. One more outfit joined the ranks of the perpetrators and became accessories after the fact.

Lundberg claimed that the autopsy doctors proved that the single bullet theory was correct and that one lone assassin shot the president from behind, and nobody else was involved.⁴ Almost every phrase he uttered was wrong, a lie, or just plain mistaken, to put the best face on it. I was stunned. I could not believe my ears. One journalist turned to me and said, "I feel like I am in Berlin in 1938." Right on, I thought!

Lundberg, after perfunctorily introducing their boy, Dennis Breo, spun rapidly into the second of the two articles *JAMA* was publishing in their May 27th number.⁵ The second of the articles dealt with five of the Dallas doctors and presented them as being in opposition to Crenshaw, the public target of the two

pieces, which for want of a better way to describe them, were among the worst examples of yellow journalism since the profession began. Innuendo and sly language made the reader into inquire into what else Crenshaw had to say.

What we got were quotes from the Dallas Doctors indicating that Crenshaw was some kind of a fraud: "They emphasize they believe Crenshaw is wrong."⁶ About what? This is not stated. "His claims are ridiculous," Dr. Charles Baxter is quoted as saying. Not that Baxter was referring to only one statement before he had been shown the facts on it, and not that Baxter fundamentally agreed with Crenshaw on the main points of evidence as to the appearance of the wound on the throat as looking like an entrance wound and other matters. Baxter shortly thereafter reaffirmed that it was an entrance wound in Dallas.⁷

"Crenshaw's conclusions are dead wrong," Dr. Jenkins is quoted as saying. Yet at the same Dallas forum two weeks later, Dr. Jenkins not only reaffirmed his statements in his reports after the assassination and to the Warren Commission, but described having his fingers in the holes in both the President's head and in his back, and saying that one could not see the massive hole in Kennedy's head without lifting it.

The *JAMA* article claimed that Dr. Malcolm Perry said that "When I first heard about Crenshaw's claims, I was considering a lawsuit."¹⁰ Not that Perry had been misinformed about what Crenshaw had said, and not that Perry and Dr. Crenshaw were in fundamental agreement on other important points. The statement Perry is made to say is *prima facie* off the track because there is nothing that Crenshaw said about Perry that is damaging, derogatory or actionable. He had no possible reason to say this.

But the doctors were being set against each other, just as some assassination critics were starting to accuse these same doctors of lying, the very same critics who had previously relied upon what these doctors were saying were now discrediting their own witnesses for the sake of some single point in the evidence

"All four agree, in Carrico's words, that 'nothing we observed contradicts the autopsy findings that the bullets were fired from above and behind by a high-velocity rifle.'"¹¹ Yes, but nothing they saw contradicts shots from in front, nor do their observations of shots from behind preclude shots from in front, something most of the doctors have discussed or believe in, and the fact that the autopsy report indicated shots from behind in no way conflicts with or precludes shots from in front. Once again semantics raise its hoary head.

The truth is, I was the real target of all of this, but they chose an oblique attack in order to deny that all of these doctors had been interviewed by me and that I published faithfully what they had to say. They were trying to make it look like anybody else who wrote about the medical evidence in the case had to be full of crap because they, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, had investigated the whole business and found it false. I don't think they dared attack me directly because the integrity of my reporting was too well known by then.

But an alleged psychologist and teacher of same was then fielded in our research gazette, *The Third Decade*, who attacked the whole business of reporting eyewitness testimony *en se*, saying it was invalid altogether. He claimed that the only correct line of inquiry had to be scientific (with his definition, of course), overlooking the fact that this was a legal investigation under the rules of law and evidence, and not of science.¹²

This was an exercise in pure propaganda of the Hitler and Goebbels variety. It was the Big Lie technique spelled out so well in *Mein Kampf*, where one need only state the lie as truth, and it becomes fact. They dealt in conclusions as fact, conclusions drawn from slender evidence, threads of circumstances, about as fake as a three dollar bill.

Breo, the ostensible author of this piece of trash soon to find its way into the pages of *People*¹³ magazine in truncated form, got out a few words, looking for all the world like a plucked chicken ready for the pan. Continued on following page.

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I managed to get in a couple of questions, and pass around some for other journalists to ask, only one of which got asked, in my desperation.

One of them was, "How could John Connally have been hit with the same bullet when more lead was found in his body than was missing from the magic bullet?"

Lundberg replied, "I cannot get into any other people or questions here other than what happened to John Kennedy." Here he was avoiding the key point whereby the whole Warren Report hung. Dr. George Lundberg insisted that he would not talk about any other points of evidence that were not discussed in his article.

The reporters wanted to know from Lundberg how come the doctors weren't there? How come, indeed, were there no witnesses at all there? After all, I had been producing them.

The room full of reporters seemed tense to me. I became more insistent and tried to get in more questions, and I was threatened. I saw the security people and officials circling, closing in on me. They were spaced along the walls at precisely equal intervals. Finally Lundberg threatened me. "Mr. Livingstone (Now everyone knew who I was!) you were warned before you came in here. Now I must ask you to leave if you do not be quiet." So I was silent for a time and soon Lundberg and Breo quit their exercise in propaganda. That is when I stood up and began denouncing the whole deal.

"This is cooked," I shouted. "The whole report is cooked." That's when the television cameras came down from their tripods and made a circle around me. Nobody was going to drag me out of there then. All the reporters closed in, writing furiously. I thrust my book forward in front of the television cameras, giving my publisher, Herman Graf, an orgasm that night when he saw it on the prime time news. The photograph of me was published around the world with my big mouth open and my book finally getting some play. It wasn't dead yet and maybe would not die after all!

But I knew then that I had to keep writing, had to keep trying, if I was to get this case out in the open and keep it alive. Everybody from Oliver Stone to the AMA was trying to cover-up the real facts.

For an hour and a half I talked to them, answered questions, and delivered an impromptu lecture on the case. It was clear the reporters were hungry for information. Or were they merely after the bizarre? They already had what they wanted. I was their resident madman, and that's the part of me that was shown on the six o'clock news. Nothing of substance--no specific criticism of either the *JAMA* article or the official story was printed or broadcast. Only my statement that it was "cooked."

What the reporters did was regurgitate exactly what they had been told during the propaganda briefing. It was like the Iraq War, Desert Storm. They printed what the government wanted them to print. It was like what I was later told at a private dinner given for me at the National Press Club in Washington. What I didn't know was that too many of the reporters knew which side their bread was buttered on, or were just plain afraid to say or do anything else. Long experience with what happens to whistle blowers and people like me told them to keep their mouths and pens silent. The next week I would have much better luck with the Associated Press and a free-lance Reuters, but only after I had been fed through a meat grinder, and myself and the autopsy witnesses I had produced proved themselves.

And then the strangest thing happened. Throughout all this, when I was surrounded by many reporters and television cameras, I glanced over at Lundberg, who had one or two people to talk to them, boring them some more. He seemed a bit forlorn, but was it planned this way? I didn't realize at the moment--because there had not been time to read the long articles thoroughly during such a meeting, that the autopsy photographs had actually said some things that corroborated the central focal point of my research. That the autopsy photographs and X-rays were forged.

It came time to leave the room, the last of the reporters preceded us through the door. I didn't want to be alone, so some of them told me they would go outside with me. But as we left the room, reporters asked me to pose for more pictures, and then Lundberg put his arm around me, and there we were, the two antagonists, arm in arm, like two devils. I sure would like to get one of those pictures.

Let us review some plain facts in the evidence, and then take apart the *JAMA* article piece by piece. We have to take it apart because rare in our modern history has there been such yellow journalism which will so effect how our history is written and what people think henceforth--motivated merely by a press release and statement of a list of outright lies so blatant that their slavish regurgitation verbatim by the press--threatens whatever remaining viability our political system and organization has.

During the *JAMA* press conference, May 19, conducted by Dr. George Lundberg, the editor of the magazine, Lundberg lamely disassociated himself from the American Medical Association itself. Clearly, he inflicted his propaganda on the nation under the protection of the AMA, but without their sanction. This should give some idea of the ethics which we will discuss.

Some facts: On the day of the assassination the doctor (Malcom Perry) who performed a tracheotomy on President Kennedy announced at a news conference on three occasions that there was an entry hole in the President's throat from a shot from in front. That doctor obliterated the evidence of the entry hole, so it was not seen or known about at the autopsy. It was not "Scientifically measured or photographed," as the *JAMA* article implied all of the wounds had been.

Years after the autopsy, several other Dallas doctors testified to the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) that it looked like an entry hole.

X-rays of the neck were closely examined at the autopsy and no damage to the cervical vertebra was seen, as well as

no metal dust or fragments from any bullet striking any part of the neck, according to those I have interviewed. Anything like this would have been noted in the autopsy report, since such findings would support the theory the government wished to state as fact: that a bullet had traversed the neck back to the front and gone through John Connally. But such bone damage and metal was seen on the X-rays that turned up four years later, along with the drastically moved rear head entry wound, the missing face, and big hunk of lead on the outside of the skull.

The primary assumption, therefore, in the autopsy report that a bullet had exited the neck and gone through John Connally was a fabricated upon no evidence at all. Numerous Dallas doctors who saw the wound before the trachea incision was made through it have never retreated from their position that the throat wound was an entry from in front. They repeated this to the author, and three of the same doctors quoted by *JAMA* on the matters (the attempt to generally discredit Dr. Crenshaw--another of the Dallas doctors) were present and repeated their observation of an entry hole in the throat at a major forum two weeks after the *JAMA* news conference. The forum in Dallas attempted to distort their findings and use them against Dr. Crenshaw, who had dared to write and publish a book about what he saw. Crenshaw was in fact acting as an unofficial spokesman for all of the other Dallas witnesses, since he was saying nothing whatsoever that they had not said before.

JAMA made a gross attempt to use the Dallas doctors. There was an equally gross attempt to use the autopsy doctors on the basis of an "investigation" by *JAMA* and alleged interviews with all of these witnesses. Statements were made for the first time the doctors decided to speak out, ostensibly because of the Stone film, but really because of the two best selling books on the medical evidence, one by Crenshaw, and the other by myself. The fact is, the *JAMA* articles avoided any discussion of nearly all the points of medical evidence which we are detailing here.

How can we respond to such blatant fraud by an organization with the prestige of the American Medical Association? Their articles relied upon smear tactics, omission, distortion, and outright fabrication.

Some of the falsifications in the *JAMA* article include crude innuendo and implications that Dr. Crenshaw could not have been present when Kennedy was at Parkland Hospital. *JAMA* says that Crenshaw is not mentioned in the "summary Warren Report." Neither are most of the other witnesses who are in the appendices. In Volume Six of the Appendices, Crenshaw is mentioned by no fewer than five other medical witnesses as being on the scene, and detailing that he performed a cut down on the President's leg. Someone didn't do their homework. But accuracy didn't matter to the *JAMA* elite. All they were after was a restatement of the official story based on fabricated and flimsy evidence.

JAMA, claiming to have interviewed the autopsy doctors, quoted them as ridiculing the idea that generals and admirals were present at the autopsy. In fact, the Assassinations Committee published a list of numerous flag officers present, and some of these men who assisted at the autopsy told the story at my press conference a week after *JAMA's* that General Curtis LeMay and "the entire Joint Chiefs were there." In fact, that is the most reasonable assumption, because enlisted men certainly would not have filled up the large gallery viewing the autopsy.

Herein we have the sort of problem which occurs when inexperienced journalists attempt to pontificate upon the evidence in this case with inadequate preparation, and who put their own spin on what they think they are being told by a witness. It takes years to study this case. Dennis Breo then repeated his many false statements in *People* magazine shortly after he published his article in *JAMA*. Both articles, like the headlines emblazoned over America the following day, proclaimed "Autopsy Doctors Sure JFK Shot by One Gunman." Nowhere in the *JAMA* article, which focuses on this statement, do the doctors say anything of

the kind, and nowhere in the autopsy report or in any of their other testimony do they say it. The autopsy report says that the President was shot by "a person or persons unknown." The whole point of *JAMA's* propaganda perpetrated on the world is to get across the lone gunman thesis, something like the House disproved at the very least. The lone gunman conclusion is not related in anyway to any statement of evidence in the *JAMA* article or anywhere else.

As for the shots from behind, I'll accept that the President was shot from behind, but there is clear evidence that he was also shot from in front. As for the same shot going through both Kennedy's neck and John Connally, Dr. Robert Shaw said it well enough when he ridiculed the idea at the Dallas forum June 4th.

When *JAMA* quotes Dr. Carrico as saying, "Nothing we observed contradicts the autopsy findings that the bullets were fired from above and behind by a "high-velocity rifle," this is a *non sequitur* and meaningless. Most of the Dallas doctors actually believe the President was shot in front, and that is the reason why some of the key doctors who saw the throat wound are not quoted in the article. They told (or tried to) Arlen Specter that the throat wound was an entry wound, and they certainly insisted on it to me last year, which is one reason *JAMA* put forward their attempt to cover-up. In other words, it isn't just Dr. Crenshaw who is insisting on it to this day. I have published all of this testimony.

Certainly the President was shot from behind, but he was also shot from the front, and the wire story claiming that the autopsy doctors said that these shots were fired "by a single gunman" was nothing that the autopsists have ever said, and even if they had said it, would be beyond their competence.

Everyone in Dallas knows there was a big ambush that tragic day, with gunman all around the car.

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The *JAMA* article makes a big point of quoting the autopsy doctors as stating that the beveling made it quite clear where the bullets entered and exited the head. Nothing could be farther from the truth, since the photographs showing the edges of the larger defect show no beveling at all. One sees beveling around the edges of a small semicircular hole at the edge of the large defect, evidently in the back of the head, which would mean that a bullet or fragment exited there, though it is about in the position of the entry in Hume's autopsy report. The semicircle is too large for an entry, since a living skull actually closes up slightly smaller than the diameter of the bullet traversing it. It is doubtful that the photograph is entirely of Kennedy's skull.

According to Dr. Humes, in fact, they had no entry or exit during the autopsy, until bone fragments arrived hours after they began to work, allegedly from Kennedy's head, which seemed to show the entry hole in the back of the head, but down near the hairline, at or "slightly above the occipital protuberance." They didn't have it until then because there was no bone in the back of the head.

How, then, do we have an X-ray with an intact back of the head? And how do we have a large 6.5 mm in diameter (convenient, eh?) bullet fragment on the outer table of the skull a half inch from that alleged entry hole in the cowlick? Clearly we are talking about two different small holes in the back of the head. Unfortunately, there is no proper chain of evidence on these bone fragments.

In addition, the issue is where is the large defect? It is not placed in the article, so the statement is meaningless.

We have chains of evidence on the smallest metal fragments found on the floor of the limousine the next day, but not on these bone fragments, which clearly did not perfectly fit the edges of the skull's defect. They could have come from some other corpse. Not all of the bone was buried with the body. Who made that decision and why?

Then Dr. Charles Baxter is used by Breo and Lundberg to refute the possibility that LBJ called the hospital when Oswald lay dying. They make it sound like the call was to Crenshaw alone. The fact is that Crenshaw merely picked up the phone and the President was on the other end. Dr. Phillip Earl Williams was standing alongside Crenshaw and has corroborated this. These are religious and honest men in Dallas and they don't make things like this up. It is well known that LBJ was making a lot of calls connected to the assassination, such as those to Fritz and Curry, and personally took a hand in events. After all, it was his home turf.

"In truth, though, there were no examinations, measurements, or photographs performed in Parkland's Trauma Room 1 that in any way, shape, or form allowed any of the physicians attending the President to make any meaningful evaluation of the entry and exit gunshot wounds and the forensic circumstance [sic] of death." This shows the intellectual poverty, elitism, and fundamental dishonesty of an organization purporting to represent the medical community of the United States. So too there were no examinations, measurements, or photographs made at the autopsy of the entry bullet hole in the President's throat, because they did not know that the President was shot in the throat until the next day. The autopsy report was blatantly fudged on this point, since as Humes admits, he did not know about the wound until he called Perry, who told him it was an entry hole. Humes promptly had a light go on which told him that it was an exit hole. "Don't talk to anyone about this conversation," he told Dr. Perry.

It seems to me that when a criminal investigatory document such as this was fabricated on such an important point, we have the most severe problems presented with *JAMA* and this witness. From that point on, as is explained in my other writings, one has to weigh each claim by a tainted witness with great equanimity.

Believe me, when doctors so experienced as those at Parkland were with tens of thousands of gun shot wounds over the years said at the time that the throat

wound was an entry wound, it has to be so, and there is no evidence from the autopsy to controvert it. And when those same witnesses in Dallas describe large hunks of metal having come from the body of John Connally, they could not have come from Specter and Ford's "magic bullet", as Humes did in fact tell Specter of the Warren Commission.

I am disturbed by the lead off statements in the article that "it is the only time that Humes and Boswell have publicly discussed their famous case..." I don't call this a public discussion, and I have had extensive discussions with both of them, as have others, and have a chapter on our interviews with Dr. Boswell in *High Treason 2*. Dr. Humes was on national television at the hearings of the House Assassination Committee, and Dr. Boswell was extensively interviewed years ago by the *Baltimore Sun*.

What we get in the second paragraph of the *JAMA* story is "The scientific evidence they documented during their autopsy provides irrefutable proof (ion) President Kennedy was struck by only two bullets that came from above and behind..." This, too, is false. The autopsy of President Kennedy has provided the grist for conspiracy theories because it is so inaccurate. But on the day of the Press conference and on the evening network news we had a major propaganda effort by *JAMA* and the television networks and wire services they conspired with or serve to promote their organization after anti-trust convictions and much bad publicity by beating a dead horse.

There is nothing scientific in that autopsy. In fact, it was little removed from the Medieval. We have an opinion based on the beveling of skull and its placement, an opinion soundly in question due to Boswell's own admission that his drawings were highly inaccurate. In fact, there is nothing to refute the clear indication that the President was shot twice in the head, once from in front, and once from behind. Certainly the hole in the head was behind the right ear and not forward of it. The actual physical ballistics show that a shot came from in front. And no-

body else at the autopsy remembers any entry hole at all in the back of the head.

The *JAMA* article claimed that "[Humes] had performed several autopsies on military personnel killed by gunshot sounds [Boswell] too, had previously autopsied several gunshot wounds." Neither man was a forensic pathologist, and it is doubtful that they had ever worked with gunshots. The House Committee stated that "he (Humes) had not performed autopsies in deaths due to shooting previously--neither had the other autopsy pathologists." When Humes was asked before the Warren Commission what experienced he had with gunshot wounds, he simply avoided answering.

I would like to say that the emphasis in their article and in quotes by the alleged autopsy pathologist impugning the integrity and sincerity of those of us who greatly loved John Kennedy and who care about what happened to him, is by people who did not care. When Dr. Humes talks of the body of the President as "the man", I know he does not care, that Kennedy was just another corpse. They have no right to call us "buffs" for the clear purpose of denigrating our research and concern. No-one has the right to criticize us on that basis. As a matter of fact, I am a critic of the critics, where I feel that misrepresentation, fraud and hoax are involved, and I don't feel that the Oliver Stone film does us any good when it says that we had to have been sodomized in order to understand this conspiracy. That movie has coopted this case and everyone's energy so that all of the new evidence was completely buried both by Stone and the media. The media has not reported my research, for example.

Finally, there is more distortion when Humes, in continuing to fudge certain evidence, continually repeats that there was an entry hole "at the base of the neck." No-one saw it there. It is not in the photographs. There are three things in the photographs on the back that might be a bullet hole, and Dr. Finck and all others at the autopsy have stated that the hole--wherever it was--did not penetrate the wall of the chest or the body in any way.

It simply could not have been the magic bullet that then transited the neck (there is no pathway in the X-rays) and exited the throat.

Humes told *JAMA* that "dissecting the neck was totally unnecessary and would have been criminal." These people were removing the President's brain, cutting open his chest and cutting up his organs and otherwise grossly violating the sanctity of his body, and Humes has the audacity to cover up for the fact that he did not do his job by making this statement. He then made up and lied about the basic evidence used to cover up the murder because he had not done this. Dr. Robert Livingston wrote me that he had in fact told Humes before the autopsy began over the phone that the Dallas Doctors had publicly stated that the President had been shot in the throat from in front. That is something to cover up for sure, because it proved a conspiracy.

The military autopsy protocol requires that the organs of the neck be examined.

I defy anyone to show me photographs showing the President's shirt and coat bunched up to explained why the bullet holes are so far down on them. And one more misconception is that Robert Kennedy buried the President's brain with the body. There is a lot more than the brain missing from the National Archives, and an investigation by the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that the brain was not buried with the body. How could it have been, since its examination at Bethesda did not occur for two more weeks? Or are we being lied to about this, since the brain they examined was of normal weight, as though it had lost none of its mass in the shooting?

As for the alleged linking of the bullet fragments to the alleged murder weapon, the alleged neutron activation analysis has always been a joke, because Dr. Guinn stated that the weight of the fragments he tested bore no relation to those recorded by the Warren Commission. In addition, the findings were in fact not conclusive, since there were variations in the molecular structure among the frag-

ments and bullet. Any variation at all in the molecular structure indicates that different batches of metal are involved. So "essentially similar" is not good enough.

Such pseudo scientific expertise is also preposterous since many bullets can be made from one lot of lead and fired from several identical guns, though the barrels might show different land and groove marks. Many Mannlicher-Carcanos had the same serial number as that of the gun attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald. Mere circumstantial evidence that a gun can be traced to a particular individual doesn't mean that the subject fired that gun at the victim. The fine bullet found at Parkland on the stretcher of a little boy might certainly be linked to the gun alleged to belong to Oswald, but it certainly could not have left any of the fragments found in John Connally. No fragments as such could be linked to the gun itself or to the bullet, even if of the same molecular structure, which they were not in fact. If there is any variation in the molecular structure, as there was between the fragments found and that of the bullet found at the hospital, it could not have come from the same lot of lead. Of course, two different bullets can be made from two different lots of lead having different amounts of antimony and so on in them.

It is also clear from the description of the Dallas witnesses that along with the other stage props at the National Archives, the bullet fragments cannot be the same ones removed from Connally's body. They held in their hands in Dallas fairly large chunks of metal that could not have come from the "magic bullet", as Dr. Humes tried to tell Arlen Specter, who covered up what the Dallas doctors had to say.

As for the credibility of the National Archives, years ago they published a long list of the missing documents stolen from there, and we all know that the brain and numerous other physical specimens and photographs are missing.

Continued on following page.

Continued from previous page.

What we have here is a compartmentalized case. The evidence and testimony from Dallas was kept in the far compartment, and separate from that supposed evidence fabricated at Bethesda and in Washington.

What we have from *JAMA* is the stating of fact and evidence that are actually suppositions or tortured distortions of the evidence. There was no "exhaustive investigation" by *JAMA*. I personally have conducted a relatively exhaustive investigation and know what that is all about. These guys are little boys in short pants. *JAMA* and Dennis Breo actually talked to only a tiny percentage of the medical witnesses, and they are selectively reporting only thimblefuls of imagined information, compared to what their witnesses really have to say. There have been lots of writers like Breo in this case that think they have made a big breakthrough or settled something just because they were lucky enough to have had to find witnesses be nice to them or pose for photographs. Certainly the article is intellectually dishonest when it deliberately ignores what the author should know is what these same witnesses really know and would say, and uses them against each other in a form of character assassination. Character assassination is no way to deal with the evidence here, and is just yellow journalism.

I always know what I am dealing with when someone claiming to talk to a witness produces the witnesses' business card, which they might have picked up in an outer office, and says or implies that is proof that they talked to the person, or when photographs are produced showing the claimants with the alleged victims of their passing acquaintance.

The plain facts are that there are two countries in the United States. The other one is populated by those in the Establishment that feed propaganda and lies to the rest of us and put us through an enormous smoke and mirror game, shell games, and the charade of democracy. What *JAMA* did was unconscionable, but then America has always been afflicted with medi-

cine men, fraudulent preachers and other assorted shills. Prestigious organizations, even one like *JAMA* headed up by a long-time military doctor (Lundberg) protecting military doctors who botched the autopsy of a president need only to state conclusory arguments based on shreds of fact taken out of context, and their intellectually dishonest game gets widely reported, forcing those with the truth to struggle mightily against the tide, treated like frauds and dirt.

Some aspects of *JAMA*'s article are so low as to appall civilized people. The second of the two *JAMA* articles starts off at the beginning with the bald implication that anything the Dallas doctors have to say about the wounds is not only to be discounted but will not be heard in the article because "There were no examinations, measurements, or photographs performed in Parkland's Trauma Room 1 that in any way, shape or form allowed any of the physicians attending the president to make any meaningful evaluation of the entry and exit gunshot wounds and the forensic circumstances of death. That assignment was left to the autopsy pathologists at the Naval Medical Center, and their comments in the preceding story stand as the definitive version that Kennedy was struck by only two bullets fired from behind and above from a high-velocity rifle." (The Mannlicher-Carcano was only medium powered, so are they trying to tell us something more here?)

The *JAMA* article, of course, was published in such a way that almost nobody will ever be able to find it or read it, and so we have presented to us the predigested pronouncements about the alleged contents from its author and editor presented to the media. That is right out of Berlin in the 1930's. We read about the technique in *Mein Kampf*.

Lundberg--at the news conference (a most unusual procedure)--absolutely refused to discuss Connally or the bullet that was supposed to have gone through him and Kennedy as well. We can see why, when two weeks later the doctor that operated on Connally demonstrated why the single bullet theory was preposterous.

Certainly Breo and his publicist, George Lungberg, never dared take a close look at the evidence. It is clear that they were running scared and opted for sensationalism as a way of setting back serious and massive research which threatens to tear the lid off the entire cover-up of the same medical evidence they are trying to bury. Somebody in this country is evidently quite frightened at what is written in the books of Dr. Crenshaw and myself, so they directed an oblique attack, never discussing the main evidence of the autopsy and what was seen at Dallas.

Let us point out that one of the autopsy doctors, Dr. Pierre Finck, whom *JAMA* alleges would not be interviewed by them, testified in a court of law under oath that the bullet that struck Kennedy in the back never penetrated his body, let alone his neck. In addition, I have this independently from all of the men who saw the probing.

I question to what extent Breo ever talked to any of these doctors, since 30 days after his article appeared, three of the four he claims to have spoken to completely controverted the statement he attributes to one of them that "Crenshaw's conclusions are dead wrong." What conclusions? That is what we aren't being told by *JAMA*, since Dr. Marion Jenkins more that confirmed almost every single statement Crenshaw has made about the wounds, and a lot more. I will say that those who wrote Crenshaw's book with him distorted something he had to say about the appearance of the throat wound, since I have the exact quote in my own book, and it is in total conformity with what the other Dallas Doctors have said about the throat wound being of the same size in the photographs as what they saw. He just thought it had been tampered with, as we all suspect, but not enlarged. There is evidence of retouching along the edge of the wound to make it appear as an exit wound, and originally all we had was the imperfect Ida Dox drawing of it made by the HSCA which exaggerated not only that wound, but the alleged entry in the back of the head at the cowlick, which Humes "defied" the other doctors to show

aim in the other photographs. Meaning it was never there in the first place.

And so for the other doctor mentioned in the *JAMA* article, who performed the tracheotomy right through the bullet hole in the neck, Dr. Malcolm Perry, I am sure he will repeat what the other doctors said at the forum in Dallas--that he saw an entry wound. He has told me often enough that what he said in 1963 stands. And there was a fifth Dallas Doctor written about in the *JAMA* article, Dr. Robert McClelland. He has spoken out so strongly against the lies and cover-up--ridiculing the X-rays and some of the other aspects of the evidence--that *JAMA* did not dare attack this religious and honest man.

It is a shame that *JAMA* tried to divide the "experts" in Dallas--those who performed what they call the "primary care" from all those other medical witnesses who were standing there, including the President's wife and widow, and the very many other doctors and nurses who one time or another came in and viewed closely the President's body, including the nurses who washed and wrapped the body. It is there word that is the final word. Additionally, the Dallas doctors had a vast experience with gunshot wounds, something the autopsy doctors had almost no experience with.

Three of the Dallas doctors repeated on June 4th, 1992, that they saw an entry wound on the President's throat. Those three, who said that they would let stand in all respects the observations they made in 1963, are not all that stated at one time or another that there was an entry wound there. Add to that: Jones, Perry and Crenshaw. None of them has ever changed their mind. This fact alone is one of the biggest things being covered up beneath vast piles of manure in this case. Scurrilous articles don't help bring out the truth.

The issue is that photographs and X-rays were faked--unknown to Humes and Boswell, who both have questioned them in the past and continue to do so in an oblique fashion--in order to trick Earl Warren. That is the issue that *JAMA*, Oliver Stone, and everyone else is ignoring at this time. That is the core of my

research and what nobody in an official capacity can face, and that is why *JAMA* cooked their article and inflicted it upon the rest of us just as two books, mine and that of Dr. Crenshaw, are on the best seller lists and threaten to blow the whole phoney case out of the water.

1. *Conspiracy of Silence*, Signet, 1992, New York
2. *High Treason 2*, Carroll & Graf, NY, 1992, pp. 110-115
3. *New York Times*, May 26, 1992.
4. "JFK's death--the plain truth from the MDs who did the autopsy" *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992. Not "performed", but who "did" it. The perpetrators
5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992.
6. "JFK's death, part II, Dallas MDs recall their memories", *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992, p. 2804
7. *ibid* p. 2894
8. Dallas Council on Foreign Affairs "Autopsy Forum", June 4, 1992
9. *ibid* p. 2804
10. *ibid* p. 2804
11. *ibid*, p. 2805
12. *The Third Decade*, July, 1992, p. 1
13. *People*, June 8, 1992.

HIGH TREASON 2

THE GREAT COVER-UP:
THE ASSASSINATION
OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Harrison Edward Livingstone

Charles A. Crenshaw, MD.

STATEMENT FROM
DALLAS PRESS
CONFERENCE AT JFK-AIC
30 APRIL 1992

Harrison Livingstone has done extensive scholarly research on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In his book, *High Treason 2*, chapter four is entitled, "Parkland Memorial Hospital." This portion of the book, which includes his extensive interviews with many of us who were there in Trauma Room 1, reflects the realities of what we saw and felt as we tried to save our mortally wounded President.

There were two wounds to the President that we observed at Parkland. The first was a small and neat entrance wound to the throat, across which Dr. Malcolm Perry made an incision to put in a trach tube. The second wound was much more obvious. This wound, to the right rear side of his head, obliterated part of the parietal, part of the temporal, and all of the occipital area. This resulted in a gaping hole, the size of a baseball, in the back of the head, and the cerebellum was hanging on a thread of tissue outside the wound. The front of his head and the facial features were unmarred. The so-called "official" autopsy photos I have seen do not reflect the wounds we saw at Parkland.

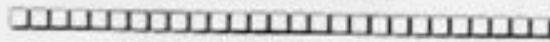
I believe then, as I do now, that President Kennedy was shot from the front--not once, but twice. I commend Mr. Livingstone for his continued research and his search for the truth. I express my personal appreciation to those who came forth today, some at great sacrifice, to help bring the truth to the American People.

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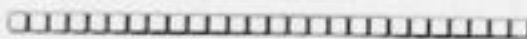
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been cancelled. The next assignment
is to eliminate a National Security
threat to world wide peace. Destinatio
will be Houston, Austin or Dallas.
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Orders are subject to change at any
time. Reply back if not understood.

C. Bowers
OSHA

RE-File Code AAA

Navy Int.
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do of the mix up. The men will be in
to cover up all misleading evidence soon.
Stay as planned wait for further orders.

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Dec. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code G

Stay within department, witnesses have
eyes, ears, and mouths. You know what to
do of the mix up. The men will be in
to cover up all misleading evidence soon.
Stay as planned wait for further orders.

C. Bowers
OSHA

RE-rifle Code AAA destroyed

Navy Int
Code A, MRC
Remark data
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Sept. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code A

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hidden within the department. Contacts
are within this letter. continue on as
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C. Bowers
OSHA

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Remarks Mandarin: Code A

Dallas destination chosen. Your place
hidden within the department. Contact
As within this letter. continue on as
planned.

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Dec. 63

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Stay within department witnesses have eyes , ears
and mouth . You ? do of the mix up . The men
will be in to cover all misleading evidence soon .
Stay as planned wait for further orders .

C. Bower

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Navy Int.
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Remark data
I666I06
MRC VDC NAC
Dec: 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code G

Stay within department, witnesses have
eyes, ears, and mouths. You know what to
do of the mix up. The men will be in
to cover up all misleading evidence soon.
Stay as planned wait for further orders.

C. Bowers
OSHA

RE-rifle Code AAA destroy/on/

Navy Int
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Remark data
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MRC VRC NAC
Sept. 63

Remarks Mandarin: Code A

Dallas destination chosen. Your place
hidden within the department. Contacts
are within this letter. continue on as
planned.

C. Bowers
OSHA

Code AAA Destroy/only

less something as dry and boring as his father's journal. It is, therefore, little wonder that it took him two years, until 1984, to finally reach a section which immediately captured his attention.

The words of the entry for Nov. 22, 1963 literally jumped from the pages of the black book, burning themselves into the mind of Roscoe White's 24 year-old son. Stunned, and sick at heart, he read, then reread, the two-page entry in the diary. Over and over -- then over again -- he read. Only two short pages, but so powerful and shocking in their content that Ricky could not take his eyes from his father's writing. The entry read:

"11-22-63 - Lebanon (Sixth Floor), Saul (Records Bldg.), Mandarin (Stockade Fence). Shots fired from upper buildings for diversion. Shots fired, looks as if target was hit. Shot from fence, definite hit. Man on other side fence in the way. Shots again from upper bldgs., no hit. Target open, fired, definite hit. Gun retrieved by man to the side, took to railcar area. Whirled over fence, took man down to protect myself. Ran around back of fence, down embankment to car. Drove to Oakcliff, met officer. Told officer not to drive by house. Something was at this point wrong. Forced to take out officer at 10th and Patton. Not going as planned. Back tracked to car, drove back to the

area of take out to locate other passenger. Failed to transport subject to Redbird [Airport]. Realized what a mistake I had made, hope it is all over. Back to DPD awaiting information."

Ricky was extremely agitated and distressed at what he had just read in his father's own handwriting. Recalling the conversation in 1978 with Phillip Jordan, he decided to contact him to see if Jordan knew anything about the information contained in this entry in his father's diary. Jordan informed Ricky that "Mandarin" was his father's codename and that he was the leader of the team of assassins who shot JFK. (Additional corroboration would come later, when Ricky located a mysterious container).

So there it was -- what appeared to be confirmation of Ricky's worst fear: the confession of Roscoe White to his direct participation, with others, in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the most horrendous crime of this century, and corroboration of Phillip Jordan's remarks to Ricky in 1978.

Ricky pondered the chain of events, reflecting back on certain episodes which he was beginning to view in a new light. Now they were beginning to take on different and ominous overtones. He reviewed them in his mind:

responses, are as follows:

Q. Have you seen a diary written by your father?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you read your father's diary?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where your father's diary is now?

A. No.

Q. Did you take your father's diary to the FBI?

A. Yes.

Q. Has your father's diary been altered by you?

A. No.

Q. Did you read in your father's diary that he was one of 3 men who fired the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you read in your fathers diary that your father said he shot an officer at 10th and Patton?

A. Yes.

Though polygraph examinations are not acceptable in Texas courts, the results of Ricky's test indicates a strong measure of truthfulness. The polygrapher's report concluded:

"Polygrams produced tend to verify truthfulness on responses to all questions."

"TEST RESULTS: NO DECEPTION INDICATED"

In conclusion, one thing appears very certain: the reality of the Roscoe White diary cannot be questioned. There are at least 15 people who directly or indirectly confirm the diary's existence -- prior to the FBI entering the picture. Of these 15 people, 9 saw the diary; of these nine, 7 actually read portions of it.

Would the FBI lie about having seen the diary? Would they lie about having confiscated the diary? Would they destroy the diary? We may never know the answer to these questions. However, the Bureau's past record of deceit and obfuscation in this case speaks volumes.

And what of Roscoe White? Respected investigative journalist and Texas Monthly Senior Editor Gary Cartwright conducted an indepth investigation into the entire White story (reported in the Dec. 1990 issue of the magazine). He summarized his findings in an

interview with television's Entertainment Tonight:

"My conclusion is that Roscoe White worked for some intelligence agency -- maybe Naval Intelligence; that he was on the periphery of the assassination; that he was planted in the Dallas Police Department to be there to do something; that he had a connection to Oswald and he certainly had a connection to Jack Ruby." (ET, 7-7-92)

And where is the diary now? We can only trust that it has been preserved in its original form; that it has not suffered the same fate as other important and historical documents pertaining to assassination in America.

However, it is entirely possible, and even probable, that the fate befallen the diary has met the CIA's criteria of truth as assessed by author Thomas Powers when he wrote:

"It (CIA) would agree with historian David Hackett Fisher that history is not what happened but what the surviving evidence says happened. If you can hide the evidence and keep the secrets, then you can write the history." (see Powers, TMWKTS, p. 297)

RICKY WHITE'S CHRONOLOGY OF HIS STORY

1975..... JFK assassination photographs belonging to the late Roscoe Anthony White are taken during a break-in of the White home in Paris, Texas. The materials are recovered in Arizona and returned to Roscoe's widow Geneva (by now remarried), who notifies the FBI. FBI agents come to the White home on two occasions, and Roscoe's photographs subsequently are made available to the Senate Intelligence Committee and the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Among Roscoe's materials is a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald which has never before surfaced; its origin remains a mystery.

1978.....A longtime family friend who himself had worked for U.S. Intelligence contacts Ricky White in Paris, Texas. He tells Ricky that he has learned that a congressional committee reinvestigating the Kennedy assassination has information that Roscoe (Rock) White was involved in the assassination, and that this probably will be made public. Warning Ricky to be prepared for that eventuality, the man informs him that his father Roscoe had indeed killed John F. Kennedy. This comes as "a shocking blow" to Ricky, who refuses to believe it.

1982.....Ricky White finds his father's military footlocker in Paris, Texas; it contains a handwritten diary or journal kept by his father. Ricky reads the diary, which refers to paramilitary operations in which Roscoe was involved.

Ricky discovers that the journal contains specific details about the Kennedy assassination, including Roscoe's admission that he was one of the assassins. The diary outlines the logistics of the Dealey Plaza ambush and subsequent events which led to an encounter between Rock and fellow policeman J.D. Tippit; according to Roscoe's written account, he was the individual who fatally shot Tippit. Ricky is "shattered" by what he reads.

1988 (May).....Ricky White, now living in Midland, Texas, seeks the assistance of that city's district attorney in an attempt to access a safe deposit box at a Dallas bank; a key to the box had been found in Roscoe's military footlocker. The District Attorney notifies the FBI, whose agents interrogate Ricky for nearly five hours, taking him to the federal building along with his father's personal effects-- including the diary.

(May 1988 cont'd)

Upset by the ordeal, Ricky returns home with his father's belongings. Within hours an FBI agent carrying a briefcase comes to the house saying he left his notebook in the box containing Roscoe's things. He is alone momentarily with the box as Ricky's wife leaves the room to inform Ricky of the agent's presence. Later, it is discovered that the diary is missing from the box.

1990 (June 9).....Using a cryptic written message left by his father, Ricky White travels to Paris, Texas, to his grandparents' empty house. There in the attic, shielded by boards, Ricky discovers an unusual steel container. He returns to Midland before opening the container. Inside he finds three messages similar to cablegrams which allude to the Kennedy assassination. The documents bear Roscoe White's code name 'Mandarin' and his military serial number. Also in the container are Roscoe's military dogtags, bearing his serial number and thus identifying him as the recipient of the messages.

S Y N O P S I S

RICKY DON WHITE, 29, a native of Paris, Texas, has for 12 years lived with the knowledge that his late father, ROSCOE ANTHONY WHITE, probably participated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Over this period of time the younger White has struggled to come to terms with that knowledge and to decide how-- or if-- to make his information known publicly.

Last Year he made contact with a researcher affiliated with the JFK Assassination Information Center of Dallas. Subsequently, a team comprised of respected researchers and a legal investigator began checking out all aspects of Ricky White's remarkable story, and the resulting evidence is being released at today's press conference. The researchers want to stress that, even if every aspect of the Ricky White story proves to be correct upon further investigation, the JFK case is far from "solved". The real purpose and planning for the assassination would still remain murky, and warrant that the case be re-opened and investigated thoroughly.

Among the disclosures that Ricky White wishes to make public today concerning his father:

* ROSCOE ANTHONY (ROCK) WHITE (11/18/35 to 9/24/71) was one of the assassins firing at President Kennedy in Dallas. White, using a 7.65 German Mauser, fired two shots from a position behind a wooden fence in Dealey Plaza; he believed that both his shots struck the President.

According to Ricky White, his father left documents which indicate that:

* ROSCOE ANTHONY WHITE was a covert U.S. Intelligence operative whose code name was MANDARIN. According to documents preserved and hidden by White himself, Kennedy's assassination was an "assignment", the objective of which was "to eliminate a National Security threat to world wide peace."

* WHITE, as part of his assignment to eliminate Kennedy, attained a position with the Dallas Police Department just two months before the assassination.

* WHITE served in the Marines Corps with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The two were stationed together in Marine Air Wing 1 at Japan's Atsugi Air Base, home of a highly secret CIA operation.

* WHITE was acquainted with Dallas Policeman J.D. TIPPIT and, in fact, was the individual who killed the officer on Nov. 22, 1963.

* GENEVA WHITE, Roscoe's wife, was employed by JACK RUBY at his Carousel Club for several weeks in September 1963. During that period, she overheard her husband and Ruby discussing plans for the assassination. Roscoe photographed Geneva and Ruby together (see press kit).

* WHITE died under suspicious circumstances in a 1971 fire. This fire occurred just months after Roscoe, according to a local minister, made known his desire to sever his affiliation with U.S. Intelligence.

ROSCOE ANTHONY WHITE preserved certain materials which would identify him as a participant in the Kennedy assassination; he apparently wanted his involvement someday known. The materials were hidden away in a steel container for nearly 20 years before being recovered by his son RICKY DON WHITE. The discovery of the container and its startling contents confirmed for Ricky White what he had suspected for several years: his father was one of the assassins who killed President Kennedy.

"Executive Action" was a CIA euphemism, defined as a project for research into developing means for overthrowing foreign political leaders, including a "capability to perform assassinations." (Harvey, 6/25/75, p. 34) Bissell indicated that Executive Action covered a "wide spectrum of actions" to "eliminate the effectiveness" of foreign leaders, with assassination as the "most extreme" action in the spectrum. (Bissell, 7/22/75, p. 32) The Inspector General's Report described executive action as a "general standby capability" to carry out assassination when required. (I.G. Report, p. 37) The project was given the code name ZR/RIFLE by the CIA.¹

A single agent ("asset") was given the cryptonym QJ/WIN, and placed under Harvey's supervision for the ZR/RIFLE project. He was never used in connection with any actual assassination efforts. Helms described QJ/WIN's "capability":

If you needed somebody to carry out murder, I guess you had a man who might be prepared to carry it out. (Helms, 6/13/75, p. 50)

Harvey used QJ/WIN, to spot "individuals with criminal and underworld connections in Europe for possible multi-purpose use." (Harvey, 6/25/75, p. 50) For example, QJ/WIN reported that a potential asset in the Middle East was "the leader of a gambling syndicate" with "an available pool of assassins." (CIA file, ZR/RIFLE/Personality Sketches) However, Harvey testified that:

During the entire existence of the entire ZR/RIFLE project * * * no agent was recruited for the purpose of assassination, and no even tentative targeting or target list was ever drawn. (Harvey, 6/25/75, p. 45)

In general, project ZR/RIFLE involved assessing the problems and requirements of assassination and developing a stand-by assassination capability; more specifically, it involved "spotting" potential agents and "researching" assassination techniques that might be used. (Bissell, 7/17/75, p. 11 and 6/9/75, p. 73; Harvey, 6/25/75, pp. 37-A, 45) Bissell characterized ZR/RIFLE as "internal and purely preparatory." (Bissell, 7/22/75, p. 32) The 1967 Inspector General's Report found "no indication in the file that the Executive Action capability of ZR/RIFLE-QJ/WIN was ever used," but said that "after Harvey took over the Castro operation, he ran it as one aspect of ZR/RIFLE." (I.G. Report, pp. 40-41)

2. THE QUESTION OF WHITE HOUSE INITIATION, AUTHORIZATION, OR KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXECUTIVE ACTION PROJECT

Harvey testified that Bissell had told him that "the White House" had twice urged the creation of such a capability and the Inspector General's Report quoted notes of Harvey's (no longer in existence) to that effect. Bissell did not recall any specific conversation with the "White House," but in his initial testimony before the Committee he assumed the correctness of Harvey's notes and stated that, while he could have created the capability on his own, any urgings would have come from Bundy or Walt Rostow. In a later appearance, however, Bissell said he merely informed Bundy of the capability and that

¹ ZR/RIFLE was a cryptonym relating to two areas. One was the Executive Action assassination capability. The other ZR/RIFLE area is not part of the subject matter of this report. This second program was genuine, but it was also meant to provide a cover for any Executive Action operation. William Harvey had been in charge of the CIA section with general responsibility for such programs. (Harvey, 6/25/75, p. 49)

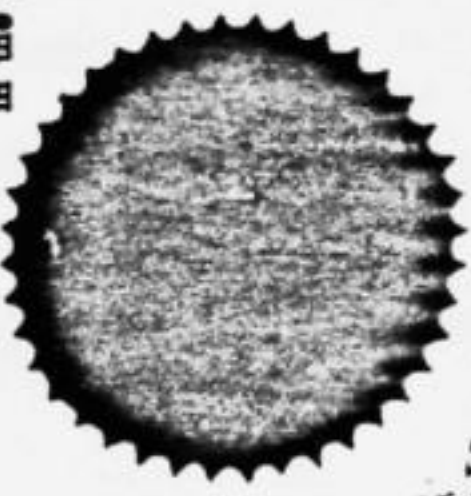
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Certificate of Acceptance

Dear Mrs. Lyda Merle ROGERS: I am very pleased to notify you that your son, Roscoe Anthony WHITE has successfully passed the mental, moral, and physical examinations required of applicants and today was accepted for service in our Country's proudest military service, the United States Marine Corps.

On behalf of our President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Director of the EIGHTH Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, I heartily congratulate you on the choice your son has made in joining one of the world's most elite military organizations, and feel sure that he will be a real credit to the Marine Corps and to our Country.

Done at Dallas, Texas, this Nineteenth day of February
in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-seven.



By the Officer in Charge
Marine Corps Recruiting Station

R. K. Jones
Captain USMC



THE INTEGRITY CENTER™

"helping advance corporate security"
A Unit of Integrity Centers Corporation

Suite 215-E • 1341 W. Mockingbird Lane • Dallas, Texas 75247
(214) 634-1094 • (800) 872-1811

AFFIDAVIT

Page One of TWO

On this day July 27, 1990, Ricky Don White appeared in the offices of The Integrity Center to answer the following questions conducted in a polygraph examination. Also listed are his responses to each question.

RICKY DON WHITE (Soc. Sec. No. 466-02-4154) D.O.B.: 11/24/60

1. Have you read any books on the J.F.K. Assassination?
Response: No.
2. Have you seen a diary written by your father?
Response: Yes.
3. Did you read your father's diary?
Response: Yes.
4. Do you know where your father's diary is now?
Response: No.
5. Did you take your father's diary to the F.B.I.?
Response: Yes.
6. Did the Tippit family live across the street from you in 1964?
Response: Yes.
7. Did your mother work for Jack Ruby?
Response: Yes.
8. Did you find, for the first time, within the past 2 months, a container of 3 typed messages in the attic of your grandparents' home in Paris, Texas?
Response: Yes.
9. Have you ever seen these typed messages before you found them in the attic within the past 2 months?
Response: No.
10. Do you know where the Witness Elimination Record Book is now?
Response: Yes.
11. Has your father's diary been altered by you?
Response: No.
12. Have you altered the contents of the Witness Elimination Record Book?
Response: No.
13. Did you read in your father's diary that he was one of 3 men who fired the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy?
Response: Yes.
14. Was your father Rosco Anthony White?
Response: Yes.
15. Did you read in your father's diary that your father said he shot an officer at 10th and Patton?
Response: Yes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

EXAMINER: *E. J. A. Wang*

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES



FIDELI CERTA MERGES

from the Armed Forces of the United States of America

This is to certify that

SERGEANT (E-5) ROSSCE ANTHONY WHITE 1666106

was Honorably Discharged from the

Albion Street, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES

on the 4th day of DECEMBER 1962

as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service

C. R. Moore

C. R. MOORE, COLT, USMC

U. S. Army
Artillery and Missile School
Fort Sill, Oklahoma



ARTILLERY BALLISTIC METEOROLOGY COURSE

Certificate of Proficiency

This certifies that

Cpl R. A. White

on 23 September 1960, completed satisfactorily the ARTILLERY BALLISTIC METEOROLOGY COURSE, Class Number 1-61, U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School in the following subcourses:

Visual Methods
RAWINS and Team Operation
Radiosonde Equipment and Techniques

Recorded as graduated:

Luci B. Bauer,
MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A.
COMMANDANT

W. T. Belland
COLONEL, ARTILLERY
SECRETARY

C. J. Hartshorn, Jr.
BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. A.
ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

RICKY DON WHITE CONTINUED:

A POLYGRAPE TEST WAS ADMINISTERED. Polygrams produced tend to verify truthfulness on responses to all questions.

TEST RESULTS: NO DECEPTION INDICATED

EXAMINER: Gilby D. Nungo

DATE: 7/27/97

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me on this 27th day of July, 1990.

Notary Public in and for:
the State of Texas.

Belinda Alvarado

Belinda ALVARADO

Printed Name

My Commission Expires: 12-1-91

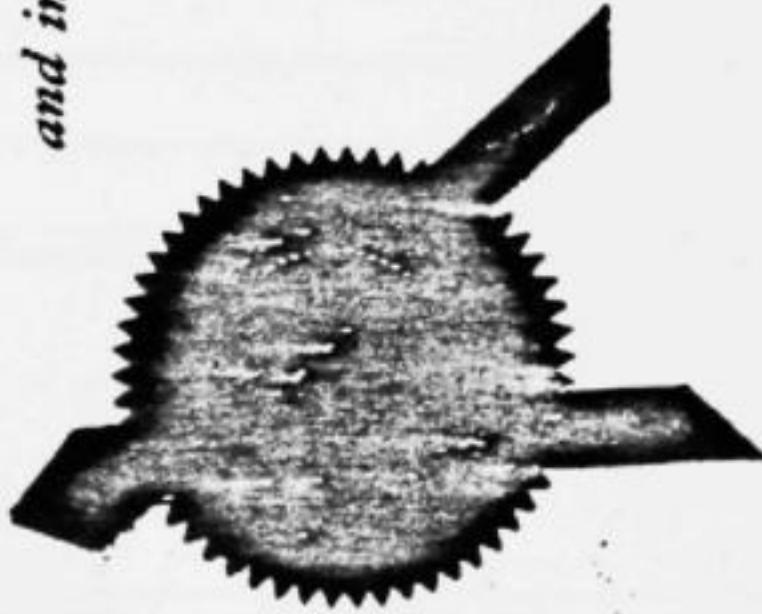
DALLAS POLICE ACADEMY

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that

ROSCOE A. WHITE

*Has satisfactorily completed a course of 480 hours in General Police Science,
and in recognition thereof is awarded this Certificate of Attainment,
this 28th day of February, A. D. 1964.*



Edwin E. Canell
CITY MANAGER

Robert E. ...
CHIEF OF POLICE

SEA AND AIR TRAVEL-EMBARKATION SLIPS

21 August 1957 embarked on board the U. S. S. BEXAR at San Diego, California and departed therefrom on 22 August 1957. Arrived and disembarked at Yokosuka/~~Yokohama~~, Japan, on 12 September 1957.

Arr. Con. U. S. _____

Dep. Con. U. S. 22 August 1957

Paul C. Bean
PAUL C. BEAN

Captain, USMC

2 November 1958 embarked on board USNS BARRETT, at Japan, and departed therefrom 2 November 1958. Arrived and disembarked at San Francisco, California, on 15 November 1958.

Arrived CONUS 15 November 1958

R. M. Clemens
R. M. CLEMENS, 1stLt., USMC

..... embarked on board at

and departed therefrom Arrived and disembarked at

....., on

Arr. Con. U. S. _____
(Date)

Dep. Con. U. S. _____ U. S. M. C.

..... embarked on board at

and departed therefrom Arrived and disembarked at

....., on

Arr. Con. U. S. _____
(Date)

Dep. Con. U. S. _____ U. S. M. C.

CSWJLD

Leo

Harvey

1653230

(LAST NAME)

(First)

(Middle)

(Serial No.)

SEA AND AIR TRAVEL-EMBARKATION SLIPS

2-1

21 August 1957 embarked on board the U. S. S. BEJAR at San Diego, California and departed therefrom on 22 August 1957. Arrived and disembarked at Yokosuka/Yokohama Japan, on 12 September 1957.

Arr. Con. U. S. 12 Sept 57 Paul C. Bean
 Dep. Con. U. S. 22 August 1957 Captain, USMC

18 Sep 57 embarked on board Govt Air at Tachikawa, Japan and departed therefrom 18 Sep 57 Arrived and disembarked at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, on 18 Sep 57

Arr. Con. U. S. _____
 Dep. Con. U. S. _____ F. C. DAVIS, 1st Lt, USMCR U.S.M.C.

25 Nov 57 embarked on board IST 854 USS Kemper Co at Naha, Okinawa and departed therefrom 25 Nov 57. Arrived and disembarked at Subic Bay, Philippine Island, on 29 Nov 57

G. E. MC CLANE, Major, USMC, CO

15 Mar 58 embarked on board LSD 31 Point Defiance, at Subic Bay, Philippines and departed therefrom 15 Mar 58. Arrived and disembarked at White Beach, Okinawa, on 17 Mar 58

G. E. MC CLANE, Major, USMC CO

WHITE Roscoe Anthony 1666106
 (LAST NAME) (First) (Middle) (Serial No.)

2-3

October 7, 1965

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Resignation

Sir:

I respectfully submit my resignation from the Dallas Police Department effective close of business October 17, 1965.

I have accepted employment with Page's Drug Store beginning October 18, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

Robbie A. White

Robbie A. White
Patrolman #1884
Patrol Division
Special Enforcement Detail

RAM/lt

62

4/24

W.H.

FALLS

X

12-1

October 7, 1943

Peace Anthony White
1726 N. Marocco, Falls
Stg 419 LO 3576
Recreation Policeman

\$370.00

\$119.00

4-3

X

Employed 12-7-43 filling the vacancy of Wm. H. Smith

12

John P. ...

9-27-43



*Entered Into Eternal Rest
Friday, Sept. 24, 1971*

Roscoe A. White Sr.

RICHARDSON, Texas — Funeral services for Roscoe Anthony White Sr., 35, of 727 Nottingham, shop foreman for M & M Equipment Co., will be held at 2 p.m. Monday in the Central Park Baptist Church. Burial will be in Restland Memorial Park Dallas. White died Friday of injuries received in a fire Thursday at M & M Equipment Co. in Dallas.

WHITE

Roscoe Anthony (Rock) White Sr., 727 Nottingham Dr., Richardson. Survived by wife, Mrs. Geneva Ruth White, Richardson; sons, Roscoe Anthony (Tony) White Jr., Ricky Don White; mother, Mrs. Merle Rogers, Paris, Texas; sister Linda Merle Rogers, Paris, Texas; brother Walter I. Rogers, Dallas. Service 2 p.m. Monday Central Park Baptist Church of Plano Road in Richardson. Rev. Jack Shaw officiating. Interment Restland. Pallbearers; Pat O'Conner, John Reeves, Larry Faulkner, J. Kirkendall, Gale Childress, David Gachot. Honorary pallbearers; Byron Wortham, August B. Groblewski, Johnny King, Gabe P. Allen Lodge No. 1352 AF & AM will conduct graveside services. Restland-Laureland Funeral Homes, Greenville Ave. at Restland Rd.

Nav. Int.
Code: 1 MPQ
Remarks Data
166510
010 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000

Remarks: Admin: Code A
Foreign Affairs...
been cancelled. The...
is to eliminate...
threat to world...
will be...
contacts are...
times. Reply back...

Novers
1957

Nav. Int.
Code: 1 MPQ
Remarks Data
166510
010 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000

Remarks: Admin: Code A
Foreign Affairs...
been cancelled. The...
is to eliminate...
threat to world...
will be...
contacts are...
times. Reply back...

Novers
1957

166510-0000

Navv Jnt.
Co. 1 R.C. 1
Remark data
1665706
RC VNC P/CA
Dec. 63

Remarks Mandate: Code 6
at Mt. in apartment, with
eyes, at the 1. with
done, the up. The men will be in
to cover up. I was having evidence
stay planned visit for further
P. Higgins

RE-FILE Code 63-111-51

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOTS
INVOLVING FOREIGN LEADERS

AN INTERIM REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES SENATE
TOGETHER WITH
ADDITIONAL, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND SEPARATE
VIEWS

Foreword by Clark R. Mollenhoff
Introduction by Senator Frank Church



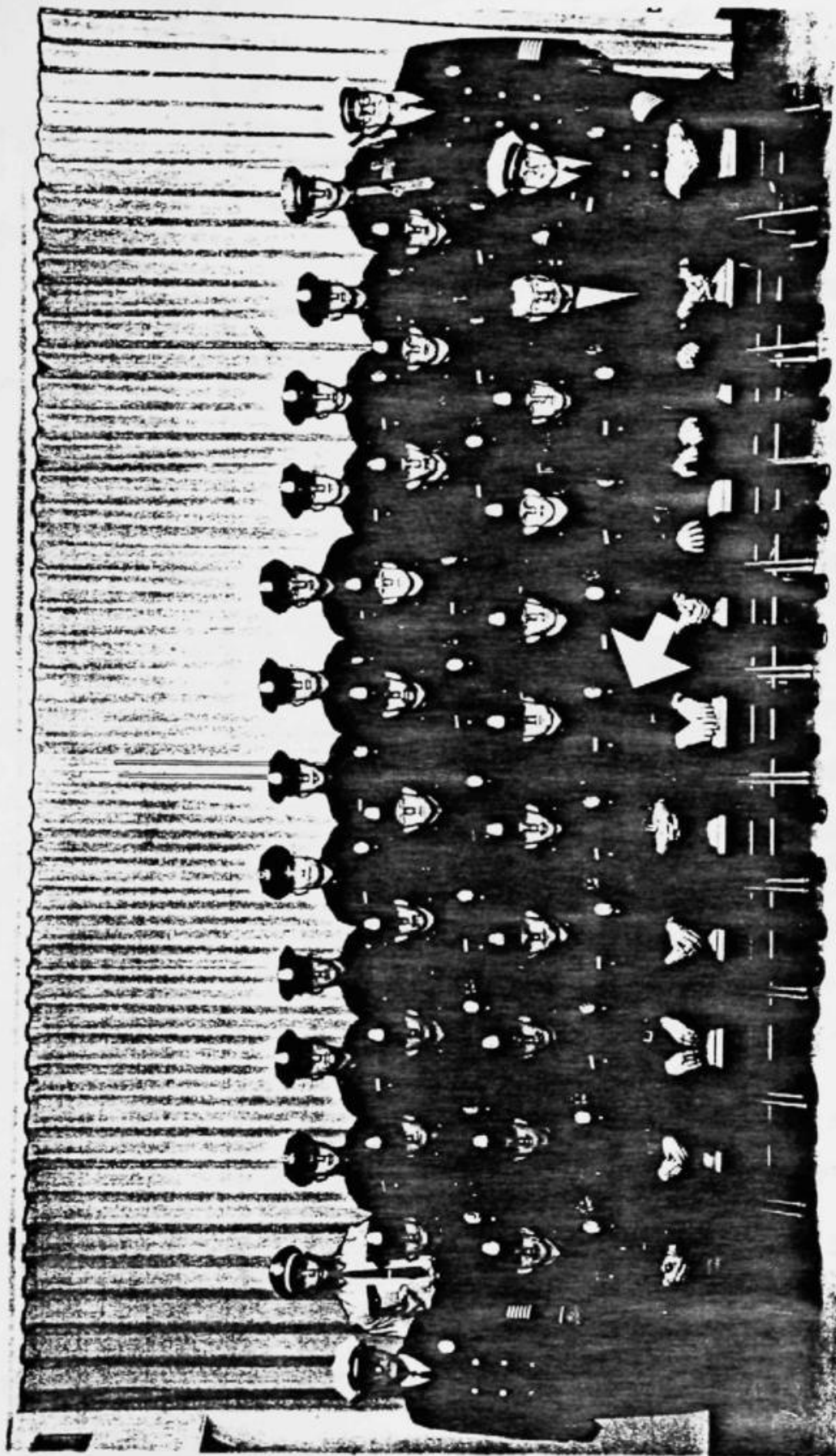
W·W·NORTON & COMPANY, INC. NEW YORK

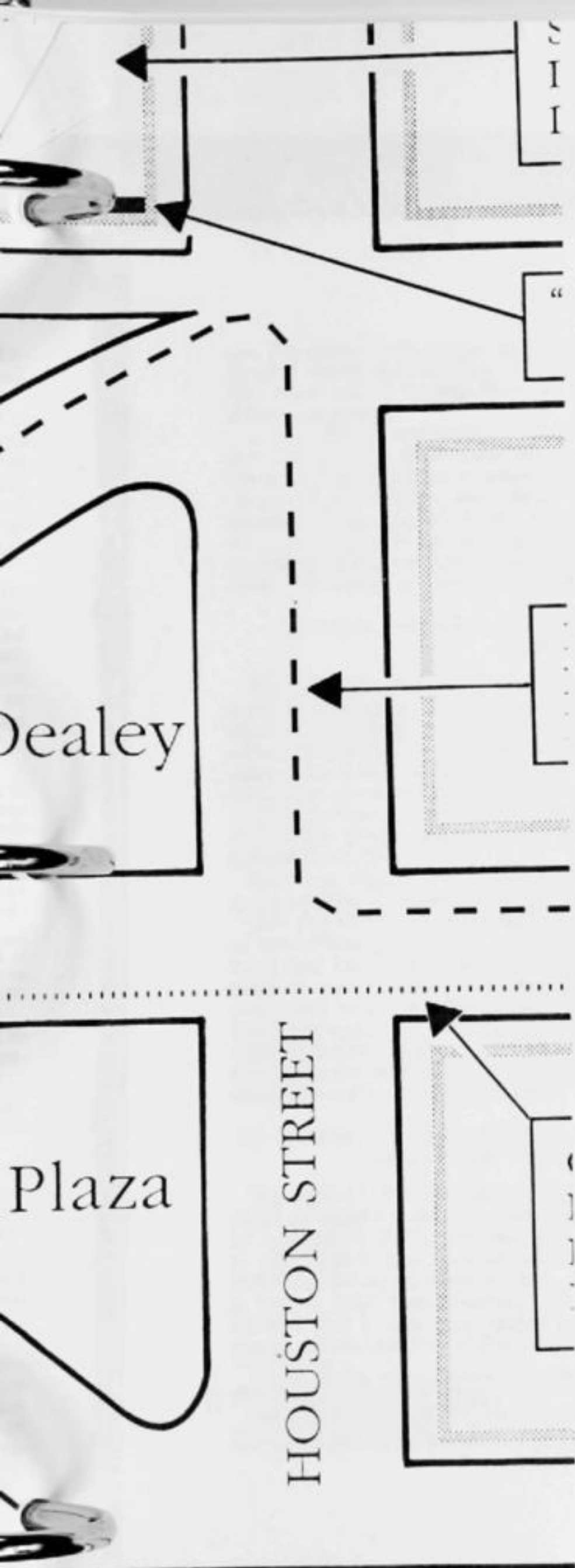


DALLAS
POLICE.

11 5 63







AS GARRISON built his case, crucial witnesses—including David Ferrie—died mysteriously, documents disappeared, the D.A.'s office was repeatedly infiltrated, and—most intriguing of all—the federal government not only withheld its cooperation but attacked the investigation. The media waged an intensive campaign vilifying Garrison, aimed at discrediting his case against Clay Shaw and corroborating the "official story."

Now, two decades after the Shaw trial, Jim Garrison finally tells his own story. In a relentless, spellbinding narrative, he pieces together his terrifying thesis that President Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy and coverup involving elements of the C.I.A., the F.B.I., and state and local officials—all of them hell-bent on reversing the President's bold moves to lessen the tensions of the Cold War.



JIM GARRISON was District Attorney of New Orleans from 1962 to 1974. He is a Judge of the Court of Appeal in New Orleans, having recently been reelected to a second ten-year term. He is the author of two best-selling books, *A Heritage of Stone* and *The Star-Spangled Contract*.

Jacket design by Ben Santora

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can Republic. There was no modification or rescission of the "inherited" Special Group approval and it would seem fair, therefore, to regard the approval as having been at least acquiesced in by the new Administration.

During March and early April 1961, operational levels within both the CIA and the State Department learned of increasingly detailed plans by the dissidents to assassinate Trujillo. There is no evidence that this information was passed to the White House or to any member of the Special Group, except Allen Dulles.¹ Similarly, there is no evidence that the passage of the pistols or the carbines or the pouching of the machine guns to the Dominican Republic was disclosed to anyone outside of the CIA during this period.²

7. APRIL 17, 1961-MAY 31, 1961 (BAY OF PIGS THROUGH TRUJILLO ASSASSINATION)

Following the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, attempts were made by State and CIA representatives in the Dominican Republic to dissuade the dissidents from a precipitous assassination attempt. These efforts to halt the assassination of Trujillo were the result of instructions from CIA Headquarters and were prompted by concern over filling the power vacuum which would result from Trujillo's death.

The machine guns arrived in the Dominican Republic but permission to pass them to the dissidents was never given and the guns never left the Consulate.

Dearborn returned to Washington for consultation and a contingency plan for the Dominican Republic was drafted.

The day before Trujillo's assassination, Dearborn received a cable of instructions and guidance from President Kennedy. The cable advised that the United States must not run the risk of association with political assassination, since the United States, as a matter of general policy, could not condone assassination. The cable further advised Dearborn to continue to hold open offers of material assistance to the dissidents and to advise them of United States support for them if they were successful in overthrowing the Trujillo government. The cable also reconfirmed the decision not to pass the machine guns.

(a) *Decision not to pass the machine guns and unsuccessful United States attempt to stop assassination effort*

By April 17, 1961, the Bay of Pigs invasion had failed. As a result, there developed a general realization that precipitous action should be avoided in the Dominican Republic until Washington was able to give further consideration to the consequences of a Trujillo overthrow and the power vacuum which would be created. (Bissell, 6/11/75, p. 113) A cable from Headquarters to the Station, on April 17, 1961, advised that it was most important that the machine guns not be passed without additional Headquarters approval.

¹ Copies of CIA cables, including the March 20, 1961 cable describing the plan to assassinate Trujillo in the apartment of his mistress, were apparently sent to the office of the Director of Central Intelligence.

² Although a copy of the CIA cable advising that the pistols were being pouching was sent to the Director's office, Dulles apparently did not receive copies of the cables approving passage of the carbines or pouching of the machine guns.

Memorandum

SECRET



CITY OF DALLAS

PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM
DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE January 28, 1988

TO Captain W. R. Rollins
Intelligence Division *WR*

SUBJECT Request for Assistance from Midland County
District Attorney's Office

On December 30, 1987, Inv. J. D. Luckie, Midland County District Attorney's Office contacted the Intelligence Division for information on a former officer, Roscoe Anthony White. Inv. Luckie stated their office had been contacted by White's son, Ricky Don White, who stated he had found a diary, pictures and \$200,000 in cash which his dad had left to him and his brother. Mr. White told Inv. Luckie that there was a possibility that his dad had been involved in the Kennedy assassination. Mr. White alledged that his father had known Lee Harvey Oswald and had been involved with an unknown woman who worked at the School Book Depository. Inv. Luckie stated they were just getting bits and pieces from the son, and that he was being very cautious with the information. Inv. Luckie asked for assistance in varifying the information.

Roscoe Anthony White was hired by the Dallas Police Department on October 7, 1963. He attended recruit class #79 from December 4, 1963 to February 28, 1964. Mr. White resigned on October 7, 1965 to accept employment with Page Drugs.

On Monday, January 4, 1988, Inv. Luckie came to Dallas. Inv. Luckie, Special Agent Kenneth Bersano of the FBI, and I, attempted to locate a Savings and Loan described by Ricky White, which allegedly held a safety deposit box containing \$200,000.00. We were unable to discover the location. I gave Inv. Luckie and S. A. Bersano all the information we had on Roscoe White.

January 26, 1988, I was contacted by Inv. Luckie, who stated the FBI had taken over the investigation. Inv. Luckie said that the FBI had met with Ricky White, had seen the pictures and diary, and there was nothing to what had been alledged by Mr. White. Inv. Luckie stated he has not been in contact with Mr. White since the FBI talked to him. Inv. Luckie stated he was able to determine that Roscoe White and Lee Harvey Oswald were in the Marines together and both served a tour in a Light Helicopters Unit in El Toro, California at the same time, but does not know if they actually knew each other. He has been unable to confirm that Roscoe White was involved with any woman at the School Book Depository. Inv. Luckie stated that he has been told to withdraw from the investigation and let the FBI handle it.

SECRET

SECRET

Page 2
Request for Assistance from Midland County
District Attorney's Office
January 28, 1988

Since we were only assisting Midland County District Attorney's Office with their investigation, and they are now withdrawing from the investigation; I recommend this investigation be closed pending further requests for assistance.

Jack L. Beavers

Jack L. Beavers
Corporal/Investigator
Intelligence Division
Public Integrity Section

pdr

J. G. Tilley - CONCUR.

[Handwritten initials]

PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM
DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

SECRET

DMN
8-21-90

Metropolitan

National
International

The Dallas Morning News

8... H 15 A

Alleged assassin's peers dubious

By David Real
Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News

Roscoe Anthony "Rock" White was an outgoing, mild-mannered Dallas police officer who liked to play dominoes on his lunch break.

Or he was a cold-blooded CIA assassin who killed his president and a brother peedman on Nov. 22, 1963.

Two weeks ago, Mr. White's son, Ricky Don White of Midland, said that his father was both

Man's story of dad questioned

But few of those who knew Mr. White seem to agree.

His contemporaries find it almost impossible to believe that the man who worked an extra job unloading freight to make ends meet for his family would be capable

of killing both President John F. Kennedy and Dallas Police Department Patrolman J.D. Tippit.

And some members of the group that stood behind Ricky White two weeks ago during a news conference at the JFK Assassination Information Center in downtown Dallas now offer competing theories that contradict or conflict with Ricky White's account.

Investigators and volunteers are hard at work trying to verify Ricky White's ac-

count. Although the theory was received with skepticism in some quarters, Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox and representatives of the Dallas County district attorney's office each met with some of the theory's proponents last week.

All that is known with certainty is that Roscoe White was born in Paris, Texas, on Nov. 18, 1938. He joined the Marine Corps on Feb. 19, 1957, and was honorably discharged as a sergeant on Dec. 4, 1962.

On Oct. 7, 1963, he started working for

Please see ALLEGED on Page 18A.

PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM
DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Navy Int.
Code A MRC
Remark data
1666106
NRC VRC NAC

? . 63

Remarks Mandarin : Code A :

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSIGNMENTS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED .
THE NEXT ASSIGNMENT IS TO ELIMINATE A NATIONAL
SECURITY THREAT TO WORLD WIDE PEACE . DESTINATION
WILL BE HOUSTON , AUSTIN OR DALLAS . CONTRACTS ARE
BEING ARRANGED NOW . ORDERS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
AT ANY TIME . REPLY BACK IF NOT UNDERSTOOD .

C. Bowers

OSHA

Re-rifle Code AAA destroy / on /

Navy Int.
Code A M R C
Remark data
1666106
NRC VRC NAC
SEPT. 63

Remarks Mandarin : Code A :

DALLAS DESTINATION CHOSEN . YOUR PLACE HIDDEN
WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT . CONTACTS ARE WITHIN THIS
LETTER . CONTINUE ON AS PLANNED .

C. Bowers

OSBA

Re-rifle Code AA destroy / on /

Alleged assassin's contemporaries cast doubt on his son's account

Continued from Page 15A.

the Dallas Police Department as a clerk in the identification division. Six weeks later, Mr. Kennedy was assassinated.

In December 1963, Roscoe White began classes at the Dallas Police Academy and graduated on Feb. 28, 1964, with police badge No. 1884.

He left the police force on Oct. 18, 1965, to work at a drugstore. On Sept. 24, 1971, Mr. White was working as a welder and shop foreman at M&M Equipment Co. when he died in a fire at the East Dallas business.

The story might have ended there, Ricky White said, if he had not found his father's diary, in which the man supposedly admitted to the killings.

But Ricky White said the diary — known only to him and his mother — disappeared from his home after an FBI agent visited in 1968.

Mr. White now is trying to reconstruct the diary passages from memory, said Robert Groden, author of a book on the Kennedy assassination. Seven other people have come forward since the news conference, saying they saw and read parts of the diary without the knowledge of Ricky White or his mother, said Mr. Groden.

But experts disagree about the authenticity of three vaguely worded cables — the only physical evidence in the case — that Ricky White said ordered his father to kill the president.

And Mrs. White is too sick to talk to reporters.

No evidence can be found that unquestionably substantiates Ricky White's assassination account, but some has been found that challenge its details.

Joe H. West, who sat with Ricky White at the news conference two weeks ago, says now that panel members argued beforehand whether to tell the news media "the whole truth" about the assassination.

In any case, the story presented that day differs from one presented a few months earlier by Mr. West, a Houston private investigator, and J. Gary Shaw, vice president of the JFK Assassination Information Center. The two held a news conference in May at which they blamed the Mafia for the assassination.

Mr. West said then that Mr. Kennedy was killed by Charles Nicoletti, a hit man for the Sam Giancana crime family of Chicago, and was

becked up by another Mafia hit man, John Roselli. Mr. West said last week that both men joined Roscoe White on the grassy knoll near Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, as part of a joint operation between the CIA and the Mafia.

Mr. West said that Mr. White and Mr. Nicoletti fired one shot each. Ricky White said his father fired both shots.

"Ricky is confused, I think, at the point where he's thinking his father fired both of those shots," Mr. West said.

In all, there were nine armed operatives in the area around Dealey Plaza that day, Mr. West said.

Mr. West said he and two other panel members threatened to walk out of the news conference because the other members wanted to tell only the "Ricky White story" without portraying Roscoe White as a cold-blooded assassin who killed dozens of victims.

"They'll make this just a sugar-coated, beautiful little story about how a good former Marine fired a shot — when he was ordered — at the president," Mr. West said. "That's not the truth."

"The whole truth might not be good for the sale of a book that Ricky wants to write," Mr. West said.

The JFK Assassination Information Center is no stranger to controversy.

Earlier this year, the center closed its doors and moved out of its headquarters for more than a month before settling a contract dispute with the West End MarketPlace.

Larry Howard, co-director of the center, said the suit did not deal with financial problems but with the failure of developers to live up to lease conditions that guaranteed the center prominent visibility in the mall. The MarketPlace counter-sued for back rent.

Ten days before the news conference, the two parties reached a settlement that included two promissory notes from the center for about \$62,000.

The center was the stage for the news conference Aug. 6 in which Ricky White accused his father of one of the most heinous crimes of the century.

But those who knew Roscoe White growing up in Arkansas describe him as a normal, disciplined young man who was the center and co-captain of the Foreman, High

School football team.

Mame Cannon, 82, said she was Mr. White's math teacher from the seventh through 12th grades.

"He was as fine a youngster as I ever dealt with, caused nobody any trouble" she said. "He was not a top-flight student, but he did his work."

As a trainee at the Dallas Police Academy, Sgt. Don Young said he was seated next to Roscoe White, and the two quickly became friends, playing dominoes at lunch and during breaks.

"I can remember Roscoe just like it was yesterday, and to me, this whole thing is ridiculous," Sgt. Young said. "He was a very outgoing guy, very likable, no problems. It's just hard for me to believe something like this."

After the assassination, Dallas police Officer Maurice McDonald — a locker mate of Officer Tippitt's — arrested Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas Theater in Oak Cliff.

Mr. McDonald said that Roscoe White could not have killed Officer Tippitt because a half-dozen witnesses told the Warren Commission that they saw the officer fall, then watched Oswald walk by, reloading his gun.

"That's a bunch of crap," Mr. McDonald said of the Roscoe White story. "There's no credibility to that at all. J.D. Tippitt was just one of them good old East Texas boys."

Six years after Roscoe White left the Dallas Police Department, he died in an industrial fire. Ricky White said the "mysterious" fire is proof that his father was murdered.


But retired Dallas lawyer Lamar Holley said he represented the White family in a lawsuit against the manufacturer of a flammable chemical that apparently caused the explosion that resulted in Mr. White's death. Mr. Holley said he considered the lawsuit nothing more than a product liability case.

"Never once in our thorough and complete investigation — never once — was there any hint of any foul play or anything criminal happening," Mr. Holley said.

The issue of foul play was never mentioned by anyone in the White family, he said.

The chemical manufacturer settled the suit out of court in 1973 for \$57,500, court records show. Ricky White collected \$11,738 from the settlement in 1978.

In an unusual sidelight, Roscoe



Roscoe Anthony White ... his son says the former Dallas policeman assassinated John F. Kennedy.

White briefly was the subject of inquiries by the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1976. Mrs. White supplied the committee a photo that she found among her late husband's possessions. The photo was an original, previously unknown print of Oswald, armed with a pistol on his hip and holding the rifle that investigators said was used to shoot Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Holley said that Mrs. White sometime in 1973 gave him one of Mr. White's pictures for safekeeping. The subject of the photo was Oswald — naked and dead, lying on a slab in an autopsy room.

"It was quite a shock to see that picture," Mr. Holley said. "That photograph was something she felt could get somebody in big trouble."

But former Dallas police Officer William Barnard said he met Mr. White when both were working in the Police Department's identification bureau before attending the academy together.

Mr. Barnard said "quite a few" prints of Oswald and other photos were made by department personnel.

"We all had those kinds of pictures," Mr. Barnard said. "It was not unusual for us to have those pictures. I had, for a time, pictures of Oswald and I think I still have one picture of Jack Ruby."

Mr. Barnard said he is convinced that Roscoe White could not have been involved in the assassination because the two men routinely shared close quarters in a car pool during that time.

"He and I rode together every day for three months," Mr. Barnard said. "There's no way that a man could have kept up a front like that."

Staff writer Frank Trejo contributed to this report.

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

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DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

February 3, 1989

Mr. John Ferguson
Captain
Personnel Division
Dallas Police Department
2014 Main Street, Room 201
Dallas, TX 75201

Dear Sir:

I, Ricky Don White, son of Roscoe Anthony White, through the Texas Open Records Act am requesting to personally view my father's personnel file of the Dallas Police Department. We are putting together some historical information for a family reunion. We are also requesting xeroxed copies of his file to take with us.

The information we need is dates of employment, specific job duties, honors, demotions, school dates, etc.

Thank you,

Ricky White

Ricky White
2707 Marie
Midland, TX 79702

CRJ OK to release

NAME

ID# 1384

White, Roscoe Anthony



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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

*Resigned
10-18-65*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD*

NAME: _____ ID # _____

STREET AND NO. _____

TOWN _____ TEL. NO. _____

DIVISION *102* *3-2-64* BUREAU OR STATION _____

DATE: _____ RANK _____

*This card is for police officers only. A new card will be made each time there is a change of address or telephone number, and attached to the change-of-address memorandum.

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DALLAS POLICE ACADEMY

BOOK OF MEMBERS' TRAINING

CLASS NO. 72

WHITE, ROSCOE A.

1964

FROM 12/9/63 TO 2/24/64

NAME SUBJECT	GRADE	ID. No.	GRADE	MARKS
Sociology	100	(Blank Space For Member's Picture)		Punctuality S
First Aid (Standard)	92			Attendance S
First Aid (Advanced)	92			Neatness S
Police Tactics & Procedure	99			Aggressiveness S
City Geography	89			Ability to Group Subjects S
Fundamentals of Criminal Law	76	Spelling	GRADE 94	Leadership S
Traffic Ordinances	98	Final Exam	86.5	Temperament S
General Ordinances	92	Average Grade	92.906	Ability to Follow Instructions -
Search and Seizure	96	Class Standing	(tie) 9/32	Ability to Adjust Thinking S
Law of Arrest	94	<u>The Following Subjects</u> <u>Not Included in Average</u>		Acceptance Within Group (Low Half) S
Criminal Investigation	96	<u>Grade</u>		Attention During Class Sessions S
Evidence	94	Psycho-Physical Test	1	Times Expressed Interest in Work S
Texas Criminal Statutes	88	Practical Pistol Course	8.4	Exceptionally Polite & Courteous S
Accident Investigation	100	Notation	60	Expresses Self Clearly & Concisely S

COMMENTS OF INSTRUCTOR:
None other than average. Good during 1st & 2nd steady efforts.
Secretary-Treasurer of class.

... Excellent S - Satisfactory 70 S - Un satisfactory

PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM
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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

October 7, 1965

Mr. J. E. Gandy
Chief of Police

Subject: Resignation

Sir:

I respectfully submit my resignation from the
Dallas Police Department effective close of
business October 27, 1965.

I have accepted employment with Sage's Drug
Store beginning November 18, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. White
Robert A. White
Patrolman #1584
Patrol Division
Special Enforcement Detail

RAM/ld
YJH
LH

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

SEARCH ON MOSQUERA, GAUDALUPE, 030157
45367.
SEARCH ON MOSQUERA, GAUDALUPE, 030157
NO DRIVERS LICENSE FOUND FOR NAME/000
WHITE, RICKY DON 112460 M W
202 MAR 16 MIDLAND CO
DL 011486 REAT 01186 1 APR 0178 112480
CURRENT STATUS
CLEAR

022217 SPEEDING MIDLAND CO
011285 SPEEDING MOLAN CO
012054 SPEEDING ANDREAS CO
011984 SPEEDING COCHRAN CO
031984 SPEEDING ANDREWS CO
051284 SPEEDING MIDLAND
070084 SPEEDING MIDLAND
032185 SPEEDING ECTOR CO
040535 SPEEDING MIDLAND
091785 SPEEDING HOOKLEY CO
102295 SPEEDING MIDLAND CO
111485 VIOLATE PROMISE TO APPEAR HOOKLEY CO
112137 ACC-MOTOR WITH MOTOR ANDREAS
020386 NO DRIVERS LICENSE MIDLAND CO
020486 VIOLATE PROMISE TO APPEAR MIDLAND CO
051486 VIOLATE PROMISE TO APPEAR MIDLAND CO

OUTSTANDING DPS WARRANTS * DPS COMMUNICATIONS
DPS PECOS 820Z PH# 915-447-3533
WHITE, RICKY DON 112460 M W
END OF MSG

DR DATE=123187, TIME=123757, ELE=1300
45367.
SEARCH ON MOSQUERA, GAUDALUPE, 030157
NO DRIVERS LICENSE FOUND FOR NAME/000

12-30-87

MIDLAND DA's - Schorre

met in the office

Information is scattered -

Brother now knows the story.

Worry.

J.D. Luckie
INV.

~~██████████~~

Monday A.M.

Bill Boyd & J.D. Luckie

~~██████████~~

Savings & Loan in Oak Cliff

\$200,000 ^{-CASH} in Lock Box wrapped in leather

DIARY

AFFIDAVITS - in trunk?

Photos "

Police Reports "

Notebook "

JACK find out

John O. Tippitt's Address?

White's Address? 1226 N MORESCO 52B

? CRIMINAL History on Ricky White? no ch.

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SS 429-60-3576

Emp 93685

1026 N MORRISON

P Birth Glenwood ARK

11-18-35

BA # 1884

Date of Emp 10-7-63

MARRIED

Resign 12-18-65

Page Drug

MARRIAGES ~~12-18-57~~ to 12-9-62

Former Emp AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE

born 8-10-59

Acty Dept

Nov 24, 60

Left Page Drug Oct 18, 60

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Lt Arrey Dean THOMAS

Claret & Dillinger
204-1570

John D. Tippitt
SW

Camp Wisdom
25-A



ARRIVE AT 11:15

REMARKS

VISIT

CLIP

COPY

COMPANY

NAME

PHOTOREPRODUCTION

Roscoe Anthony White 1884

Capt. William Savell	^{Almon} 1885	X - 4621
LT Alvis McCallister	^{CA Peds} 1886	X - 3146
Sgt John T. Heeg	^{Vice} 1879	X - 5800
Sgt W. Ibur BEARNARD	^{TRAMP} 1890	X - 5816

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 CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

(M-1970)

DATE EMP.		10-7-63		I.D. (BADGE) NO.		1884	
EMP. AS		Apprentice Policeman		DATE		11-18-35	
BIRTH PLACE		Glenwood, Ark.		MARITAL STATUS		married	
AGE	HT.	WT.	EYES	HAIR	NAME OF WIFE		
RESIDENCE					HUSBAND		
1226 N. Morocco TEL. Fe1-4178					DATE		
CHANGES					NATURE		
					CHANGES IN FAMILY STATUS		
					DATE		
					NATURE		
					CHANGES IN RANK OR CLASSIFICATION		
					DATE		
					TO		
					10-7-64 to Pat. Prob		
					1-7-65 to Pat. Prob		
DISCIPLINARY ACTION							
LEAVES OF ABSENCE					GUN NO.		
TERMINATED					PAID PENSION FROM		
Resigned					PRIOR SERVICE		
DATE COB 10-18-65					FORMER EMP.		
Other employment (Page's Drug Store)					American Nat'l Ins		
REASON					Dallas 12-17-62 to 10-7-63		
					as an agent.		
VETERAN					BRANCH		
yes					TSMC		
12-18-57 to 12-4-62							
YES					NO		

J. D. Tippit #848

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

7-18-52	3115 Desseau Pl.	Dallas
1-7-56	1919 Glenfield	545
12-3-63	238 Glencairn	644

Cont. J. Luckie 1-25-88 -

stated that FBI had taken over mail
and had told him that they had seen the diary
and pictures

El Tono Calif. to helicopters -

Subject: Bruce Anthony White, Police Applicant

2728

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

STATEMENT

Mr. A. L. Rogers, 214 E. E. 20th Street, Paris, Texas (Applicant's Step-Father) stated:

"He moved to Paris in 1933. Book stayed in Arkansas with his grandfather until he finished high school in 1934. He lived with us and worked for us at the mill until he went in the service in 1937. He did go to St. Louis for about three months in 1936, and worked for Conair. He was a hard worker and never did give us any trouble."

The applicant was employed by Conair Corporation, Ft. Worth, Texas, May 8, 1936, and quit for other employment on July 28, 1936. He is alleged for failure.

(Above information from Mr. J. E. Lanford, Security Division, Conair.)
The applicant did not list this employment on Personal History Statement.

RECORDS

The applicant enlisted in the United States Marine Corps for four years on February 19, 1937. He was honorably discharged on December 22, 1939 (Convenience of Government), and re-enlisted for six years on December 23, 1939. (He received \$900.00 Re-enlistment Bonus).

He held the grade of Sergeant (E-5), received the good conduct medal and was recommended for re-enlistment. (He time lost due to misconduct shown).
On December 4, 1962 he received an Honorable, Hardship Discharge, due to his wife's health.

REFERENCE (Continued)

Mr. Joe Ware, owner of Garage, Paris, Texas:

"Mr. White worked for me for two weeks in December, 1962, soon after he got out of the service. He sure is willing to work, and he was on the job every day. I sure did hate to lose him, but he quit to move to Dallas, where he could make more money working for some insurance company. I did not know him before he went to work for me. He seems like a very good boy. He sure did not cause any trouble while he was here."

Mr. A. L. Fletcher, Manager, American National Insurance Company, 2415
Illinois, Dallas, Texas.

... has been with us since August 17, 1962 as an Agent. ... real well. His work is ... It seems that he has ... spending too much time ... with his wife. ... but ... from ...

STATEMENT (Continued)

is anything that can't be worked out, but I don't know if the police job will be the answer. I think he is going to have to make up his own mind what he wants to do, and stay with it.

I have just known Mr. White since he has been working here, and will say that he is tops as a man - you could not want any one better. I have not had one complaint against his character. I hate to lose him and I am sure he would make it here if he wanted to stay; in fact, I don't know why he wants to leave.

I have known his wife and her family for years and they are nice people.

You won't go wrong in hiring him, if he makes up his mind to stay with you."

(Note: On September 24, 1963 at 11:00 A. M., when this Investigator visited in the applicant's home, he was there - dressed in shorts - and he has been home on five or six different days when this Investigator called him during working hours.)

The applicant is presently employed by Roadway Express Company, 146 Manufacturing Street, Dallas, Texas, on a part-time basis as a Freight Handler. His work is on weekends and his days off from his regular job.

Mr. O. P. Pool, Manager, Farmer's Insurance Company, 11005 Garland Road, Dallas, Texas:

"Mr. White was employed as a part-time agent on August 13, 1963. His work has been satisfactory so far. He seems like a very nice boy and is willing to work. All of his references checked out fine and I feel like he will be good police officer material.

His full-time job is with American Insurance Company."

CHARACTER REFERENCES

Mr. B. J. Hepper, Supervisor, American National Insurance Company, 2415 W. Illinois, Dallas, Texas:

"I have worked with Rocky for about ten months; he is a fine boy - honest, dependable and well-mannered. He is a good family man and I have never known of him being in any trouble.

I am sure if he stayed here and would try, he could make a top salesman."

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CHARACTER REFERENCES (Continued)

Mr. B. G. Mayo, 1230 Monroe, Dallas, Texas (Public Works, Room 207)

"Rocky has lived nextdoor to me for three or four months. I have only known him a short time, but we have become good friends. We go to church together and visit quite a bit. He is a hard worker; he works for an insurance company and also has a part-time job with a freight company.

I have met his parents, and they seem like real good country people.

Rocky is looking forward to the police job, and I do not hesitate to recommend him."

Mr. Louis Nicholson, Clerk, County Clerk Office, Paris, Texas

"I have known Rocky for about 10 years. I was Pastor of his church for a while at the Novice Community Church. He is a fine boy, has a good personality, and was well thought of. I would say he is above average in every way.

He is married to a nice girl, and I have never known of them having any trouble.

I am happy to recommend him; he is a hard-working boy and I am sure he will do his best to be a good officer."

Mrs. J. W. Peavy, Route 6, Paris, Texas:

"We lived neighbors to the Mayers for several years. I have never heard a harmful word against any of them. Mr. Mayers (applicant's stepfather) owned a sawmill and 'Rock' worked for him before he went into the Service. He is sure not lazy. We all just loved him; he was such a good boy."

Mr. J. C. Baird, Sheriff's Department, Lamar County, Paris, Texas

"I remember the White boy when he worked at the sawmill, and I have never known of him being in any trouble.

His stepfather, J. E. Rogers, is one of the best men I have ever known, and if he has ever done anything wrong, he did not do it intentionally."

Mrs. Silvester McLaughlin, Owner of Mack's Cleaners, 305 Bonham Street, Dallas, Texas

"I have known Rocky since he was a boy ever since 1924, when they moved here from Arkansas. He lived neighbors in the Novice Community. He is an nice

Subject: Roscoe Anthony White, Police Applicant

Page 9

a boy as I have ever known. He was real friendly and was liked by every one. I have never known of him doing anything wrong. I believe he will make you a good man."

CREDIT REFERENCES

Merchants Retail Credit Association, Dallas, Texas:

In file since December 14, 1968. Last checked - April 17, 1969.

Has three local accounts. All satisfactory.

Their report from Paris, Texas shows eight accounts, all satisfactory. A Hospital was paid slow.

Credit Bureau, Paris, Texas:

In file since June 6, 1956. Last checked - May 15, 1962.

He had nine satisfactory accounts.

He owes a hospital, \$15.00, since 1956.

A local furniture store shows he gave them a chattel mortgage for \$244.00, October 9, 1962, on furniture.

In April 15, 1958, he returned some jewelry to a Jewelry Store, stating they were unable to pay for it. Balance was \$56.55.

In December, 1961, he was refused credit by a Department Store.

A report from Credit Bureau, Ft. Worth, Texas, dated February 1, 1957 shows a Department Store, high of \$42.00 (June 1956) paid out as agreed.

ARREST

The applicant has the following ticket with the Dallas Police Department:

#72161 June 4, 1963 Speeding \$10.00

Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas - does not list any additional tickets.

The following Law Enforcement Agencies were checked and did not reveal any arrest records:

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

ARRESTS (Continued)

Police Department, Paris, Texas
County Clerk, Lamar County, Paris, Texas
District Clerk, Lamar County, Paris, Texas

The Dallas Police Records Bureau lists the following arrests on the applicant's brothers-in-law:

Bobby Ray Toland

#42-21890	January 7, 1962	Drunk & Disorderly
#59-99610	November 14, 1959	Investigation Destruction Private Property
#59-99611	November 14, 1959	Drunk & Disorderly
#59-99612	November 14, 1959	Resisting Arrest

Benjamin Franklin Toland

#63-44190	April 12, 1963	Alias Tickets
#63-44187	April 12, 1963	Contempt of Court
#63-44188	April 12, 1963	Contempt of Court
#63-44189	April 12, 1963	Contempt of Court
#59-13570	Sept. 5, 1959	Investigation DWI
#63-1034	Aug. 15, 1963	Violation City Ordinance 30-3
#63-63370	June 30, 1963	Investigation Theft
#59-13571	Sept. 5, 1959	Run Red Light

(Note copy of arrest report attached)

Sheriff's Office, Lamar County, Paris, Texas, list the following arrests on the applicant's brothers-in-law:

(1) Benny Frank Toland

October 5, 1956 Simple Assault (Made Bond)

(2) Bobby Toland

January 15, 1967 Hit & run Accident Paid \$115.00

Police Department, Paris, Texas, list the following arrests:

1. Bobby Toland

Paid \$37.00
\$17.00

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Subject: **Roscoe Anthony White, Police Applicant**

Page 7

ARRESTS (Continued)

(2) **Benny F. Toland**

October 21, 1936
August 8, 1957

Arrested on Warrant #782
Disturbing the Peace

Fine \$25.00

Note: The applicant states his brother-in-law, Benjamin F. Toland, served one year in Federal Penitentiary in 1961, for a Hit and Run Accident at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. (This has not been verified).

The applicant's Civil Service grade is 70.83.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Max McGee
Detective
Personnel Section

WMM:EM

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

September 25, 1963

Mr. J. A. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Roscoe Anthony White, Police Applicant

Sir:

The results of this investigation disclosed a favorable report on the applicant. He has two brothers-in-law who have an arrest record with the Dallas Police Department.

The applicant is 27 years old, and was born in Glenwood, Arkansas. His mother and father separated when he was nine months old, and she later married D. B. Rogers and moved to Paris, Texas. The applicant lived with his grandfather, J. S. Harrington, in Foreman, Arkansas until he finished high school (1954); then, went to Paris, Texas and lived with his mother and stepfather until he entered the service in 1957.

On November 11, 1956 he was married to Miss Geneva Ruth Toland. They have two children, ages 4 years and 2 years. They moved to Dallas, Texas in December, 1962 and they are buying their home at 1226 N. Morocco in Arcadia Park. This is a two-bedroom frame house in very good condition; it is nicely furnished and was very neat and clean.

The applicant's wife has been working as a waitress at the Cattlemen's Restaurant in Preston Center. In August, 1963, while at work, she fell and received a head injury. She has not been able to work since then, but stated she thought she would be able to go back to work soon. She stated that when her husband first made application for the police job (December 12, 1962) she told him that she did not want him to be a police officer, due to the dangerous work, but that he did not seem satisfied at the Insurance Company, so it would be okay if he wanted the police job, as long as he did not have to be out of town. She further stated that while he was away in the service that she was sick all the time, but since he had come home that she was better and she was okay, and as long as she knew where her husband was she was not worried, even if he was working nights.

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CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Paul F. Roth

RECEIVED JAN 21 1992

Jan -

We get many unusual
letters but thought you
and Chief Rathbun
would find this of interest.
It was addressed to me
with no explanation.

Best regards

RECEIVED
CITY MANAGERS OFFICE

1/14/92

TO: ALC ^{JAN 16 1992} then Rathbun

HANDLE FOR RESPONSE CM SIGNATURE
 REVIEW W/ME FYI

FROM:

MR

GreaterDallasChamber