

More on JFK

(According to the Warren Report)

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Oswald's childhood

Oswald's father died two months after he was born, and his mother apparently struggled to support herself and her children. When Lee was three years old she put him in an orphanage where his older brother and half-brother were already living. A year later she took him back, presumably because she could now afford him, but they were always poor. He ended up with a couple of different step fathers, and he and his mother moved from one city to another every couple of years. He was a misfit throughout his life, and moving to new homes every few years made it even more difficult for him to form friendships.

He was living in New York City when he was 12 years old. This was the age he began to resist going to school and show such serious emotional problems that his teachers were complaining about him. He was sent for psychiatric treatment, which created a temporary improvement in his behavior, but his teachers soon resumed complaining.

He and his mother moved to New Orleans when he was 14 years old. He was not as much trouble at this age, but he was still a misfit who did not want to be in school. Just before he turned 16 years old he dropped out of school to join the Marine Corps. They told him he was too young, so he ended up working at various low paying jobs. At about this age he became attracted to Marxism. I suspect that he was escaping his misery by withdrawing into fantasies. Marxism promises a society in which everybody loves each other, and the wealthy people share their food and material goods.

A few months later he and his mother moved to Fort Worth, Texas. He reentered high school but dropped out a few days after his 17th birthday to join the Marine Corps. He obviously believed that he would be happier as a Marine, perhaps because of the advertisements that show Marines having fun and seeing the world. As you might expect, he was a misfit in the Marine Corps, but he did not cause much trouble.

Oswald as an adult

Just before he turned twenty years old he asked to leave the Marine Corps a few months before his scheduled release on the grounds that he wanted to help his mother, who was ill. However, after getting out of the Marines he stayed with her for only three days and then bought a ticket on a ship to Europe. From there he went to Moscow. He had obtained a

passport while still in the Marines, so apparently he had planned this trip while in the Marines.

He arrived in Moscow a couple days before he was 20 years old. He asked to become a Russian citizen but, for reasons the Warren Report never specified, the Russians told him to get out of Russia by that same evening. Perhaps they could see that he was mentally unstable and did not even want him to remain overnight.

He had probably been fantasizing for years that he would be happy in a Marxist nation, but the Russians shattered his fantasy after he spent a significant amount of his money to enter the Marxist paradise. By the afternoon he had become so depressed that he cut his wrist in a suicide attempt. He was taken to a hospital for treatment. Apparently the suicide attempt caused the Russians to feel sorry for him because they decided to allow him remain in Russia for one year. They gave him a job as an unskilled laborer.

Initially his life in Russia was exciting because many Russians wanted to meet the newly arrived American, but that excitement did not last long. The Russians quickly realized that he was a loser. Oswald then resumed his lonely life.

Oswald learned the Russian language and somehow socialized enough to meet and marry a Russian woman named Marina. What kind of woman would marry a loser like Oswald? The information her American friends provided to the Warren Commission suggests she was from a poor family and saw Oswald as her ticket out of Russia.

Oswald became disillusioned with Russia but he continued to believe that Marxism would create a happy society if some nation would implement it correctly. When his one year period was up, he asked to remain in Russia for another year. The Russians granted his request. However, Marina was convinced that she would be happier if she could move to the USA. Apparently she convinced him to leave because in June, 1962, when he was 22 years old, he and Marina left Russia and settled in a poor section of Fort Worth, Texas.

Since his wife was Russian, some of the other Russians in the area wanted to meet them. A few became friends with her, to a certain extent. Nobody became friends with Lee Oswald, however.

I doubt that there was even one period of Oswald's life when he was happy. Rather, his life appears to have been wasted wondering where happiness could be. He thought

happiness was in the Marine Corps, but it wasn't. He thought it was in Marxism, but he discovered that Russia was not implementing Marxism in the manner he fantasized. Marina, likewise, was looking for happiness.

The world is full of people like Oswald who have miserable lives for various reasons, and who waste their lives in a futile search for happiness. The most common fantasy is that large sums of money will bring happiness, but some people have fantasies of fame, and some fantasize of Marxism. It never occurs to these people that happiness is not an item that can be acquired.

Oswald never had a driver's license or a car, and he never learned any useful skills. He had difficulty holding a job for more than a few months. Marina never learned English while Oswald was alive. According to the people who knew him, he did not want her to learn English. Was he worried that if she knew English she would be able to socialize with other people and meet other men? Did he want her to be completely dependent on him? We will never know, but once an American woman named Ruth Paine tried to show him how to drive a car. Paine knew enough Russian for ordinary conversations, but she could not explain how to drive a car in Russian. She spoke to Oswald in English, but he would respond to her in Russian. Oswald tended to speak Russian whenever possible, even when it annoyed other people. This implies his insistence on speaking Russian was because he was trying to withdraw into a Marxist fantasy.

Most men in 1962 supported their families financially, but this was not easy for him because he had such difficulty holding a job that he could not adequately support himself. His situation became worse when Marina gave birth to a baby girl in 1962. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, a Russian immigrant who had been in the USA for many years, was perhaps Marina's best friend. Her remark about their situation:

"Well, I wouldn't say they were completely starving, but they were quite miserable, quite, quite miserable..."

Some of the Russians in the area felt sorry for Marina and occasionally gave her clothes and other gifts. Nobody seemed to give Lee Oswald any gifts, however.

De Mohrenschildt mentioned there were often fights between the two of them, so it was not likely to be a happy marriage. In fact, once Marina complained that she was not sexually satisfied with Oswald. This surprised De Mohrenschildt because American women in 1963 did not normally complain about such issues. This could be a sign that Oswald's sexual behavior was so awful that his wife could not refrain from complaining about it.

After one particular fight in which Marina got a black eye, the De Mohrenschildts drove over to their house and

took Marina, her baby, and their possessions to somebody else's house. However, as is typical in cases of abuse, Marina soon went back to Oswald to resume her pathetic relationship.

In case you are visualizing Marina as Miss Russia of 1963 who was abused by a terrible man, the description provided by Jeanne De Mohrenschildt suggests she and Lee Oswald were losers who somehow found each other in the crowd of normal people. Consider these three remarks:

She is lazy... She was not a woman to arrange the home or make a home.... She had no idea how to feed that baby.

De Mohrenschildt was friends with Marina, but she was not impressed with her. I think De Mohrenschildt felt a bond to Marina only because they were both immigrants from Russia, not because she truly wanted Marina as a friend.

Ruth Paine feels sorry for the Oswalds

Lee Oswald could not hold a job. In April, 1963 Lee and Marina decided that he should move to New Orleans to look for a job while Marina and the baby waited in Texas. When he found a job they would take a bus to New Orleans to join him.

A 31 year old woman named Ruth Paine, who they met in February, 1963, visited Marina on April 24th, the day Lee Oswald was leaving for New Orleans. Paine lived in a house in Irving, Texas with her two small children. She felt sorry for Marina and offered to let her stay at her house while Lee looked for a job. Paine did not like the idea of a pregnant woman and young child taking a 12 hour bus trip to New Orleans, so she offered to drive Marina and her daughter to New Orleans when Lee found a job. Paine was very generous.

Ruth Paine was an American, not a Russian, and she belonged to the Quaker church, not the communist party, but she lived in a neighborhood with many Russian immigrants. More importantly, she had learned enough of the Russian language to be able to talk to Marina.

Paine's husband, Michael, had moved into his own apartment many months earlier, so perhaps she was happy to have companionship. Since she and Marina had young children, perhaps they helped each other with childcare. The Paines had not yet been divorced; in fact, they would get together each week for dinner and movies.

Oswald found a job in New Orleans within two weeks. On May 11th Paine drove Marina and her baby daughter to New Orleans so they could start a new life in a new city. Unfortunately, Oswald was fired from his job after about two months. His family had to survive on the small unemployment income he received.

While in New Orleans he spent some time with Communist organizations that supported Fidel Castro. By August of 1963 Oswald was so involved in communist activities to help Castro that he was briefly mentioned by, and interviewed by, local television, radio, and newspapers. He was arrested once at a demonstration and taken to a New Orleans jail for a very brief period. In jail he requested a meeting with the FBI. The FBI sent John Quigley to talk to him. Why would Oswald want to talk to the FBI? Quigley's speculation was that Oswald "*was probably making a self-serving statement.*" However, if Oswald wanted to make a statement, why would he do so to the FBI rather than a newspaper reporter or lawyer? I suspect that Oswald had a more important reason to talk to the FBI, but what could that reason be?†

By September of 1963 Oswald was almost 24 years old, and Marina was pregnant with their second child. Soon this unskilled misfit would have to support a wife and two children. As is typical of humans, Oswald refused to admit that he was the source of his troubles. Rather, he was convinced that somebody was picking on him or treating him unfairly. For example, he claimed that he sometimes failed to get a job because the employer had heard of his communist activities. To some extent Oswald was correct because many Americans in that era were paranoid of communists. However, discrimination could explain only a small portion of his troubles. His two main problems were that he was lacking useful skills and his personality was unpleasant.

Unlike Marxism, which provides jobs to all people regardless of whether they can do anything useful, Capitalism is cruel to unskilled, incompetent, and unwanted people. The unemployable people often end up as criminals, welfare recipients, or government employees. Oswald never seemed to consider a government job, however, aside from the Marine Corps. Perhaps he was too angry at the USA.

In September Oswald decided to look for a job in Dallas. Ruth Paine once again felt sorry for Marina and offered to let Marina stay at her house. On the 23rd of September she drove Marina from New Orleans to her home in Irving, Texas. On October 7th Lee Oswald rented a room in a house in Dallas. His plan was to look for a job during the week and take a bus to Paine's home on the weekends to be with his family.

† According to Michael Piper's book *Final Judgement*, Oswald was told to join the Castro movement to make it appear as if Oswald had Castro and communist connections. This could explain Oswald's request to talk to the FBI; ie, Oswald may have complained to Quigley: "I went to the demonstration – for you – and now I am in jail! **Get me out of here!**"

On October 10th the CIA told the FBI that Oswald was contacting the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, so the FBI told Quigley to find him and investigate. How would the CIA know that Oswald was contacting the Soviet Embassy? Does the Soviet Embassy tell the CIA who is contacting them? Or does the CIA spy on the Soviet Embassy?

Mary Bledsoe, the lady who owned the house in Dallas that Oswald rented a room from, told him to leave after five days. Oswald was still in the process of looking for a job, so he had to find another place to live in addition to a job. Nobody wanted Oswald for a friend, employee, or a renter.

Never feel sorry for Underdogs

If I was in Ruth Paine's position, I would be worried that Oswald would never hold a job for more than a few months, with the result that Marina and her children would be needing assistance forever, and that they would always be short of money. Also, I would be concerned that Lee Oswald would become increasingly frustrated and angry, which would make him increasingly unpleasant when he visited on the weekends. Paine may have been regretting her decision to help the "Underdogs."

When somebody feels sorry for an adult who cannot take care of himself, the end result is usually a parasitic relationship. However, feeling sorry for "Underdogs" is the American tradition, so Paine probably reminded herself that she was a good American for helping the "Downtrodden" and the "Less Fortunate."

Americans do not differentiate between a healthy person who needs assistance for a brief time due to an unexpected problem, such as an earthquake or illness, and a person who needs support during his entire life due to mental defects. Rather, both types of people are referred to as "Underdogs."

Ruth Paine helps Oswald get a job

Paine and some other women in the neighborhood got together in the morning on a regular basis to socialize.‡ Paine mentioned to the other women that Lee Oswald was looking for a job. One of the women replied that her 19 year old brother, Wesley Frazier, had just been hired at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, so perhaps the Depository has more jobs. Marina could not speak English so she asked Paine to find out if the Texas School Book Depository had more job openings. On October 14th Paine made a phone call and was connected to Roy Truly, the superintendent:

‡ For the younger readers who rarely see their mother: in 1963 most women had only part-time jobs or remained home. They took care of the house, arranged dinners and other social events, and did things with their children and neighbors.

Mr. Truly: I received a phone call from a lady in Irving who said her name was Mrs. Paine.

Mr. Belin: All right. What did Mrs. Paine say, and what did you say?

Mr. Truly: She said, “Mr. Truly,” – words to this effect – you understand – “Mr. Truly, you don’t know who I am but I have a neighbor whose brother works for you. I don’t know what his name is. But he tells his sister that you are very busy. And I am just wondering if you can use another man,” or words to that effect.

And I told Mrs. – she said, “I have a fine young man living here with his wife and baby, and his wife is expecting a baby – another baby, in a few days, and he needs work desperately.”

Now, this is not absolutely – this is as near as I can remember the conversation over the telephone.

And I told Mrs. Paine that ... to send him down, and I would talk to him ... that I didn’t have anything in mind for him of a permanent nature, but if he was suited, we could possibly use him for a brief time.

That was the only time Paine and Truly talked to each other. When Oswald made a routine call to his wife, she told him to contact Roy Truly about a possible job. Oswald was hired for unskilled labor, undoubtedly because of the wonderful recommendation from Paine.

Oswald tries to hide from the FBI

Oswald found another room to rent in Dallas. He rented the room under a phony name. His wife was upset with him for using a phony name and told him to stop it, but he continued. He justified his fake name on the grounds that he didn’t want the lady who owned the house to know his real name in case the newspapers mention his communist connections. More interesting, he said he wanted to hide from the FBI because his meetings with them were unpleasant. How many meetings did he have with the FBI? What occurred at the meetings? In New Orleans he *requested* a meeting; a few months later he was *hiding* from the FBI. What was going on between the FBI and Oswald? Not surprisingly, the Warren Report never explains.

Oswald was so afraid of the FBI and so convinced that they were trying to hurt him that he even told his wife to remove his name and phone number from Paine’s phone book. He wanted to become invisible to the entire world. He also told his wife that he suspected the reason he gets fired from jobs is because the FBI tells his employers to fire him. He was not willing to believe that he gets fired because

he is annoying, incompetent, and lacking in skills. He was certain that his problems were due to other people.

“I live in Irving, also! What a coincidence!”

One of Oswald’s co-workers was Wesley Frazier, the 19 year-old teenager from Ruth Paine’s neighborhood. Although Oswald was not very sociable, he obviously talked to Frazier at least once. Both Oswald and Frazier were surprised to discover their connection to Ruth Paine. Obviously, Paine never told her neighbors that she helped Oswald get a job at the book depository. Why did she keep this information a secret? Why not tell her neighbors the good news that Oswald will be working with one of them? It appears as if during Oswald’s entire life everybody ignored and avoided him.

When Frazier discovered that Oswald’s wife was living with Paine, he offered to let Oswald commute with him so that he could go home each night to be with his family. Fortunately for Paine, Oswald decided to remain in Dallas during the week and ride home with Frazier only on Fridays. Oswald would stay with his family over the weekend and ride back to work with Frazier on Monday morning.

The FBI locates Oswald

FBI agent Quigley located Oswald on November 1, 1963, despite Oswald’s phony name. You can run from the FBI, but you can’t hide![†] How did the FBI find Oswald so quickly? Oswald’s photo was *not* printed in the newspapers or shown on television; there was *no* nation-wide hunt for Oswald. If the FBI is truly capable of quickly finding people who hide from them, why is there is so much crime?

Quigley said he didn’t yet know that Kennedy would be in a motorcade, nor did he realize that Oswald wanted to shoot somebody famous, so he did not see any potential danger to Kennedy. Quigley also points out that Oswald was just one of many people he had to investigate.

Quigley’s remarks are understandable. America probably has more people with guns than the entire rest of the world put together. And our nation has lots of angry, unhappy people who fantasize about killing somebody. The FBI cannot be expected to closely watch every mentally unstable American and accurately predict which of them will commit a crime.

For all we know, several angry guys showed up at various Kennedy motorcades with a fantasy of killing Kennedy. It is also possible that several of these Assassin Wannabes were watching the Dallas motorcade, but that none of them tried to shoot Kennedy. They may have been jealous when Oswald was accused of killing Kennedy.

[†] Organized crime hid from Quigley and other FBI agents for decades, but I won’t discuss that embarrassing scandal.

The few people who have been caught shooting at famous people don't seem to care which famous person they kill, and they rarely try to kill the first time they see a famous person. Rather, the Assassin Wannabe carries his gun to meetings just in case the opportunity arises, but rarely do they use it. Only once in a while does one of them get the opportunity to shoot. Most of the time they are merely in the audience, quietly hiding their gun. When famous people look out over their audience, they might like to wonder how many people brought along a gun just in case they get the chance to use it.

Did Oswald try to kill General Walker?

Somebody (the police never figured out who) fired a rifle at the retired General Walker months before the Kennedy killing while Walker was sitting at his desk at his home. However, the bullet missed. Marina Oswald's testimony makes it appear that Lee Oswald was the person who shot at Walker. Oswald purchased an inexpensive rifle about one month before, and Marina said that his behavior on that particular day gave her the impression that he was worried he may not come back home. For example, he deliberately left his wedding ring and wallet at home, along with a note on what to do if he does not come home. She also implies that Oswald fantasized about killing Richard Nixon. Her testimony can make you wonder if Oswald had a few other failed murder attempts, also.

Oswald appears to have been an unhappy, angry person looking for somebody famous to kill. He did not seem to care who he killed; rather, he just wanted to kill somebody famous. If the FBI realized that he wanted to kill somebody, they would have known that he would make a great patsy for the Kennedy killing. Unfortunately, since Oswald could not hit General Walker at close range while Walker was sitting at a desk, it would be unlikely that he could hit a moving target at a longer distance. Furthermore, Oswald had an inexpensive rifle that was not very accurate. The FBI would have to provide a higher quality rifle.

Kennedy is shot on November 22, 1963

The plan was to kill Kennedy on Friday, November 22. In order to make Oswald a patsy for this killing, he had to bring his rifle to work and leave it at the crime scene. However, his rifle was hidden in a blanket in Paine's garage, where his other personal possessions were stored. So he rode to Irving with Frazier on Thursday after work to get his rifle. This was the first time Oswald traveled home with Frazier during the week. He spent Thursday night at Paine's house and left early Friday morning with Frazier to go to his job. Oswald had a package with him. He told Frazier the package contained curtain rods. Supposedly nobody knew

he owned a rifle, so nobody suspected the package might contain a rifle.

At 12:30 on Friday afternoon Kennedy was shot. The FBI wants us to believe that Oswald fired three shots over a time span of 5 to 8 seconds from the sixth floor of a building. Oswald was shooting downward and towards his right. Kennedy was about 55 meters (180 feet) from Oswald when the first shot was fired and 80 meters (260 feet) when the final shot blew his brains out. The Warren Report says that an analysis of an 8mm film of the shooting shows that the car was moving at 18 km per hour (11.2 mph) at the time of the shootings, which meant that Kennedy was moving at 5 meters (16.4 feet) per second. Most of Kennedy's body was protected by the car; his head was the only target. Hitting Kennedy's head while it was moving at those speeds is equivalent to hitting a large bird in flight. Did Oswald have to be an expert to hit a target that was moving so fast? No; the FBI claims the shots were easy because the bullets Oswald had chosen had a high velocity, and he had a telescopic sight on the rifle. The FBI's conclusion was that anybody "proficient" with a rifle could make those shots.

Oswald had a bolt-action rifle, so he had to push and pull a lever back and forth to load the next bullet. The Warren Report claims that some "expert riflemen" tried making three shots with his rifle to see if anybody could be so accurate while shooting so fast with such a lousy rifle, and the experts were averaging 5 to 9 seconds for three accurate shots. The FBI concluded that the shots were easy. Why do hunters use *shotguns* rather than rifles if hitting moving targets is so easy?

To people like me, who have only almost no experience with guns, the shots appear to be very difficult. I shot a BB gun dozens of times, and I shot a .22 rifle at a rifle range a couple of times, but I found it difficult to accurately hit a *stationary* target that was close to me. Hitting a stationary target is difficult because it requires an understanding of how to compensate for gravity and wind; hitting a human head that is 50 meters away and moving at 5 meters per second is even *more difficult*, with or without a telescopic sight and high speed bullets. If the wind was strong that day, the shots would be even more difficult. Was there any wind?

According to Lieutenant Baker, one of the motorcycle cops riding along the cars, the wind *was* strong:

As we approached the corner there of Main and Houston we were making a right turn, and as I came out behind that building there, which is the county courthouse, the sheriff building, well, there was a strong wind hit me and I almost lost my balance.

The FBI expects us to believe that Oswald was shooting downward and towards his right, which is an awkward position for a right-handed person, such as Oswald. I think

even left handed people would consider the shots difficult. And the strong wind would have made it even more difficult.

Oswald was using large bullets, so the recoil of the rifle would have been substantial, especially for a man as slim as Oswald. As soon as he pulled the trigger, the recoil would cause Kennedy to disappear from the telescopic sight. The Warren Report says Oswald's rifle "had less recoil than the average military rifle," but that remark is as stupid as: "Oswald's rifle had less recoil than a cannon." The Warren Report was probably trying to trivialize the recoil.

Nobody can hold a rifle steady while firing such powerful bullets. Furthermore, Oswald had to push and pull a lever to load the next bullet, and that motion could easily change the position of the gun, which would cause Kennedy to vanish from the telescopic sight.

The FBI expects us to believe that this unskilled laborer who did not know how to drive a car was capable of making such incredible shots that he could have been the 1964 Olympic Rifle Champion. Or am I a fool? Were the shots easy?

Why not test the FBI theory?

On the anniversary of Kennedy's murder we should block off the streets in Dealy Plaza and spend the day pulling a mannequin down the street at the speed Kennedy was moving. Tourists can then try to duplicate Oswald's easy shots from that 6th floor window. Each person gets an

inexpensive, bolt-action rifle, three bullets, and eight seconds. Although Oswald didn't practice the shots, we could give the "Government Supporter Nuts" a slight advantage by letting them practice.

If it turns out that lots of people can hit the mannequin, then it is possible that Oswald made all those shots. If, on the other hand, not even the experts can hit the mannequin, we would have lots of entertainment watching the Government Supporter Nuts struggle to devise some idiotic explanation for how Oswald did what nobody else can do. So, why don't we put the FBI theory to a test and settle this issue once and for all? The event could be advertised as the "The Conspiracy Nuts vs. The Government Supporter Nuts."

Three shots are fired, or four shots, or five...

One of the interesting aspects of the Kennedy killing is that the witnesses disagree on the number of shots. The FBI expects us to believe that humans are incapable of counting three gunshots that are spaced a minimum of 2.3 seconds apart. The first shot would have occurred when nobody expected it, so it is understandable that the first shot would cause a lot of people to blurt out, "What was that?" But if 2.3 seconds later there was a second shot, and then 2.3 seconds later a third shot, wouldn't the witnesses be able to remember a total of three shots? Is counting three loud gunshots beyond our abilities?



Figure 12-1 James Altgens took this photo just after Kennedy was hit in the neck. Both motorcycle cops realize Kennedy has been hit, although both may have been expecting this would happen.

Connally is not easy to see because he is twisted backwards towards his right to look at Kennedy. The rear view mirror is in front of Kennedy's eyes, but we can see one of his hands near his throat.

In the car behind Kennedy is a man who is smiling; is he happy that Kennedy was hit?
The motorcycle cop along the right edge may be smiling, also.



Figure 12-2 This was Oswald's view. It is assumed that he rested his gun on the box. Could **you** hit a passenger in those cars?

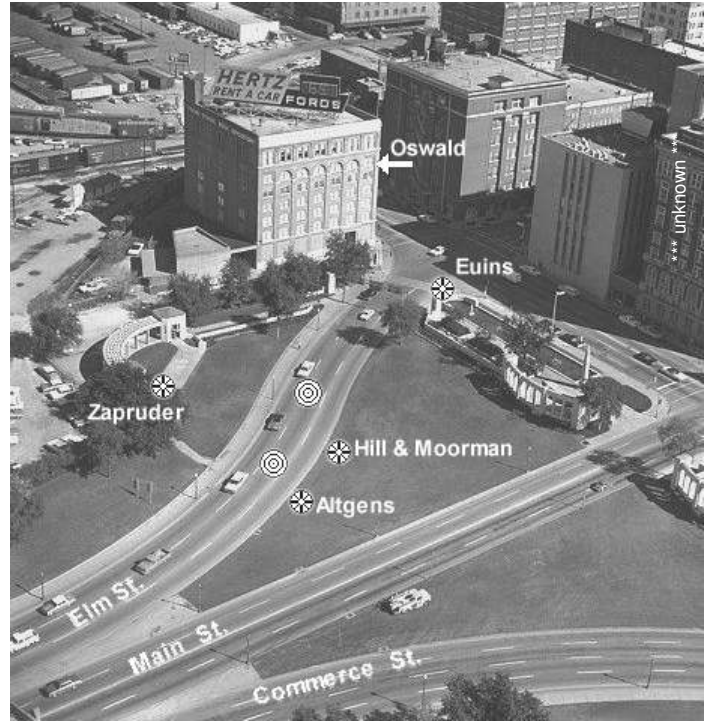


Figure 12-3 The large, grassy areas are Dealy Plaza. The two circles on Elm street are approximately where Kennedy was hit by bullets. The first shot was in the neck, and the second in his head.

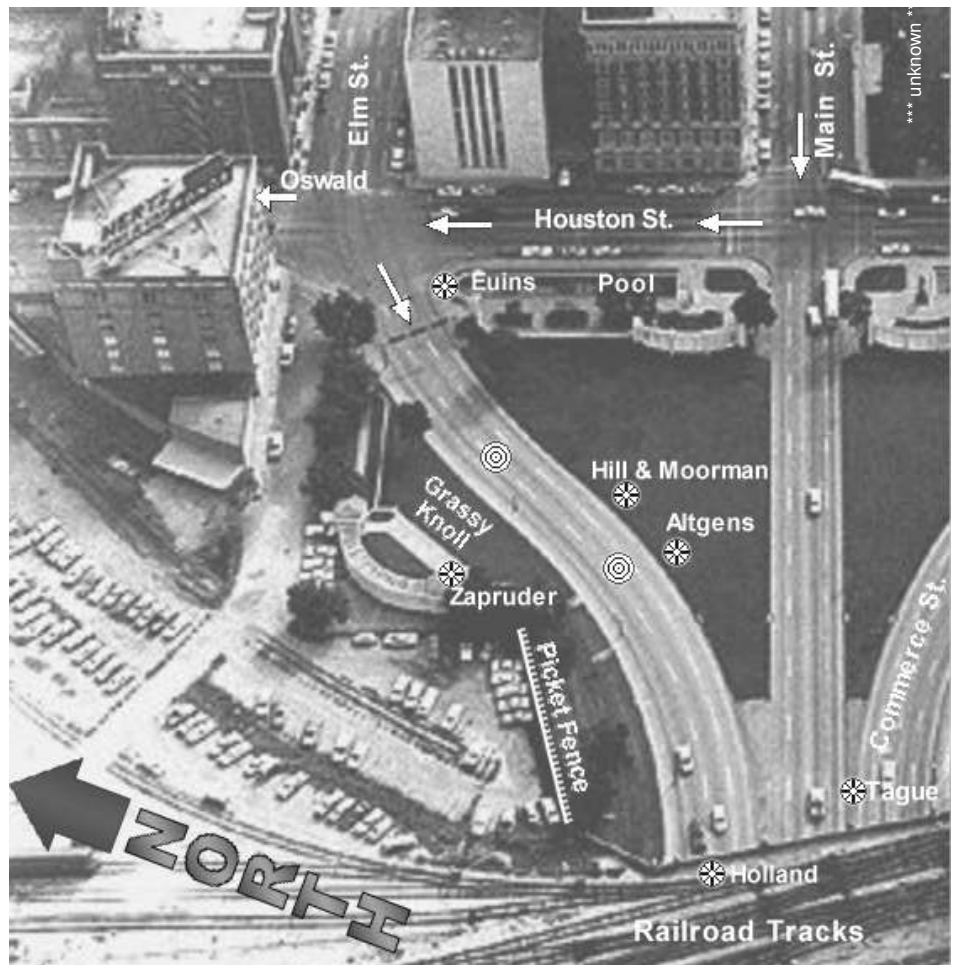
Figure 12-4

The arrows show the path of the motorcade. Most of the people were along Main and Houston.

The grassy area where Mary Moorman and Jean Hill were standing did not have many people. Neither did the Grassy Knoll area.

Oswald's best opportunity to shoot Kennedy was as Kennedy traveled down Houston street towards Oswald. This was an easier shot and the large crowds of people would have made it more appealing to a nutty guy who wanted to kill somebody famous.

Traffic on Commerce Street stopped when the motorcade came by. James Tague and others got out of their car to watch the motorcade.



Kennedy's car had three rows of seats (Figure 12-5). Kellerman was a Secret Service agent sitting in the front seat next to the driver. John Connally, the Governor of Texas, was directly behind Kellerman and directly in front of Kennedy. Next to Connally was his wife.

Behind Kennedy's car was a car of Secret Service agents. This car would follow as close to Kennedy's car as practical. At low speeds a couple of agents would walk along the side of their car, and at higher speeds they would stand on its running board. At the time Kennedy was shot the agents were standing on the running board (Figure 12-1). Kellerman, one of the agents, believed the first bullet hit Kennedy:

Roy Kellerman, in the right front seat of the limousine, heard a report like a firecracker pop. Turning to his right in the direction of the noise, Kellerman heard the President say "My God, I am hit," and saw both of the President's hands move up toward his neck. As he told the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit," Kellerman grabbed his microphone and radioed ahead to the lead car, "We are hit. Get us to the hospital immediately."

Connally also supports the theory that the first shot hit Kennedy:

Governor Connally testified that he recognized the first noise as a rifle shot and the thought immediately crossed his mind that it was an assassination attempt. From his position in the right jump seat immediately in front of the President, he instinctively turned to his right because the shot appeared to come from over his right shoulder. Unable to see the President as he turned to the right, the Governor started to look back over his left shoulder, but he never completed the turn because he felt something strike him in the back. In his testimony before the Commission, Governor Connally was certain that he was hit by the second shot, which he stated he did not hear.

The angle the bullet made as it passed through Connally's chest requires Connally be twisting around to look at Kennedy. The photos verify that Connally was in this twisted position. Therefore, he twisted around after hearing the first shot, and *then* he was hit by a bullet while in that twisted position. This means Connally was hit by the second shot, not the first shot. Furthermore, if we can believe the description of the bullet's path through Connally's body, he was hit by a bullet from Oswald's direction, not from a sniper in front of Kennedy.

Mrs Connally also implies the first shot hit Kennedy:

Mrs. Connally, too, heard a frightening noise from her right. Looking over her right shoulder, she saw that the President had both hands at his neck but she observed no blood and heard nothing. She watched as he slumped down with an empty expression on his face.

Further in the report we find an interesting remark:

Mrs. Connally heard a second shot fired and pulled her husband down into her lap. Observing his blood-covered chest as he was pulled into his wife's lap, Governor Connally believed himself mortally wounded. He cried out, "Oh, no, no, no. My God, they are going to kill us all."

Connally's remark could be a sign that he was involved in this scam. Specifically, when he realized he had been shot he assumed that "they" had turned against him and decided to kill everybody. Only two shots had been fired at this time; who would have assumed two shots were coming from a "they" except for a person who knew that a group of people were behind this killing? Unfortunately, we frequently use words in imprecise and incorrect manners, so it risky to consider his choice of words as anything more than interesting.



Figure 12-5 In the first row of seats was Greer (the driver) and Kellerman (Secret Service). Governor Connally and his wife were in the second seat.

Roy Kellerman was in the seat in front of Connally. His description of the shots:

...Kellerman said, "Get out of here fast." As he issued his instructions to Greer and to the lead car, Kellerman heard a "flurry of shots" within 5 seconds of the first noise.

On the witness stand, Kellerman clarified the "flurry of shots" as sounding like two shots very close together. The analogy he gave to Representative Ford:

Rep. Ford: You don't recall precisely a second shot and a third shot such as you did in the case of the first?

Kellerman: Let me give you an illustration, sir, before I can give you an answer. You have heard the sound barrier, of a plane breaking the sound barrier, bang, bang? That is it.

Kellerman started his law enforcement career as a Michigan State Trooper, and he told the Warren Commission that he has "heard all types of guns fired." I would expect him to be able to identify gunshots, in which case his description of a double sound could be a sign that two shots were fired almost simultaneously.

Jean Hill was standing along the road almost directly next to Kennedy when he was hit. She had no experience with guns, but she thought there were 4 to 6 shots, and the final shots sounded "automatic." She also said it seemed as if the shots were coming from different guns, and that the shots were coming from the area across the street from her, not from the building Oswald was in.

Roger Craig, a deputy sheriff on duty in the area but far away from Kennedy at the time he was shot, testified that the final two shots were very close together in time. Craig also mentioned that the shots had echoes. An echo should not cause a problem if each shot was 3 seconds apart, but most witnesses were certain there were several shots close together, which would cause the echoes and shots to overlap in time, possibly confusing people.

Rufus Youngblood, a Secret Service agent in Lyndon Johnson's car (which was near the corner of Elm and Houston at the time of the shots), said there were three shots over a total of about 5 seconds. He also mentioned that there seemed to be a subtle difference in the sounds of the final two shots.

A 16 year old boy, Amos Euins, was sitting directly in front of the building that Oswald was in. He said he looked up at the 6th floor window after the first shot, saw a man with an object that looked like a pipe, and then he heard the second shot, which he says came from the pipe. He said he heard four shots. He could see only the top of the killer's head, but he says the killer seemed to have a white spot on

his head (i.e., a bald spot), but he wasn't sure of the man's race.

To summarize this, the witnesses heard two to six shots; they disagreed on the time intervals between the shots; and some said that the shots sounded different from each other. How could the witness disagree to such an extreme over three gunshots? The FBI wants us to believe that the cops and spectators were idiots. However, I suspect that the extreme confusion over the shots was most likely because there were at least two snipers, and at least one was in front of Kennedy.

Was the driver of Kennedy's car involved?

William Greer, the driver of the car, told the commission that he accelerated at the second shot, which was "about simultaneously" when Kellerman gave the order to accelerate. At the other extreme, Jean Hill said the motorcade "came to almost a halt" once the shots began.

You might wonder why Greer would slow down if he was part of the conspiracy because if he slowed down it would be the same as admitting he was helping the snipers. However, the killing occurred at the end of the motorcade. There were not many spectators in that area, and there should not have been any spectators with motion picture cameras at that part of the motorcade. By having the murder at the end of the motorcade rather than where the crowds of people were, neither the murder nor the slowing down of the car should have been documented on film or seen by many people. Unfortunately for the FBI, a man named Abraham Zapruder decided to film the end of the motorcade because the other areas were too crowded. Zapruder's film did not record sound, but it allows us to determine the speed of the car during the shooting. In Appendix 12 of the Warren Report we find the remark:

Motion pictures of the scene show that the car slowed down momentarily after the shot that struck the President in the head and then speeded up rapidly.

Appendix 12 shows that Jean Hill was correct that the car slowed down, but her mind exaggerated the situation. It also implies that Greer deliberately slowed down during the shooting in order to help the snipers make their shots.

As you might expect, the Warren Commission never asked Greer why he slowed down. Actually, the issue was never even brought up. Greer, and other people who appear involved in this killing, was given special treatment, or at least it appears to me that we can determine who was involved simply by the questions they were asked.

Greer told the commission that he assumed the gunshots were a motorcycle backfiring, so he wasn't concerned when he heard the first shot. A great Secret Service agent he was;

Jean Hill could recognize gunshots better than he could, and she didn't seem to know anything about guns!

Jean Hill also claimed to have noticed a man on the other side of the street run away during the shooting. She said the man was the only person moving; everyone else was in shock over the shooting. Her first reaction was to catch the man, so she ran across the street after him. She claims that she ran in front of the moving motorcycles and cars that were following Kennedy's car. But the man quickly disappeared, and she gave up as soon as she had crossed the street.

How could a woman with no experience with guns recognize gunshots better than Greer? And why would she, rather than the cops, chase after possible suspects? Or did she just imagine herself chasing the man, just as she imagined that the car "came to almost a halt"? Was she crazy?

Most people said they either recognized the first noise as a gunshot, or they were frightened by the noise and began to look around at what caused it. The driver of Kennedy's car, most of the police, and most Secret Service agents were the exceptions. Greer wasn't the least bit concerned or curious about what the noises were. Jean Hill should have shouted to him:

"Hey, driver! Somebody is shooting at Kennedy! Don't slow down! Step on the gas pedal while I chase after suspects! And toss me your gun! You certainly wont need it, you dumb jerk!"

Secret Service agent Clinton Hill

Clinton Hill (no relation to Jean Hill) was one of the agents who would routinely jump off the running board of his car in order to provide protection to Kennedy's car. His description of the shots:

Mr. Hill: Well, as we came out of the curve, and began to straighten up, I was viewing the area which looked to be a park. There were people scattered throughout the entire park. And I heard a noise from my right rear, which to me seemed to be a firecracker. I immediately looked to my right and, in so doing, my eyes had to cross the Presidential limousine and I saw President Kennedy grab at himself and lurch forward and to the left.

Mr. Specter: Why don't you just proceed, in narrative form, to tell us?

Rep. Boggs: This was the first shot?

Mr. Hill: This is the first sound that I heard; yes, sir. I jumped from the car, realizing that something was wrong, ran to the Presidential limousine. Just about as I

reached it, there was another sound, which was different than the first sound. I think I described it in my statement as though someone was shooting a revolver into a hard object—it seemed to have some type of an echo. I put my right foot, I believe it was, on the left rear step of the automobile, and I had a hold of the handgrip with my hand, when the car lurched forward. I lost my footing and I had to run about three or four more steps before I could get back up in the car.

Between the time I originally grabbed the handhold and until I was up on the car, Mrs. Kennedy—the second noise that I heard had removed a portion of the President's head, and he had slumped noticeably to his left. Mrs. Kennedy had jumped up from the seat and was, it appeared to me, reaching for something coming off the right rear bumper of the car, the right rear tail, when she noticed that I was trying to climb on the car. She turned toward me and I grabbed her and put her back in the back seat, crawled up on top of the back seat and lay there.

Hill's testimony verifies Zapruder's video that the car did not accelerate until *after* all of the gunshots. Hill would be the person most likely to be correct about when the car accelerated because if the car had accelerated *between* shots, he would have spent more time running to catch up to it, and he may never have caught it. The car was moving more than 11 mph when he started chasing after it, so if the car accelerated quickly, he never would have caught up to it. Obviously, the car never went faster than a man can run, and a man who is wearing a suit and tie.

Furthermore, according to Hill, the acceleration was brief. Perhaps Greer accelerated briefly to give the impression that he was trying to help Kennedy, and then he resumed a steady pace just in case the snipers were still shooting.

Clinton Hill was another of the many witnesses who said the second gunshot sounded different from the first. Later in his interview Hill described the second shot in more detail:

Mr. Specter: And did you have a reaction or impression as to the source of point of origin of the second shot that you described?

Mr. Hill: It was right, but I cannot say for sure that it was rear, because when I mounted the car it was—it had a different sound, first of all, than the first sound that I heard. The second one had almost a double sound—as though you were standing against something metal and firing into it,

and you hear both the sound of a gun going off and the sound of the cartridge hitting the metal plate, which could have been caused probably by the hard surface of the head. But I am not sure that that is what caused it.

His description of a “double sound” resembles the description given by Kellerman.

What was happening to Jackie Kennedy’s mind?

One of the interesting aspects of the murder from a human behavior point of view is that after the bullet hit John Kennedy in the head, Jackie gets out of her seat and starts climbing onto the trunk of the car. In Zapruder’s film it appears as if she is trying to crawl off the car. If she had continued crawling she would have fallen on the road, but by the time she gets near the end of the car Clinton Hill had climbed onto the car and pushed her back to her seat.

Why was she crawling toward the back of the car? She claimed she cannot remember doing it. Was her behavior due to panic? Was her first reaction to run from the area? Her odd behavior and her inability to remember it makes me wonder how reliable the human brain is under stress.

Clinton Hill says that Jackie appeared to be reaching for something, and he says he thought he saw something fall off the back of the car, also. Zapruder’s film shows that after Kennedy’s head is hit by a bullet, something with a pinkish color falls off the rear of the car. The next day somebody found a piece of Kennedy’s skull in the street. This could mean that when the bullet hit Kennedy’s head, a piece of his skull flew off the back of the car. Jackie’s behavior could then be explained as an attempt to fetch the object she saw come off her husband’s head.

Actually, Jackie’s behavior could help explain this murder. The reason is that Oswald was shooting Kennedy from the rear, so his bullet should have entered the rear of Kennedy’s head and exited at the front. I haven’t shot anybody in the head yet so I don’t know what a high powered, copper coated bullet does when it hits the rear of a human head, but judging by what BB’s do to glass windows, I suspect the exit hole would be larger than the entrance hole, and the skull fragments and brains would spray towards the front rather than the rear. In other words, I would expect the *front* of Kennedy’s skull to fly towards the *front of the car*, rather than the back of his skull fly towards the rear of the car.

Zapruder’s video shows a puff of blood at Kennedy’s face, which could mean a shot came from the rear, but the way Kennedy’s head jerks backwards from the shot it appears that the bullet entered at that puff of blood.

What was going on at the railroad bridge?

James Altgens, a news photographer, arrived early to find a good location for photos. He decided to go to the top of a railroad bridge that Kennedy would pass under at the end of the motorcade. By standing on top of this bridge he would be able to see the entire area and get a photo of Kennedy and all other cars as they drove under the bridge. However, there were cops on top of the bridge, and they told him that only railroad employees were allowed in that area.

It would make sense for the police to keep everybody away from this bridge because Kennedy would pass underneath, and somebody could drop rocks on Kennedy, or shoot at him. The police had good reason to keep people away. So Altgens decided to go to the corner of Houston and Main streets. About 12:15 he saw the red lights of the lead car of the motorcade far in the distance on Main Street. While he waited for the cars to get closer he glanced behind him and he noticed about a dozen people on top of the bridge. A cop was nearby, so he told the Warren Commission that he complained to the cop:

I wonder what the heck all those people are doing up there when they wouldn’t let me up there to make pictures?

The cop replied that they were probably railroad employees. According to S. M. Holland, a supervisor of the railroad, there were 14 to 18 people on the bridge at the time Kennedy drove by. Some were railroad employees, some were cops, and some he did not recognize. Did the railroad coincidentally decide to send a crew on that particular day to work on that particular section of the track at that particular time of the day? And if so, why didn’t the cops chase them away and tell them to come back in 30 minutes when the motorcade was finished? Why send only photographers away? It reminds me of the World Trade Center after the collapse in which anybody with an acetylene torch was welcomed into the area but anybody with a camera was threatened with arrest.

After Altgens took photos of the motorcade along Main and Houston streets, he ran across the grass to take pictures as the cars passed down Elm street (Figure 12-1). He was only a short distance from Kennedy when the bullet blew some of Kennedy’s brains out. His description of that shot makes it appear as if the bullet blew a hole in the *left* side of Kennedy’s head, not his *right* side:

“... There was flesh particles that flew out of the side of his head in my direction from where I was standing, so much so that it indicated to me that the shot came out of the left side of his head. Also, the fact that his head was covered with blood, the hairline included, on the left side all the way down, with no blood on his forehead or face—”

That would put the sniper near the railroad bridge or near the picket fence (Figure 12-4). Also, note his remark about the lack of blood on his face. This implies the bullet did not exit from the *front* of his head. Note that there is no hole or damage to the front of Kennedy's face in Figure 11-1. The Warren Report wants us to believe that Kennedy's head was tilted down, which caused the bullet to enter near the base of his head and exit at top of his head. However, that does not explain why the blood and hole was on the left, rear of his head, and why no blood sprayed forward in the car.

The Peek-A-Boo Bullet

Kennedy and Connally were taken to the hospital, and luck was with the FBI:

A nearly whole bullet was found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Hospital after the assassination. After his arrival at the hospital the Governor was brought into trauma room No. 2 on a stretcher, removed from the room on that stretcher a short time later, and taken on an elevator to the second-floor operating room. On the second floor he was transferred from the stretcher to an operating table which was then moved into the operating room, and a hospital attendant wheeled the empty stretcher into an elevator. Shortly afterward, Darrell C. Tomlinson, the hospital's senior engineer, removed this stretcher from the elevator and placed it in the corridor on the ground floor, alongside another stretcher wholly unconnected with the care of Governor Connally. A few minutes later, he bumped one of the stretchers against the wall and a bullet rolled out.

No other bullet was recovered. A few "bullet fragments" were found, but of the three shots Oswald supposedly fired, only this nearly perfect bullet was found (Figure 12-6). The tip of the bullet was mashed slightly, but the rest of it was in such excellent shape that it was easily traceable to Oswald's

gun. What a lucky coincidence it was found, and that it was in such good condition.

The FBI claims that this bullet hit Kennedy in the back, traveled through his neck, and popped out of his neck. Then it hit Connally in the back, passed through Connally's chest and broke a rib. The bullet then popped out of his chest, penetrated his wrist, hit a bone in his right wrist, popped out of his wrist, and then hit his leg. By the time it hit Connally's leg it was traveling too slowly to penetrate into his leg, so it just left a bruise. Then it got stuck in his clothing. And it did all this without much damage to itself.

When Connally arrived at the hospital he was put on a stretcher and taken into one of the rooms. The FBI claims the bullet fell out of his clothing and rolled into the part of the stretcher where bullets hide from view. His stretcher was then put into an elevator and sent back to the storage area. Down in the storage area somebody pushed the stretcher up against a wall and the bullet appeared.

Oswald's bullets had a copper jacket (which causes bullets to hold their shape better than ordinary bullets). This could explain why the Peek-A-Boo Bullet was so well preserved after traveling through two people and hitting bones. However, if the Peek-A-Boo Bullet could survive, why did the other two bullets disappear? Why were only tiny "bullet fragments" found of the other bullets?

Considering that Oswald was shooting downward from a height of about 20 meters, and considering that Kennedy was on the right side of the car, I would expect all of the bullets to continue towards the center of the car, where they would be located, rather than in the grass where they might be lost. Apparently Oswald was using a mixture of "Peek-A-Boo" bullets and "Disappearing Bullets."

The car was given a major renovation a few months after the murder. Was the FBI hiding the bullet holes?

"Does that refresh your memory, you jerk?"

A hospital employee, Darrell Tomlinson, found the Peek-A-Boo Bullet. He said he moved Connally's stretcher off the elevator and pushed it against the wall. There was already another stretcher in the room, so now there were two.

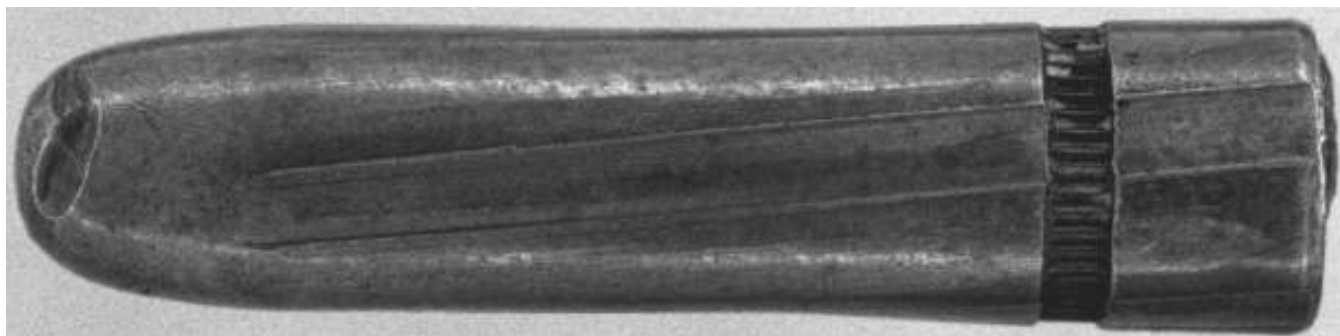


Figure 12-6 The Peek-A-Boo bullet.

Tomlinson said somebody later came into the room to use the bathroom, and pushed the *other* stretcher away from the wall on his way to the bathroom. Some time later Tomlinson pushed that stretcher back against the wall and noticed a bullet roll off. But that was *not* Connally's stretcher! Or did Tomlinson forget which stretcher was Connally's? All stretchers look the same, so how could he be sure which was Connally's stretcher?

Mr. Specter reminds him that the Secret Service talked with him about which stretcher the bullet was found on:

Mr. Specter: Now, after I tell you that, does that have any effect on refreshing your recollection of what you told the Secret Service man?

Tomlinson: No it really doesn't – it really doesn't.

Tomlinson found the bullet on the wrong stretcher, so an FBI and Secret Service agent had a special talk with him before his interview with the Warren Commission to convince him that he actually found the bullet on Connally's stretcher. Tomlinson apparently agreed that it was Connally's stretcher at this special meeting, but in court Tomlinson reverted to his original statement. Mr. Specter tried several times to convince Tomlinson to give the "correct" testimony, but Tomlinson refused. Two of Tomlinson's remarks:

"I would be going against the oath which I took a while ago"

"I'm not going to tell you something I can't lay down and sleep at night with."

Obviously, Tomlinson believed the trial was an honest attempt to understand the events, and therefore he wanted to be as accurate as possible. He did not want to give incorrect information to such an important trial.

Specter's treatment of all witnesses is similar; i.e., he attempts to push the witnesses into saying what they are supposed to say rather than ask them what they saw.

Since Tomlinson would not cooperate, the FBI had no choice but to ignore Tomlinson and write in the final report that the Peek-A-Boo Bullet was found on Connally's stretcher, even though the witness who found the bullet said otherwise. Witnesses are often wrong, so the FBI is doing us a favor by correcting their mistakes.

If Tomlinson had been an unskilled, illiterate laborer who could barely support himself or satisfy his wife, like Oswald, I would be willing to accept the possibility that he was making a mistake, but he was the hospital's "senior engineer." He was in charge of the power, heating, and air-conditioning equipment for the hospital.

Next time you are at a hospital notice that some hallways are full of carts and stretchers pushed up against the walls. Who would push one *away* from the wall into the cramped area where people walk? The guy who pushed the stretcher away from the wall as he went to the bathroom did

something that no normal person would do. Rather than walk around the stretcher, he pretended that it was in his way. I suppose he had the bullet in his hand and he placed it on the stretcher as he pushed it away from the wall.

Lieutenant Baker

Lieutenant Baker was a Dallas police officer who was riding a motorcycle in the motorcade. As the Warren report tells us, when the first shot was fired, Baker...

...was certain the gunshot came from a high-powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas School Book Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the west and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance. There he encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent, who offered Baker his help. They entered the building, and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor, they dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes had elapsed since the shooting.

I never went to medical school, so a few people have suggested my ignorance is the reason I considered the treatment given to Kennedy at the hospital was absurd (some people insist the doctors really were trying to help). I never went to a police academy either, so I suppose some people will complain that my ignorance is the reason I consider Baker's response to the killer to be absurd. I would have reacted very differently if I had been in Baker's situation. First, somewhere inside the building was at least one killer with a very powerful rifle. He may have other guns, and he may not be alone. I would have naively told everybody outside to get away from the building, and I would have told the other cops to surround the building. The building was standing by itself; it was not connected to other buildings. This made it easy for the cops to trap the killer(s) inside. Also the building was virtually empty because almost every employee was outside, so there were not many people inside to consider as suspects.

Second, I would have been scared to run into that building with the unarmed Roy Truly and a little revolver. I would have stayed outside until other cops arrived with rifles, and I would have told Roy Truly:

"Yes, you can help. You can remain outside with your employees, and keep them calm and away from the building."

If Baker's response to the killer was correct, then I do not know proper police procedures when dealing with snipers in a building. According to Baker, the proper procedure is to

run into the building with a revolver while following an unarmed civilian.

Truly testified that he was certain the shots did *not* come from this building, so that explains why he was willing to run into the building ahead of the cop, but how do we explain Baker's desire to follow an unarmed civilian?

The unarmed Roy Truly started running up the stairs, with Baker following behind with his little revolver in his hand, ready to protect the two of them. If they encountered the killer(s), Baker could hide behind Truly and take a few shots at the killers. Is this what they teach at the Dallas Police Academy?

It is also important to note that the two of them were *running* up the stairs, rather than *quietly sneaking* up the stairs. Apparently the proper police procedure when looking for sniper(s) in a building is to let them hear you running up the stairs so that you don't surprise them; a good cop gives snipers time to re-load their weapons and get into position.

Truly quickly reached the second floor landing and started running up the next flight of stairs towards the third floor. He climbed a few steps and then realized that Baker was no longer following him. Truly assumed the cop stopped on the second floor without bothering to say anything. What would *you* do if you were in Truly's position? Keeping in mind that Baker believes a killer is inside the building with a powerful rifle, would you:

- A) Continue running up the stairs by yourself to look for the killer.
- B) Look for Lt. Baker.
- C) Go back outside.

Truly decided to go back to the second floor and look for the cop. His explanation of what happened next:

Mr. Truly: I heard some voices, or a voice, coming from the area of the lunchroom, or the inside vestibule...

Truly goes inside the vestibule to look, and there he sees Baker in the lunch-room doorway, with his gun pointing at Oswald. Perhaps Baker is a better cop than I thought; after all, he just found the killer!

Baker told the commission that he got a glimpse of somebody through the windows in the door, and he decided to chase after him. Was Baker planning to arrest Oswald for the killing, or at least hold Oswald for questioning? Here is Truly's testimony about what happened when he entered the room and saw Baker and Oswald:

Mr. Truly: When I reached there, the officer had his gun pointing at Oswald. The officer turned this way and said, "This man work here?" And I said, "Yes."

Mr. Belin: And then what happened?

Mr. Truly: Then we left Lee Harvey Oswald immediately and continued to run up the stairways until we reached the fifth floor.

Mr. Belin: All right. Let me ask you this now. How far was the officer's gun from Lee Harvey Oswald when he asked the question?

Mr. Truly: It would be hard for me to say, but it seemed to me like it was almost touching him.

Mr. Belin: What portion of his body?

Mr. Truly: Towards the middle portion of his body.

Later in his testimony:

Mr. Belin: Could you see whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald had anything in either hand?

Mr. Truly: I noticed nothing in either hand.

Mr. Belin: Did you see both of his hands?

Mr. Truly: I am sure I did. I could be wrong, but I am almost sure. I did.

Mr. Belin: About how long did Officer Baker stand there with Lee Harvey Oswald after you saw them?

Mr. Truly: He left him immediately after I told him—after he asked me, does this man work here. I said, yes. The officer left him immediately.

Mr. Belin: Did you hear Lee Harvey Oswald say anything?

Mr. Truly: Not a thing.

Mr. Belin: Did you see any expression on his face? Or weren't you paying attention?

Mr. Truly: He didn't seem to be excited or overly afraid or anything. He might have been a bit startled, like I might have been if somebody confronted me. But I cannot recall any change in expression of any kind on his face.

Baker and Oswald were so close together that the gun was almost touching Oswald's stomach. How did the two of them get so close together? According to the Warren Report:

With his revolver drawn, Baker opened the vestibule door and ran into the vestibule. He saw a man walking away from him in the lunchroom. Baker stopped at the door of the lunchroom and commanded, "Come here." The man turned and walked back toward Baker. He had been proceeding toward the rear of the lunchroom.

Baker demanded that Oswald turn around and come over to him. So Oswald started walking towards Baker. Obviously Oswald continued walking towards Baker until he

came within *kissing distance*. Is it standard police procedure to have suspected murderers get that close to you? What if Oswald had pushed the gun away with one of his hands and punched Baker in the face with the other hand? Furthermore, Truly heard voices; what were Baker and Oswald talking about? Or were they *whispering*?

Neither Baker nor Truly said that Oswald seemed nervous, frightened, or out of breath, even though he supposedly just killed Kennedy and ran down four flights of stairs. How would *you* feel if a cop put his gun in your stomach?

Oswald's wife testified that he left his wedding ring and wallet at home that morning, as if he knew he may never come home again. Therefore, Oswald may have been expecting to be arrested, which would explain his relaxed behavior.

After Truly interrupted Baker and Oswald, Baker's response was to ask whether Oswald was an employee. Baker then *immediately* let Oswald go; there were *no further questions*. Apparently the American police have been told that employees never commit crimes at their place of employment.

After discovering that Oswald was an employee, and therefore could not possibly be involved in the killing, Baker and Truly continued to run up the stairs. They soon arrived on 5th floor. This is where an elevator car was sitting (this was the primitive type of elevator that required a human operator). There were three employees on the 5th floor who were watching the motorcade from the windows. One of them (Bonnie Williams) saw Baker:

Mr. Williams: Well, at the time I was up there I saw a motorcycle policeman. He came up. And the only thing I saw of him was his white helmet.

He saw only the top of Baker's helmet, and he saw Baker go into the elevator. This means Baker did not bother to look around the 5th floor. Obviously Baker was not interested in *searching* the building for the killer; rather, he was *going somewhere*. Where was he going? Why wasn't he searching for the sniper?

Baker and Truly went into the elevator on the 5th floor and started up. Should they stop at the 6th floor and look around? Of course not! The 6th floor was where Oswald's gun and bullet shells were laying. Baker and Truly skipped the 6th floor and continued up to the 7th floor, which was the top floor of the building. After getting out of the elevator on the 7th floor they ran up the stairs to the roof rather than search the 7th floor. Why did Baker want to go to the roof? Did he really believe the sniper was hiding on the roof? As I read this section of the Warren Report, my imagination gave me a vision of Baker singing "*Up On The Roof*" (emphasize the "po" in "police" to make it fit the tune):

*When po-lice work starts getting me down,
And murders are just too much for me to take...
I follow Roy Truly to the top of the stairs,
And all my cares just drift right into space...*

In reality, Baker didn't sing any songs, but he did look around the roof a while, and he peered over the edge of building to... to what? To see if the killer had jumped off the building? I thought the doctors were strange, but Lt. Baker makes the doctors seem rational! Am I the only person who wonders if the script the police were following for this Kennedy killing had come from a **Keystone Cops** movie?

After a few minutes on the roof, Baker relaxed. His concern about finding the killer was over. Baker and Truly then walked down to the 7th floor. Truly made an interesting remark about the walk down the stairs from the roof:

Mr. Truly: I believe the officer told me as we walked down into the seventh floor, "Be careful, this man will blow your head off."

What sort of advice is "be careful"? What exactly should Truly do to protect his head? More interesting, Baker was implying the killer was *still in the building*! Would Baker search for the dangerous killer on their way down to the ground floor?

When they got back down to the 7th floor Baker glanced in a small room very briefly, and then they walked into the elevator. Baker had no interest in searching the entire 7th floor.

Truly operated the elevator on the ride down. Truly stopped the elevator at the 6th floor, apparently without being asked by Baker, on the assumption that Baker might want to look around. However, Baker did not bother to get out of the elevator, so Truly continued down. Baker believed there was a dangerous killer somewhere inside, and Truly had to "*be careful*," but Baker did not want to waste his precious time searching the entire building for the killer. So they went down to the ground floor and then walked out of the building. The other cops soon entered the building to search for guns and bullet shells. The police *never conducted a search for the killer!*

Was Baker told to meet Oswald in the lunchroom?

The only sensible explanation for Baker's idiotic behavior is that he was told to meet Oswald and the sniper in the lunch room and give them an update on the situation:

*OK, nobody is outside yet. Joe, you can run out the back door. And Oswald... **idiot!** Get over here so I don't have to yell!*

Now go out the front door, and let people see you walk out. Jack will pick you up in 15 minutes on Elm Street in front of this building...

(the lunch room door opens)

Uhhh,... Hi Roy Truly! Uhhhh,... I was wondering... is this guy an employee? He is? Oh! Gosh, I'm sorry for putting my gun in your stomach! I thought you were a traveling salesman. Well, Roy, let's continue running up the stairs to look for the killer. And be careful, Roy! We don't want to get our heads blown off!

What were the other cops doing?

While Baker and Truly risked their lives running up to the roof in pursuit of the killer, most of the other cops were standing around doing virtually nothing, at least according to James Tague:

Mr. Tague: "The only thing that I saw that I thought was wrong was that there was about 5 or 6 or 7 minutes in there before anybody done anything about anything."

When asked to clarify that remark, Tague said only one motorcycle cop (i.e., Baker) stopped and went over to the building. According to Tague, the other cops just waited outside doing nothing.

Mr. Liebler: You didn't see any other policemen around in the area?

Mr. Tague: Not for 4 or 5 minutes. If Oswald was in that building, he had all the time in the world to calmly walk out of there.

Mr. Liebler: Apparently that is just what he did do.

My guess is that the cops were waiting to see Baker's head at the edge of the roof. That was the signal to enter the building and start the search for the murder weapon. What a clever script! If the FBI plots my death I hope I get an equally impressive script! However, I would prefer a musical rather than a drama.

Was the building ever surrounded by police?

It was several minutes after the shooting before the cops bothered to guard the entrances of the building to stop people from going in or out. Furthermore, they sealed only the *front* entrance. A secret service agent, Forrest Sorrels, who was in the car ahead of Kennedy, rode to the hospital with the motorcade, and then decided to get a ride back to the murder site to talk to witnesses. He arrived at the parking lot at the rear of the building 20 to 25 minutes after the killing. He told the Warren Commission that he simply walked in the rear door. He said the building was open at the rear, and people were wandering around back there.

Actually, even after the cops sealed off the front entrance people could easily get in or out. Victoria Adams worked in

the building, and she was outside when the police sealed off the front entrance. As she described the situation:

Mr. Belin: Now at this time when you went back into the building, were there any policemen standing in front of the building keeping people out?

Miss Adams: There was an officer on the stairs itself, and he was prohibiting people from entering the building, that is correct. But I told him I worked there.

Mr. Belin: Did he let you come back in?

Miss Adams: Yes, sir.

The front entrance of the building was sealed, except to everybody who said they were employees. The police were turning away only... who? The homeless? The guy who refills the vending machines? The police action is so absurd that somebody could use it as script for slapstick comedy without any editing!

The teenage boy, Amos Euins, who said the killer had a white spot on his head, testified that he overheard a man tell a policeman that a construction man with a bald spot just ran out the back of the building. The sixth floor of that building was undergoing construction at the time, so it would have been a good disguise for a sniper.

None of the cops cared who went into or out of the building. Certainly the reason was because if the cops had surrounded the building neither Oswald nor the sniper could get out. Baker had to get in there quickly, check if everything was OK, tell Oswald what to do next, and chase away any employees who might interfere with the exiting of the sniper. Baker's lack of concern for his life and Truly's life was because he knew there weren't any killers inside the building. Truly didn't have to "be careful;" nobody was going to blow his head off.

I doubt if Oswald was even allowed to shoot at Kennedy. The FBI was certainly concerned that Oswald was such a crummy shot that he might hit the wrong person, so if the FBI had any concern for human life... well, I suppose Oswald was allowed a few shots, which would explain the shots that missed Kennedy.

Got Bullets, FBI?

There was one missing detail the FBI needed to complete this murder; a bullet from Oswald's gun. Oswald didn't have his gun until that morning; somehow the FBI had to get a bullet from it and then take it to the hospital. So on the sixth floor Oswald waited with his loaded rifle. The FBI sniper had his own, higher quality rifle. Oswald spent some of his time putting his finger and hand prints on various objects.

The sniper told Oswald to fire his gun into a bucket of sand at the same time he hears the sniper make his second shot. This shot was inside the room, so this was the shot that rattled the room so severely that it knocked debris onto Bonnie Williams's head on the floor below (this is mentioned in the next section). This is why the Peek-A-Boo bullet was in perfect condition, except for its tip. Also, this shot would have sounded different to the witnesses because it was inside the building.

The sniper gave the Peek-A-Boo bullet to somebody who rushed it to the hospital. The lack of blood on the bullet would never be noticed because the bullet would be given to the FBI for a careful analysis. The FBI operates a world famous laboratory that excels in analyzing evidence and making it fit whatever particular scam they are engaged in at the time.

It is interesting to review the way Clinton Hill describes one of the gunshots:

... as though you were standing against something metal and firing into it, and you hear both the sound of a gun going off and the sound of the cartridge hitting the metal place...

The metallic sound that Clinton Hill heard might be because the Peek-A-Boo bullet was fired into a metal bucket of sand. Are the dents at the tip of the bullet from sand particles? (Figure 12-6) Or is that what a bullet looks like after passing through Kennedy's neck and Connally's body?

The employees on the floor under Oswald

Bonnie Williams was one of three employees watching the motorcade together from a window on the 5th floor, directly under Oswald's window. Two of his remarks:

And then the thing that happened then was a loud shot—first I thought they were saluting the President, somebody even maybe a motorcycle backfire. The first shot—there was two shots rather close together. The second and the third shot was closer together than the first shot and the second shot, as I remember.

Well, the first shot—I really did not pay any attention to it, because I did not know what was happening. The second shot, it sounded like it was right in the building, the second and third shot. And it sounded—it even shook the building, the side we were on cement fell on my head.

After all the shots had been fired, the three men ran down to the window at other end of the 5th floor. When asked why he ran that direction when he assumed the shots were directly above his head:

We saw the policemen and people running, scared, running—there are some tracks on the west side of the building, railroad tracks. They were running towards that way. And we thought maybe—well, to ourself, we know the shots practically came from over our head. But since everybody was running, you know, to the west side of the building, towards the railroad tracks, we assumed maybe somebody was down there. And so we all ran that way, the way that the people was running, and we was looking out the window.

In case you missed the significance of his remarks, most of the crowd assumed the shots were coming from the railroad tracks or picket fence area, not the building with Oswald. Williams followed the crowd to the other end of the building to see what was happening in that direction.

The FBI wants us to believe that the people who thought the shots came from the picket fence were morons, but considering how many morons that would be, it is more likely that they were correct about hearing shots near the railroad tracks.

My guess as to what happened is that the first shot came from a sniper in front of Kennedy, and it hit Kennedy in the neck. The sound of his gun caused the people to look towards the railroad tracks. Bonnie Williams and the other two men on the fifth floor were far away from this sniper, so they did not realize it was a gun shot, but they saw the people looking towards the railroad tracks. After a couple seconds, the sniper with Oswald made a shot, which was the second shot, and this bullet hit Connally, probably by mistake. This shot was from the sixth floor, and Bonnie Williams realized it came from directly above his head. But by the time the second shot was fired, the crowd had already noticed that the first shot came from the railroad area, so the crowd assumed this second shot also came from that same area. Apparently, nobody suspected more than one sniper. Then Oswald shoots into the bucket of sand, creating such a vibration of the sixth floor that some cement fell down on Williams's head. Finally, a sniper (maybe two of them) in front of Kennedy fire a shot, at least one of which hits Kennedy in the head.

The FBI says a bullet hit the curb on Main Street, and a piece of concrete hit James Tague in the face, causing a small amount of bleeding. Figure 12-4 shows Tague almost in a line with Kennedy and Oswald. I suppose the sniper with Oswald fired a second shot just to make it appear as if the shots were coming from the building, and to cover Oswald's shot into the bucket of sand. He knew he could not be successful with this shot, so he aimed towards the grass, but he accidentally hit the curb, which caused a piece of concrete to hit James Tague in the face. Another bullet hit the curb near Jean Hill and Mary Moorman; this could have come

from either the snipers at the picket fence or the sniper with Oswald, but I suppose it came from a sniper near the fence.

My guess is there were at least five shots; two from the sniper pretending to be Oswald, one into a bucket of sand, and at least two from snipers in front of Kennedy.

Oswald rides a bus to nowhere

As Baker was following Roy Truly up to the roof, Oswald was seen casually walking out of the building with a bottle of soda by at least one employee. Truly said that Oswald's hands were empty when Baker had him at gunpoint. Apparently, after the gun-point, employment verification, Oswald bought a soda from the machine, or picked up a soda he previously purchased, and casually strolled out of the building.

There was no reason for Oswald to go anywhere. He certainly knew he would be charged with the murder. The FBI claims he left his fingerprints on the rifle and other objects on the 6th floor, so it was just a matter of time before he would be caught. His wife told the Commission that he left his money and wedding ring at home that morning, implying that he knew that he may never go home again. He may as well wander around the area and enjoy the commotion, and perhaps he did exactly that. According to the Warren Report, Oswald first walked down the street and then got on a bus:

...at about 12:40 p.m., Oswald boarded a bus at a point on Elm Street seven short blocks east of the Depository Building. The bus was traveling west toward the very building from which Oswald had come. Its route lay through the Oak Cliff section in southwest Dallas, where it would pass seven blocks east of the rooming house in which Oswald was living, at 1026 North Beckley Avenue. On the bus was Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies, who immediately recognized him. Oswald stayed on the bus approximately 3 or 4 minutes, during which time it proceeded only two blocks because of the traffic jam created by the motorcade and the assassination. Oswald then left the bus.

In case you didn't understand that paragraph, Oswald walked 7 blocks *away* from the murder site and got on a bus that was barely moving because of the traffic jam. He spent 3 or 4 minutes riding two short blocks *towards* the murder site, and then got off the bus. A few more of those rides and he would be back where he started, except that he could walk faster than the bus was moving.

The bus Oswald decided to ride was not the bus he normally rode to get home, so why would he get on that particular bus? Did he get on the wrong bus by mistake? Or

was he enjoying the chaos? His bus ride was as idiotic (i.e., suspicious) as giving oxygen to Kennedy's dead body.

Roger Craig

Roger Craig, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Dallas County, was standing in Dealy Plaza when the shots were fired. He remained outside afterwards to talk to witnesses. Roger estimates that about 15 minutes after the shooting he was standing near the area where Kennedy was killed, and he heard a person whistle. At this time Oswald may have been walking around the same area.

Mr. Belin: You heard someone whistle?

Mr. Craig: Yes. So I turned and —uh— saw a man start to run down the hill on the north side of Elm Street, running down toward Elm Street.

...

Mr. Craig: I saw a light-colored station wagon, driving real slow, coming west on Elm Street from Houston. Uh— actually, it was nearly in line with him. And the driver was leaning to his right looking up the hill at the man running down.

And the station wagon stopped almost directly across from me. And—uh—the man continued down the hill and got in the station wagon. And I attempted to cross the street. I wanted to talk to both of them. But the —uh— traffic was so heavy I couldn't get across the street. And —uh— they were gone before I could—

He did not finish his last sentence, perhaps because he was interrupted. Craig later points out that this event stuck in his mind for a long time. He says he clearly saw the man who was running, but did not get a good look at the driver. He mentioned the station wagon had a built-in luggage rack on the top. He said that when he heard a suspect had been arrested he called Captain Fritz's office (of the Dallas police) and gave a description of the man he saw running. He asked if the suspect resembles this man. The person who answered the phone told him to come over and look for himself. (At this time the reporters had not yet jammed into the police station to see Oswald, so it was quiet at the police station.) Craig said that when he saw the suspect he told Captain Fritz that it was the man he saw running to the station wagon. The Warren Report describes the situation like this:

Captain Fritz then asked him about the —uh— he said, "What about this station wagon?"

And the suspect interrupted him and said, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine" —I believe is what he said. "Don't try to tie her into this. She had nothing to do with it."

And —uh— Captain Fritz then told him, as close as I can remember, that, “All we’re trying to do is find out what happened, and this man saw you leave from the scene.”

And the suspect again interrupted Captain Fritz and said, “I told you people I did.” And —uh— yeah— then, he said —then he continued and he said, “Everybody will know who I am now.”

And he was leaning over the desk. At this time, he had risen partially out of the chair and leaning over the desk, looking directly at Captain Fritz.

Most of the witnesses were asked a lot of questions, including lots of irrelevant questions, such as where they grew up, where they went to school, and how many children they had. Roger Craig was getting the same sort of treatment until he mentioned the remark about Ruth Paine.

I never went to Interrogation School, so I don’t know the proper procedure when a deputy sheriff mentions something a murder suspect blurts out. I would have done something stupid, such as ask Craig for more details. For example, has he seen the Paine’s station wagon? If so, did he believe it was the same as the one he saw Oswald get into? Did he know either of the Paines, or know anything about them?

It is a good thing I was not on the Warren Commission because apparently the proper procedure is to try to confuse the deputy sheriff, change the subject, divert his attention, and suggest that he is in error:

Mr. Belin: Have you discussed with Sheriff Decker the fact that when Oswald was picked up they found a bus transfer in his pocket?

Mr. Craig: No; I knew —uh nothing about a bus transfer.

The bus transfer may explain why Oswald rode the bus for what appears to be no sensible reason. Perhaps he was told to ride the bus in order to pick up a bus transfer because the FBI was planning to use the bus transfer as evidence that he rode the bus out of the area rather than got a ride with a member of the conspiracy.

Craig’s testimony ended with a final attempt to make him change his mind:

Mr. Belin: Do you feel that you might have been influenced by the fact that you knew he was the suspect —subconsciously, or do you —

Mr. Craig: Well, it’s —it’s possible, but I still feel strongly that it was the same person.

Mr. Belin: Okay. That’s it. Thank you.

Call the next witness! Roger Craig refuses to cooperate! Get out of here, Craig! Now!

Lee Oswald’s brother was asked a lot of detailed questions. In fact, there is a point in the interview when Mr. Jenner asks whether Lee Oswald was ever left handed. Jenner asked more questions about this issue than Belin asked Craig about Ruth Paine. Why would Jenner spend a lot of time discussing whether Oswald was ever left handed while Belin terminates a discussion of Paine? Did Jenner suspect the real sniper was left handed? Or was he hoping that Oswald had been left handed during his youth so that this farce did not look quite so absurd? (It would be awkward for a right-handed person to make the shots that Oswald supposedly made.)

The Warren Commission interviewed Ruth Paine to an incredible extent in order to get all sorts of details about Oswald. Her testimony is about 26 times the volume of Roger Craig’s (in terms of bytes in a computer file). The Warren Commission spent more time talking with her than any other person. The Commission obviously considered her to be the most important person in this trial. She was more than “a nice lady” to the Commission; she was the *key witness*.

If Roger Craig is correct about the events that occurred, Oswald was getting a ride in Paine’s station wagon (a man was driving; she was home with Marina Oswald at the time). However, the Warren Commission came to the conclusion that Craig’s testimony belongs in the trash. As the Warren Report explained it:

The Commission could not accept important elements of Craig’s testimony.

As you see, the Commission would accept only the *unimportant* elements of his testimony. What a coincidence that the Ruth Paine connection was never discussed by the Warren commission.

“Roger Craig? Duh... who is Roger Craig?”

Captain Fritz insisted to the Warren Commission that he did not know anybody named Roger Craig, even after the commission reminded Fritz that Craig is a deputy sheriff and he had met Craig in person. When the commission told Fritz some of Craig’s remarks, Fritz insisted that none of the conversations or events that Craig described could possibly be true.

Craig was the most dangerous person to the US government in this killing, so the people involved with the scam tried to counteract his testimony.

It is OK for Oswald to ride in a car

The FBI wants us to believe that Oswald rode a bus, but what difference would it make if somebody gave him a ride in a car? Consider bank robbers to understand this issue. Often one or two will go into the bank to do the robbery

while somebody else waits outside in a car. The FBI does *not* try to prove that the bank robbers walked home or rode a bus. Rather, they try to figure out who the driver was.

It is possible for Oswald to have arranged for somebody to pick him up in a car. Oswald did not have a driver's license or a car, so he had to ride a bus, take a taxi, or ask somebody to drive him. If the Warren Commission was serious about this crime, they would have asked who Ruth Paine was. They would have investigated the possibility that she was a friend who was helping him, or that somebody borrowed her car. However, if the Paines were on the payroll of the FBI or CIA, the Warren Commission would not want anybody to look into their background because that might expose the conspiracy.

Rather than treat the Paines as prime *suspects*, the Paines were the government's most important *witnesses* against Oswald. The government did not want anybody looking closely at their most important witnesses, so Craig's testimony had to be terminated, and everybody involved in the killing had to discredit Craig.

Mr Holland saw a station wagon, also

Mr. Holland was a supervisor for the railroad. Unlike the other witnesses, he brought his attorney, Mr. Morrison, to the interview. Why would a *witness* to the killing bring a lawyer? The Warren Commission only wanted to ask him what he saw that day, not charge him with a crime. Something is wrong here.

Holland was on duty the day of the motorcade, and some policemen asked him to identify the railroad employees who were working that day on the tracks so the police could determine who did not belong near the tracks. Some of the unauthorized people, such as James Altgens, were told to leave. However, a lot of people came up to the tracks at the last moment. By the time Kennedy came into view Holland estimated that there were 14 to 18 people on the tracks, some of whom he did not recognize as employees.

Holland told the commission there were "definitely" four shots, and he had "no doubt" about seeing a puff of smoke come from the trees near him. Mr Stern of the Warren Commission did not approve of this and tried a couple of times to correct him about the number of shots:

Mr. Stern: Now, that statement makes clear that you heard four shots, thought you heard four shots, at that time?

Mr. Holland: Yes.

Mr. Stern: All right.

Mr. Holland: But, two of them was rather close together, though.

Mr. Stern: So close do you think that might have been one shot?

Mr. Holland: No, it was four.

Mr. Stern: You are clear there were four?

If you recall, Spector reminded Tomlinson of a special visit he had with the FBI when Tomlinson would not give the correct answers; Stern also reminded Holland of a special visit:

Mr. Stern: Mr. Holland, do you recall making a statement to an agent of the FBI several days after?

<Holland confirmed that he remembered>

Well, the FBI report that I have said that you heard either three or four shots fired together, and I gather the impression of the agent was that you were uncertain whether it was three or four.

Unfortunately for Stern, Holland stubbornly refused to agree to three shots. He also insisted the shots sounded different, implying more than one gun. No doubt Stern was thinking to himself, "Damn these witnesses who insist on being honest! Don't they understand that we are doing this for the good of the USA and the entire world? We are heroes who are saving the world from Kennedy, and they fight us!"

Holland told the commission that after the shots were fired he ran over to the picket fence to look for the sniper:

Mr. Holland: By the time I got there there were 12 or 15 policemen and plainclothesmen, and we looked for empty shells around there for quite a while...

Why were so many cops looking behind the fence if Oswald was firing the shots from the Depository building? Were they the *honest* cops who heard the shots come from that area and were looking for the sniper? Or were they the *dishonest* cops were who trying to create such confusion that the sniper(s) could get away? Were those cops looking for bullet shells in order to *identify* the killer? Or were they looking for shells in order to *hide evidence* that a sniper was at the picket fence?

A large number of police and other people (e.g., Mr. Holland) were searching the area by the picket fence while Lt. Baker was running up the stairs of the Depository building with Roy Truly. In other words, most of the cops and people were searching the *wrong* location! How could so many people believe the shots came from the picket fence if Oswald fired the shots from the Depository building?

Stern eventually gives up asking questions and asks Mr. Morrison if he has any to ask:

Mr. Stern: All right. Mr. Morrison, are there any questions you would like to ask Mr. Holland to clarify any points that we discussed?

Finally Holland's lawyer gets the opportunity to speak, so perhaps we will find out why he was brought to the meeting:

Morrison: Mr. Holland, is there anything you might add to this?

That was all the lawyer had to say! Why did Holland bring a lawyer to this meeting to ask such a stupid question? If you think that perhaps later in the interview the lawyer asked more intelligent questions you would be incorrect. We do not find out until the very end of the interview why Holland brought the lawyer. In Holland's final remark to the commission he mentioned that he wanted his lawyer only because *"I was real nervous when I went over to that sheriff's office that afternoon."* Morrison was in the role of a mother who was comforting her frightened child. While this explains why Morrison was asked to come along, Holland never explained what happened at the sheriff's office that made him so nervous that he wanted a lawyer at the Warren Commission.

After Morrison asked that silly question it must have felt to Holland as if he was now talking to a friend rather than the Commission. He relaxed a bit and began to discuss a subject he never talked about before. Specifically, he mentioned that he saw a station wagon that was parked next to the fence. He said it seemed as if somebody had been standing near the station wagon for a long time because there were hundreds of footprints in the mud in a small area near it.

Mr. Stern, who probably thought the interview was finished, immediately took over when Holland made that remark. Morrison resumed his role of a nearly silent observer.

Holland told the commission that he saw mud on the bumper of the station wagon in two places, as if the person had stood up on the bumper to see over the fence towards the motorcade. He also said he doesn't think he told the police about the station wagon before; this was the first time he told anybody about it. Why didn't he mention this at the time of the killing? Why was he bringing up the issue now? Was the incidence of no importance to him? No; rather, the station wagon created intense emotional turmoil:

Mr. Stern: And you thought about it later in the day?

Mr. Holland: I thought about it that night.

Mr. Stern: I see.

Mr. Holland: In fact, I went to bed—it was about a week there I couldn't sleep much, brother, and I thought about it that night, and I have thought about it a lot of times since then.

Roger Craig was also disturbed by the behavior of a station wagon. Perhaps Holland saw Ruth Paine's station wagon in the parking lot, and the suspicious aspect of it was that somebody had been pacing back and forth in the mud

and looking over the fence, as if he was anxiously waiting for something, while everybody else was watching the motorcade. But why would Holland be so nervous about this station wagon that he needed his lawyer? My guess is that his previous encounters with the police were uncomfortable because the police tried to convince him that he was incorrect about seeing a puff of smoke near the trees, hearing four shots, and for insisting the shots sounded different. I suppose Holland was expecting to be put under the same pressure at the Warren Commission. Holland never mentioned the station wagon to the police at the time of the killing because the police never let him finish his conversation; rather, as soon as he mentioned the puff of smoke and the four gunshots, the police pressured him into changing his story.

Neighborhood spies

Roger Craig helps us understand the Ruth Paine connection. She was an American woman, but she was living in an area where many recent Russian immigrants had decided to settle. She spent a lot of her time visiting with the Russian immigrants in her area. She had even learned the Russian language. She claims that she was interested in getting to know the Oswalds and all of the other Russians because of curiosity. However, it is more likely that she learned the Russian language and became friends with the Russian immigrants only to send reports about those evil commies to the CIA. Paranoia of commies was more extreme in 1960 than paranoia of Arabs is today, so a lot of Americans in that era were trying to protect us from the evil commies. Possibly thousands of Americans learned to speak Russian, but only to spy on Russians, not become their friends. Nowadays the paranoia is of Arabs, but not many Americans have learned their language...yet. The CIA is trying to correct this; there have already been news reports of them encouraging Americans to learn Arabic.[†]

Ruth Paine drove to New Orleans twice; once to drop off and once to pick up Marina Oswald and her possessions. Was she really such good friends with the Oswalds that she would drive such a long distance to help them move into her house?[‡] She admitted that the Oswalds were not paying rent, or doing anything in return. Furthermore, neither of the Oswalds were desirable house guests; rather, both of them were sloppy and neurotic, and they fought with each other

[†] I suppose in ten years, if America still exists, there will be paranoia of Chinese. I suggest we develop a paranoia of the British, or the residents of New Jersey, so we don't have to learn a new language.

[‡] For the younger readers, she had a 1955 station wagon, and automobiles in 1955 were not as reliable, quiet, smooth, or pleasant as they are today, so long trips were more annoying.

on a routine basis. Paine was spending a lot of her time and money on a couple of losers, but getting nothing in return. She also claimed to dislike Lee Oswald, in which case, why would she spend so much of her time and effort helping the Oswalds? The only sensible explanation is that the CIA was paying her to do it.

Neither of the Paines appear to be true friends with the Oswalds; rather, they appear to be providing information about them to the CIA. The reason the Warren Commission spent a lot of time talking with the Paines was because they, especially Ruth, had been studying the Oswalds; Ruth had become an Oswald expert.

I made a remark at the beginning of this chapter that the CIA discovered that Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. How would the CIA know that? In Michael Paine's testimony we find that Oswald used Ruth's typewriter to write a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and the Paines read a draft of the letter that Oswald left on the table. However, I doubt that Oswald left such a letter on the table; rather, the Paines probably routinely searched his room and possessions. Oswald may have written other letters that the Paines secretly read, and the Paines probably told the CIA about lots of other things that Oswald said and did.

I also asked how the FBI located Oswald so quickly when Oswald was trying to hide from them. My guess is that Ruth Paine told them where he was.

Paine told the Commission that Oswald didn't like General Walker. She would have mentioned that remark in her reports to the CIA. The CIA would have then wondered if Oswald was the person who tried to kill General Walker. Oswald complained to his wife that his meetings with the FBI were unpleasant; perhaps the FBI was trying to use the Walker incident to blackmail Oswald.

The testimony of the Paines gives me the impression that they were living an odd, artificial life; specifically, many (maybe all) of their friendships were merely to gather information. However, Lee Oswald never realized that Ruth was a CIA spy. Rather, he naively believed she was his friend. The remark that Oswald blurted out to Roger Craig ("Don't try to tie her into this. She had nothing to do with it.") might now make sense to you. Oswald considered Ruth Paine to be a generous, loving woman. Oswald didn't want to see her dragged into the killing.

Do we really need more neighborhood spies?

The FBI wants to recruit us to spy on Arabs, just as they paid citizens during the 1960's to spy on communists. This policy would put more people like Ruth Paine on the government payroll. How will the nation improve from this policy? We will spend a lot of tax money on it, but what do we get in return? The Paines and other spies did not help

America or the world during the 1950's or 1960's; what makes anybody believe these spies will do us some good today? The only spies we might benefit from are the ones who spy on the FBI and CIA.

Sergeant Patrick Dean

Patrick Dean, a sergeant in the Dallas police force, was so upset by his interview with the Warren Commission that he demanded a second interview. At the second interview he explained that one reason he wanted another interview was that Mr. Griffin, the person interviewing him during the first interview, told the court reporter to stop taking notes and leave the room:

Well, after the court reporter left, Mr. Griffin started talking to me in a manner of gaining my confidence in that he would help me and that he felt I would probably need some help in the future.

Seems to me that Griffin was letting Dean know that if he cooperates, he will be rewarded. However, Dean was one of those hopelessly honest cops, of which the Dallas police department had perhaps three or four, so he refused to cooperate. Griffin then became more demanding:

...and then very dogmatically he said that, "Jack Ruby didn't tell you that he entered the basement via the Main Street ramp."

...Mr. Griffin, further said, "Jack Ruby did not tell you that he had thought or planned to kill Oswald two nights prior." And he said, "Your testimony was false, and these reports to your chief of police are false."

...he said, "Well now, Sergeant Dean, I respect you as a witness, I respect you in your profession, but I have offered my help and assistance, and I again will offer you my assistance, and that I don't feel you will be subjecting yourself to loss of your job," or some words to that effect, "If you will go ahead and tell me the truth about it."

Obviously, Jack Ruby and Mr. Griffin were involved in this scam. Ruby was known to be dishonest, so the idea of him walking into a police station and shooting somebody who was surrounded by cops is absurd. The cops let Ruby into the police station during the brief moment when Oswald was being transferred out of the station. They also cleared a path for both him and a photographer who was standing in the appropriate location to capture the shooting on film. Then they took Ruby to jail, where he eventually died of cancer (Ruby supposedly complained he was given cancer causing chemicals while in jail.)

Roger Craig after the killing

According to Internet rumors, by 1970 Craig was in the process of writing a book about the killing (his manuscript is available on the Internet, although with all the lies about the Kennedy killing I have to wonder if he wrote it, and if so, if anybody edited it). In this manuscript he claims his testimony to the Warren commission was changed in 14 places to better fit the FBI's version of the incident. For example, Craig claims that he told the Commission that he clearly saw the driver of the station wagon, but his testimony was edited to say that did *not* clearly see the driver. If his accusations are true, other testimony may have been edited, also.

Craig's manuscript also mentions that sometimes a few men would sometimes follow both him and his wife in an attempt to intimidate them. He also mentions there were a few attempts to murder him, and that government officials interfered with his employment opportunities.

Near the beginning of this chapter I mentioned that Oswald told his wife that he wanted to hide from the FBI because his meetings were unpleasant, and I asked how many meetings they were having. In his manuscript Craig mentions that a cop told him that Oswald was paid a monthly fee by the FBI to be an informer. If that rumor is true, Oswald and the FBI may have had frequent meetings. In a sense, Oswald was a part time government employee, probably due to his desperation for money. (As I remarked earlier, in a free enterprise economy the useless workers tend to end up on the government payroll.)

On March 6, 1975 Geraldo Rivera showed a copy of Zapruder's film on his television show, *Good Night America*. The government was trying to keep Zapruder's film a secret, but somehow Rivera got a copy and showed it to the world. The film increased interest in the Kennedy killing, and it provided evidence that the killing was a scam. Roger Craig's life was a mess by this time. For example, his wife left him, and he could not find much of a job. With Zapruder's film creating an interest in the killing, Craig might be able to sell his book. However, about two months later, May 15, Roger Craig decides to shoot himself. Coincidence? Or was the FBI worried that Craig might soon publish his book?

By the way, the hiding of Zapruder's film is a sign of guilt, just as is the hiding of the video from the Pentagon security cameras. Furthermore, Life magazine bought the original of Zapruder's film for \$25,000, which was a lot of money in 1963.† You might expect the editors to use the film to sell their magazine, such as by printing individual frames. Instead they kept the film hidden (or destroyed it). For a publisher to

pay a high price for a unique film of a crime and then hide it from the world is the same as admitting they are involved in the scam. However, none of the stockholders of the company complained that the management was wasting \$25,000, nor did anybody accuse the editors of Life magazine with being an accessory to Kennedy's murder.

Why do McAdams, Posner, etc, support the FBI?

John McAdams, a professor at Marquette University, is maintaining an Internet site to convince us that Oswald killed Kennedy; Gerald Posner, a professional author, wrote the book *"Case Closed"* to convince us that Oswald killed Kennedy; and several other people are spending their free time supporting the Warren Report. Why are those people doing this? Do they truly believe Oswald killed Kennedy? Do they really believe it made sense for the doctors to give oxygen to a dead man with a large hole in his head?

Many Americans boast about our legal system, but our legal system is so crummy that people can easily get away with incredible scams. Consider:

- Military officials originally said they did not have video of Flight 77 hitting the Pentagon, and later they released 5 frames of video. However, they did not lose their jobs for *lying*; nor were they arrested for *obstructing justice*.
- Some citizens insist they saw Flight 77 hit the Pentagon, but even if somebody could prove they were lying they would not be considered as accessories to murder.
- University professors say idiotic things about Kennedy, 9-11, and other scams. There does not seem to be any concern among professors that their remarks will get them in trouble. They have permanent positions regardless of what they say. Why does nobody care about these professors?
- Many news reporters lied about Kennedy, 9-11, and other crimes. None of them seem to worry about being considered criminals. And editors who purchase photos of scams in an attempt to hide them from us are never arrested.
- The FBI does not show any interest in identifying the suspicious stock market investors who seemed to know the 9-11 attack was going to take place.
- Some Dallas doctors and police assisted in the assassination of Kennedy, but none of them need to worry about being considered criminals.
- Our government is full of alcoholics because alcohol is not a "drug" and alcoholism does not disqualify us from high level positions.

† Zapruder initially resisted telling the Warren Commission the fee he received, but eventually admitted to that amount. He said he gave it all to the Firemen's and Policemen's Fund.

Now consider what will cause an American to be arrested or lose his job:

- When Bill Clinton lied to us about what he and Monica did, millions of Americans considered him to be committing a crime so serious that we must spend tens of millions of dollars investigating, and then we must remove him from office.
- Some military men and women have been discharged for having sex in unapproved manners.
- Millions of people considered Bill Clinton unfit for the presidency when they heard he smoked marijuana.
- The police in my city sometimes ride horses to get to a beach where some people are naked, and then they arrest a few for *public* nudity, even though the beach is so isolated the cops ride horses to get to it.
- A woman who breast feeds her baby in public will be arrested or harassed, regardless of how well she hides her body.
- People who view “child pornography” on their computer have been arrested, even though sexual photos with children are so rare that I wonder if the FBI is using child pornography as a convenient excuse to arrest people.

The pattern I see is that if a crime does not involve sex or marijuana, it is not a crime.

Abraham Zapruder

If the sniper with Oswald had killed Kennedy instead of hitting Connally, the snipers near the trees would have put their guns away. In such a case Zapruder’s film would have provided proof that Kennedy was killed by a sniper from Oswald’s direction. His film would have been broadcast millions of times on television. However, since the sniper at the trees killed Kennedy, Zapruder’s film had to be hidden.

Zapruder worked in the building across the street from Oswald. He could have taken a few steps out of his building and stood at the corner of Elm and Houston streets to film the motorcade. This was an area where the motorcade would be traveling slowly. Instead he walked down Elm street, past almost all the people. He could have stood along the sidewalk, which would have provided a view similar to that of Altgens (Figure 12-1), but instead he decided to climb on top of a concrete structure that was 1¼ meters (4 feet) above the grass and near the picket fence. The worst aspect of this location was that the motorcade was finished at this point and would be speeding up. By coincidence, this location gave him the best view of the killing.

After the killing he told the commission that policemen were running to the fence behind him, verifying Holland’s testimony of police running behind the fence to look for the sniper. Zapruder was very close to the puff of smoke that Holland described seeing, but Zapruder didn’t notice any gun shots near him. Rather, his testimony makes him appear to be a politician who doesn’t know what the correct answer is so he mumbles a lot of gibberish, partially agrees to everything, and then changes his mind when he worries that he may have given an incorrect answer. The end result is that he doesn’t commit to anything, so it is impossible to determine what he believes. For example:

Mr. Liebeler: Did you have any impression as to the direction from which these shots came?

Mr. Zapruder: No, I also thought it came from back of me. Of course, you can’t tell when something is in line it could come from anywhere, but being I was here and he was hit on this line and he was hit right in the head—I saw it right around here, so it looked like it came from here and it could come from there.

Mr. Liebeler: All right, as you stood here on the abutment and looked down into Elm Street, you saw the President hit on the right side of the head and you thought perhaps the shots had come from behind you?

Mr. Zapruder: Well, yes.

Mr. Liebeler: From the direction behind you?

Mr. Zapruder: Yes, actually—I couldn’t say what I thought at the moment, where they came from—after the impact of the tragedy was really what I saw and I started and I said—yelling, “They’ve killed him”—I assumed that they came from there, because as the police started running back of me, it looked like it came from the back of me.

Mr. Liebeler: But you didn’t form any opinion at that time as to what direction the shots did come from actually?

Mr. Zapruder: No.

Zapruder said a “girl” from his office (today she would be described as a “woman”) was standing behind him. He does not tell the commission what she was doing, but some descriptions of Zapruder from independent reports of the killing claim that she was holding him steady as he took photos. Why would he need somebody to hold him? Was he partially crippled? If so, why did he climb onto a concrete structure instead of sit on the grassy slope?

If Zapruder knew snipers would be firing high powered rifles directly behind him, he may have been concerned that

he would be startled by the shots, in which case he would want somebody to hold him to help him remain steady. The camera shook a bit after the shot that hit Kennedy's head, but Zapruder claimed it was because he was startled by the visual sight of the brains flying. Zapruder did not mention the sound of the gunshot.

After the killing Zapruder walked back to his office. He claimed that along the way he yelled: *"They killed him, they killed him!"* He went into his office and remained there until the police came to talk to him.

Zapruder's description to the Warren Commission of the bullet hitting Kennedy was emotional:

Mr. Zapruder: I heard a second shot and then I saw his head opened up and the blood and everything came out and I started--I can hardly talk about it [the witness crying].

An easy way to stop yourself from laughing is to force yourself to cry; it gives you an excuse to hide your head and justify strange noises that resemble laughter.

Zapruder claims he gave the \$25,000 to charity, but how do we know he is telling the truth? †

Zapruder was involved in manufacturing women's dresses, and he said he was in New York (I assume New York City) at the time the Warren Commission made an appointment for him to be interviewed. It might be interesting to see who Zapruder was friends with in New York City. Perhaps some of his friends decided they could get away with the 9-11 scam after noticing how easy it was to get away with the Kennedy killing.

Oswald's arrest

Johnny Brewer, the manager of a shoe shop next to a movie theater, said he heard police sirens. He noticed a sloppy man walk into his store. The man stared at nothing in particular, and when the police cars passed by, the man walked out. Brewer wondered if the man was hiding from the police, so he walked outside to see where the man went. He asked Julia Postal, the cashier of the theater, if a weird man just bought a ticket. She said a suspicious man seemed to be hiding when the police cars drove by, but he didn't buy a ticket. She turned around to look at this suspicious man, but he was gone. About this time her boss walked out of the theater and drove away. His car was parked in front of the theater, and Postal told the commission that he wanted to follow the police cars to see what the police were doing. What are the chances that he would jump in his car and follow cops that have their sirens blasting? It is more likely

† As you might have noticed, I am not willing to believe anything these suspicious people say.

that he just let Oswald into the theater and wanted to get out of the area before the cops arrived. Warren Burroughs, the man who took the tickets from customers, said he didn't see anybody sneak into the theater, but he may be involved also.

A possibly meaningless bit of trivia is that Julia Postal was shocked to hear that Officer Tippit was killed because Tippit used to work part-time at the theater.

What was Tippit's connection?

Dallas policeman Tippit was supposedly killed by Oswald 40 to 60 minutes after Kennedy was killed. While Oswald certainly may have killed him, it is also possible that Tippit was killed for being one of the pesky, honest cops who refused to join scams.

America's "free press" is a disgrace

Zapruder told the Warren commission that *Life* magazine bought the original of his 8mm film from him, and that the police received only copies. Obviously the FBI doesn't care whether they get originals or copies of photos of major crimes. What if *Life* magazine had purchased Kennedy's *dead body* and gave the FBI a photocopy of the body? How absurd would the situation have to be before you agree with me that the USA is suffering from a seriously corrupt media and government?

Jean Hill went to the motorcade with her friend Mary Moorman. One part of her testimony is about the behavior of a newspaper reporter:

Mrs. Hill: There was a man holding Mary's arm and she was crying and he had hold of her camera trying to take it with him.

Mr. Specter: Who was that?

Mrs. Hill: Featherstone of the Times Herald and—

Mr. Specter: Dallas Times Herald?

Mrs. Hill: That's right. I ran up there and told him we had to leave.

Moorman took a Polaroid photo just after the first bullet hit Kennedy, and Featherstone wanted it. Featherstone managed to drag both women to a small room, and then he stood by the door to stop them from leaving. Television and newspaper cameramen and reporters were brought into the room to interview them and take pictures. ‡

The women became increasingly annoyed with the abuse. Jean Hill demanded that she be allowed to leave. A man soon entered the room and offered Moorman \$10,000 for her photo. The women considered the photo lousy (it

‡ For the younger readers who consider it exciting to have your photo taken, in 1963 color cameras required bright flash bulbs for indoor photos, which was irritating. The video cameras of that era also required bright lights.

was lousy!) but when they looked for the photo they discovered it was gone. Featherstone had taken it during the commotion. When Hill demanded he return it he reassured her that “we’ll get it back.”

The reporters who were coming into the room asked Hill and Moorman about the killing. Hill would repeat the story about the man she saw running away after the shots were fired, and that shots were coming from near the fence. Featherstone did not approve of her story. Hill described his reaction:

He said, “You know you were wrong about seeing a man running.” He said, “You didn’t.”

...and I said, “But I did,” and he said, “No; don’t say that any more on the air.”

Featherstone told her that the shots came from the Depository. How would he know where the shots came from?

Eventually Featherstone allowed Hill and Moorman to leave. As they walked out of the room they immediately encountered the police. Did the police arrest Featherstone for theft? Did the police arrest Featherstone for kidnaping and abuse? Of course not. Rather, the police took Hill and Moorman to the station for more abusive interviews.

Why did Featherstone want the photo so badly? Why would a publisher offer \$10,000 for a low quality photo? The first answer that pops into your mind is that Featherstone wanted to publish the photo in his newspaper. However, *Life* magazine paid a lot of money for Zapruder’s film but then kept it hidden. It is more likely that Featherstone was concerned that her photo might show evidence that the sniper was in front of Kennedy.

Moorman’s photo was soon published, but it did not show anything that would suggest the killing was a scam. Perhaps when Featherstone had a chance to look closely at the photo he realized it was of no importance, so he allowed it to be published. Or perhaps the FBI altered the photo to ensure it was of no importance.

Moorman was eventually paid \$600 for the photo, or was the money to keep her quiet about the theft and abuse? It reminds me of the 9-11 victims, who were also offered lots of money in return for keeping their mouths shut.

The most interesting aspect of this event is Featherstone’s attempt to correct a witness to a crime. A reporter’s job is to *gather information, not tell us what to say*. Furthermore, if a Dallas news reporter is so corrupt that he will steal photos, abuse people, and pressure witnesses into changing their testimony, wouldn’t he be likely to steal other items, abuse other people, and correct other news reports?

How suspicious would the media reporters have to be before the common American realized that the killing was a scam and that the American media is disgusting? What if, instead of verbally telling Jean Hill that the shots came from

the Depository, Featherstone had given her a printed copy of the correct events and told her to study them at home? What if he also told her that somebody will visit her in a week to quiz her on the events to ensure she understood the material? What if he also arranged classes for the witnesses at a local college?

Jean Hill mentioned that about 10 days after the killing a group of TV reporters came to her house for an interview. She was upset by the interview; she said the interview “*left me very doubtful and confused*.” She also said she never saw the interview on TV, and she doesn’t know if it was ever put on TV. Therefore, it is possible that the TV crew was a group of FBI agents who were merely trying to confuse her about the events, or maybe it was a group of television reporters who were involved in the scam and trying to confuse her.

Are CIA agents disguised as news reporters?

Perhaps some CIA agents are working as reporters both to hide their connection to the CIA and to give them access to the news so that they can manipulate it. Since the CIA has a virtually unlimited budget, the CIA can easily afford to pay newspaper and television companies to allow their agents to work as reporters; all the CIA needs is some “patriotic” editors who want to help America fight the evil commies (or, nowadays, the Evil Terrorists). Perhaps Featherstone was a CIA agent. Incidentally, Featherstone does not show up in the list of witnesses of the Warren Report. Why ignore a witness who knew where the shots came from?

Will Americans take an active role in their nation?

If we want a better nation, we must demand higher standards for news reporters. In a free enterprise economy the *consumers* determine which newspapers and magazines survive. Therefore, unless the American people cancel subscriptions to these dishonest magazines and switch to the more respectable publications, nothing will improve.

The widespread attitude in America is that we “ordinary” citizens are helpless victims of rich people, the “military establishment,” the government, or some other mysterious entity, but we are helpless only because most citizens refuse to take an active role in maintaining a healthy nation. The citizens must stop supporting the media organizations that lie and deceive. For example, the magazine *Scientific American* published an article in October, 2001 to convince us that World Trade Center towers collapsed because of fire. The author ignored Building 7, as does everybody else who claims fire caused the towers to collapse. By purchasing *that* magazine rather than a publication that is more honest you are providing jobs for the people who are dishonest, and you are hurting the honest reporters.

The American people are not helpless; rather, most of them simply don’t do anything to make a better nation.