

[PART 14]

Section 3

The Conspiracy Continues

Was there acoustical evidence of the shots?

What was the sequence of ambush shots?

Jack Ruby: the Dealey Plaza inside man.

Witnesses who saw Oswald and Ruby together before the murder

Were Additional Shots Fired?

The Third Sniper Victim - James T. Tague

The Dal-Tex Building

The County Criminal Courts Building

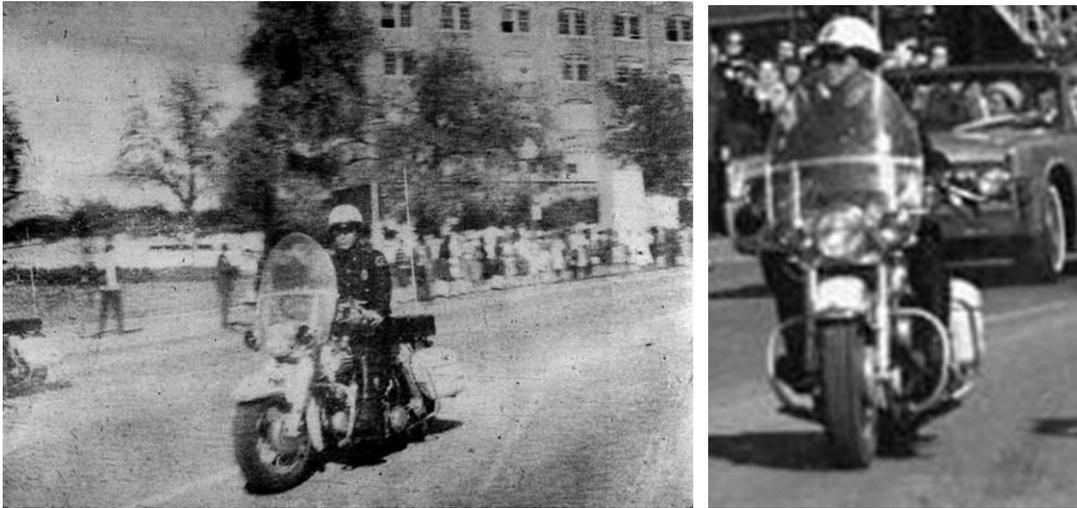
Altering the Kennedy Murder Site

*“After Kennedy was killed the CIA launched a fantastic cover-up.
The CIA literally erased any connection between Kennedy’s assassination and the CIA.”*

President Nixon aid H. R. Haldeman

Was there acoustical evidence of the shots?

According to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, a Dictabelt recording of the Dallas Police Department radio dispatch transmissions from the day of the assassination was analyzed to “resolve questions concerning the number, timing, and origin of the shots fired in Dealey Plaza”. They concluded that the source of the recording was from an open microphone on the motorcycle of H. B. McLain escorting the motorcade and that **“the scientific acoustical evidence established a high probability that two gunmen fired at President John F. Kennedy.”**



Dallas Police Department Motor Officers during motorcade

An article in *Science & Justice*, a quarterly publication of Britain’s Forensic Science Society, found there was a **96% certainty**, based on analysis of audio recordings made during the assassination, that “a shot was fired from the **Grassy Knoll** in front of and to the right of the President’s limousine.”

In a later 2001 article in *Science & Justice*, D. B. Thomas wrote that the National Academy of Sciences investigation was flawed when they reported that only one gunman fired shots at the President. He concluded that with a **96.3% certainty**, “there were at least two gunmen firing at President Kennedy and that at least one shot came from the **Grassy Knoll**.” The audio evidence became additional evidence that some type of conspiracy did in fact take place.

The recording was made from Dallas Police Radio Channel 1, which carried routine police radio traffic; Channel 2 was reserved for special events, such as the presidential motorcade. The open-microphone portion of the recording lasts 5.5 minutes, and begins at about 12:29 p.m. local time, a minute before the assassination. **Verbal time stamps were made periodically by the police radio dispatcher and can be heard on the recordings.** This eliminates any question as to when it was recorded!

Acoustics analysts Mark Weiss and Ernest Aschkenasy of Queens College reviewed the Bolt, Beranek and Newman data and concluded that “with the probability of **95% or better**, there was indeed a shot fired from the **Grassy Knoll**.”

The acoustics firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman concluded that impulse patterns 1, 2, and 4 were shots fired from the Depository, and that there was a **50% chance** that impulse pattern 3 was a shot fired from the **Grassy Knoll**. Acoustics expert Dr. James E. Barger of Bolt, Beranek, and Newman (BBN), the same firm appointed to examine the eighteen-minute gap in the Watergate tape, testified to the House Select Committee on Assassinations that his statistical analysis of the

impulse patterns captured on the Dallas police recordings showed that the motorcycle with the open microphone was about “120 to 138 feet” behind the presidential limousine at the time the first shot was fired. Barger indicated that there was **“no doubt [100%] that the tape recording indicated that more than three shots had been fired.”** Under pressure by the House Select Committee on Assassinations he lowered the level of testimony to conclude that there was a “50-50 chance of a fourth shot.”

Using an amateur film shot of the motorcade, the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that the recording originated from the motorcycle of police officer H. B. McLain, who later testified before the committee that his microphone was usually stuck in the open position.

As reported by researcher Gaeton Fonzi House Select Committee on Assassinations photo consultant Robert “Grodan was also involved in helping the [Committee’s] acoustics consultants synchronize the sounds of gunshots (recorded on a police dictabelt tape when a motorcycle cop accidentally left his mike open in Dealey Plaza) with the sequence of frames on the Zapruder film. Grodan came up with the technique of using magnetic film tape with a recording magnetic film projector to match the sounds with the film and the results, he says, convinced him that the third shot had struck Kennedy from the front.”

Despite attempts to discredit the acoustics evidence even by reporting falsely that it had been recorded at an earlier or later time; despite the verbal time stamps, **the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that there was “a 95 percent probability” that a fourth shot had been fired from the Grassy Knoll.**



Witnesses across from the Grassy Knoll scatter as shots continue to be fired as the Kennedy limousine passes the Grassy Knoll.

Conclusions:

- 1. Acoustical evidence, time-stamped, proves at least two gunmen were firing at the motorcade on November 22, 1963.*
- 2. The acoustical evidence is bolstered by its linkage to the movie films shot during the assassination, as well as the medical evidence.*

What was the sequence of ambush shots?

"I never believed that Oswald acted alone."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1973

DATA POINT (COVER-UP): The Warren Commission, and later the House Select Committee on Assassinations, concluded that one of the shots hit President Kennedy in "the back of his neck", exited his throat, and struck Governor Connally in the back, exited the Governor's chest, shattered his right wrist, and implanted itself in his left thigh. This conclusion became known as the "single bullet theory".

Due to the fact that only three shell casings were later found by the police on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) one of the shots from behind may have come from a third shooter positioned in the Dal-Tex building just south and east of the Texas School Book Depository. Which shots they may have been is not fully addressed in this review, but it has been suggested that it may have been the first shot that missed as well as other shots.

First Shot – Gunman: Behind: TSBD or Dal-Tex building: 1 - Miss, ricochet hits James Tague

Second Shot – Sniper: Front: from behind Grassy Knoll fence: 1 - **Hit**, Kennedy in the throat

Third Shot – Gunman: Behind: TSBD or Dal-Tex building: 2 - **Hit**, Kennedy in back/lung

Forth Shot – Gunman: Behind: TSBD or Dal-Tex building: 3 - **Hit**, Connally in the back/wrist/leg

Fifth Shot – Sniper: Front: from behind Grassy Knoll fence: 2 - **Hit**, Kennedy in the head

Sixth Shot – Gunman: Behind: TSBD or Dal-Tex building: 4 - Miss, Hits dashboard

Seventh Shot – Gunman: Behind: TSBD or Dal-Tex building: 5 - Miss, Unknown impact

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, December 1, 1963

The first bullet [second shot as above] is said by the doctors to have entered the throat, coursed downward and remained in the President's body. The second [third shot as above] was extracted from Gov. Connally's thigh. A third... was recovered from the stretcher on which he was carried into the hospital. A fourth [sixth shot as above] was found in fragments in the car.

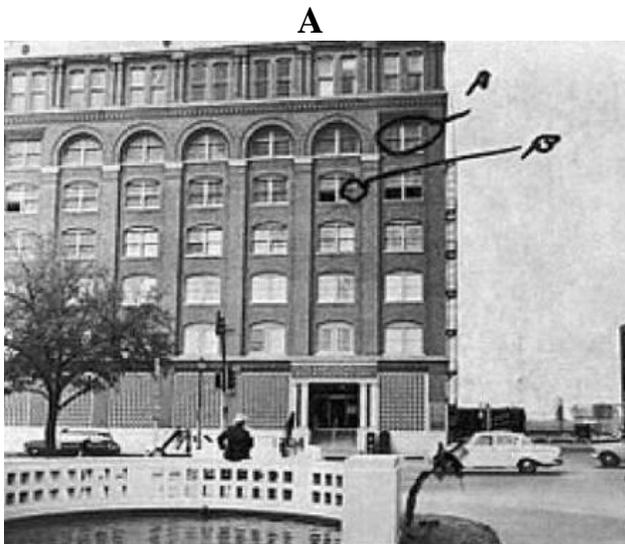
Analyses: At least two teams of shooters. Sequence, timing and placement of shots indicates that the professional sniper (two shots and two hits) was behind the fence while the poor shot gunman (five shots two hits) was in the Texas School Book Depository or another building. It would appear that the Texas School Book Depository shooter was aiming at the center mass of the vehicle; aiming poorly to hit anyone he could. These shots went all over the place, including at least two shots fired after Kennedy was hit. The sniper in front from behind the Grassy Knoll fence placed his shots on target to devastating effect; no wasted effort or wasted shots.

Timing: The weapon reportedly used to kill Kennedy could not shoot two shots in 1.6 seconds; therefore two weapons fired by two people had to be shooting.

Also: The sniper in front had the best position for a kill shot as the intended target was slowly coming towards him becoming a bigger target during the cross fire, whereas the gunman in the rear was shooting at a target becoming progressively smaller, moving down slope of him and becoming smaller all during the shooting.

Further: The position of Kennedy's body was at least partly covered by Governor Connally when Kennedy was hit in the throat from the front. It was not until the vehicle angle changed giving a clear view of Kennedy's head was he hit in the head by the sniper from the front.

Howard Leslie Brennan (1919-1983), a 45-year-old steamfitter, was an audio witness to the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. According to the Warren Commission, Brennan saw the shots [**two of them**] come from the sixth floor, southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. During his testimony, Brennan stated that he watched the motorcade as the presidential limousine turned the corner at Houston and Elm and headed toward the railroad triple underpass. He heard a loud noise that he “positively thought was a backfire” just after the president had passed his location. “Well, then something, just right after this explosion, made me think that it was a firecracker being thrown from the Texas Book Store. And I glanced up. And this man that I saw previous was aiming for his last shot. . . . Well, as it appeared to me he was standing up and resting against the left window sill, with gun shouldered to his right shoulder, holding the gun with his left hand and taking positive aim and fired his last shot. As I calculate a couple of seconds. He drew the gun back from the window as though he was drawing it back to his side and maybe paused for another second as though to assure himself that he hit his mark, and then he disappeared.”



A – ‘Witness’ Howard Brennan sitting in the identical spot across from the Texas School Book Depository four months after the assassination. Circle “A” indicates where he said he saw a gunman fire a rifle at the motorcade. Film of the 6th floor window at the time of the shooting show that the window was in fact CLOSED. He also reported seeing several men on the fifth floor looking at the motorcade which also proved to be wrong.

B - Texas School Book Depository 2015.

DATA POINT: It was originally reported that “a number of witnesses saw the person with a gun on the 6th floor... in the window...” In reality it was only one witness who said, “**I can’t identify him**, but if I see a man who looks like him, I’ll point him out.”

As Brennan spoke to the police in front of the building, they were joined by Harold Norman and James Jarman, Jr., two employees of the Texas School Book Depository who had reportedly watched the motorcade from windows at the southeast corner of the fifth floor. Norman reported that he heard three gunshots come from directly over their heads. Norman also reported that he heard the sounds of a bolt-action rifle and cartridges dropping on the floor above them. **It was later shown that no one on the fifth floor heard any shots fired or heard the bolt action rifle.**

During a later reconstruction of the murder conducted by the Warren Commission Brennan was not able to see anyone at the windows of the Texas School Book Depository. He would later

change his testimony reporting that the man he said he saw was Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a lie – conveniently used by the Warren Commission. Brennan would also state that the shooter “was standing” while firing which was impossible. Two days after the assassination Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry (1913-1980) was asked if he had a witness who saw the shooter. “No Sir. We do not.” That fact never changed.

Conclusions:

- 1. Neither Howard Brennan, nor anyone else saw Oswald or anyone else fire a shot from the Texas School Book Depository.*
- 2. More than the reported three shots were fired at the motorcade.*
- 3. At least two snipers were firing at the Kennedy motorcade.*

Jack Ruby: the Dealey Plaza inside man.

Jack Leon Ruby (born Jacob Leon Rubenstein)

Question: Was Ruby, who was known to always be armed with a pistol, at the Texas School Book Depository to murder Lee Harvey Oswald before he could escape from the Texas School Book Depository? Was it his other job to eliminate the patsy?

In order to eliminate the possibility of the patsy testifying in open court the assassins needed an inside man in Dallas to “take out” the individual set up to take responsibility for the murder.

District Attorney Jim Garrison reported that, “Julia Ann Mercer, Saturday November 23, 1963 was telling the FBI about how she saw Jack Ruby unload the young man with a rifle on the Grassy Knoll. Ruby was not arrested until after he eliminated the patsy. **Ruby was one of those contract employees, is the way to describe him. He was not a [CIA] agent.** By the time he had finished doing some of the things that depended on him like unloading the rifle at the Grassy Knoll he’d also place himself in the position where they had found another chore for him to do...”

Julia Ann Mercer’s first report to the Dallas Sheriff’s Department, November 22, 1963: “A man was sitting under the wheel of the car and slouched over the wheel. This man had on a green jacket, was a white male and about his 40’s and was heavy set. I did not see him too clearly. Another man was at the back of the truck and reached over the tailgate and took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 8” wide at its widest spot and tapered down to a width of about 4’ or 5’. It was brown in color. It had a handle and was about 3 1/2 to 4 feet long. The man who took this out of the truck then proceeded to walk away from the truck and he reached down to free it. He then proceeded to walk across the grass and up the grassy hill (the Grassy Knoll) which forms part of the overpass. This is the last I saw of this man.” “The man who took what appeared to be the gun case out of the truck was a white male, who appeared to be in his late 20’s or early 30’s and he was wearing a grey jacket, brown pants and plaid shirt as best as I can remember. I remember he had on some kind of a hat that looked like a wool stocking hat with a tassel in the middle of it. I believe that I can identify this man if I see him again.”



Elm Street extension behind the Grassy Knoll looking west as seen from the corner of Elm and Houston Streets. Ruby would have walked up this street towards the camera to the Texas School Book Depository on the right just outside the photo. Imaged in 2015.



Police officers at the Texas School Book Depository minutes after the assassination. Many Dallas Police officers were good friends with Ruby and visited his club often. His girls were told to treat the officers very well. This allowed Ruby full access to the Dallas Police Department at any time.



The front of the Texas School Book Depository and Ruby at the Dallas Police Department



Jack Ruby in front of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963 just after Kennedy's murder, walking away from the Grassy Knoll area and appears to be walking away from the Texas School Book Depository. The building was sealed within 15 minutes, but Oswald along with several others had already left the building. There can be little doubt that Ruby was armed at the time.

Testimony of Victoria Elizabeth Adams, April 7, 1964

“At the time I left the building (the Texas School Book Depository) on the Houston Street dock, there was an officer standing about 2 yards from the curb, and about from the curb across the street from the Texas School Depository, and about 4 yards from the corner of Houston and Elm, and when we were running out the dock, going around the building, the officer was standing there, and he didn’t encounter us or ask us what we were doing or where we were going, and I don’t know if that is pertinent.”

Mr. Belin: “No one stopped you from getting out of the building when you left?”

“That’s correct. There was a man that was standing on the corner of Houston and Elm asking questions there. He was dressed in a suit and a hat, and when I encountered Avery Davis going down, we asked who he was, because he was questioning people as if he were a police officer, and we noticed him take a colored boy away on a motorcycle, and this man was asking questions very efficaciously, and we said, ‘I guess he is maybe a reporter,’ and later on television, there was a man that looked very similar to him, and he was identified as [Jack] Ruby.”

RUBY AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL

White House correspondent Seth Kantor was in the Presidential Press Corp with Kennedy on November 22, and was in the motorcade. He had worked as a reporter in Dallas at the *Dallas Times Herald*. He personally knew Jack Ruby and he met and spoke with Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital a short time before Kennedy was pronounced dead. Kantor had felt a tug on his coat and when he turned around he saw Ruby who addressed him by his first name. They discussed Ruby closing his club for three days in respect for Kennedy. It has been speculated that Ruby was responsible for dropping off the ‘magic bullet’.

Kantor testified “I spoke to the mayor of Dallas, Earl Cabell (1906-1975). He was unable to furnish me with any information as to what was going to happen. I turned then and went back up to the second floor. Now, as I had told the FBI, it was either at this point or it was at a point originally when **I went up behind [Kennedy Acting Press secretary] Malcolm Kilduff that I spoke with Jack Ruby.**” Was Jack Ruby in the room when Kilduff announced to the press that Kennedy was dead?

Mr. Griffin: “All right, now, let me ask you to place on the map approximately where you were the first time that you think (already attempting to discount this eyewitness testimony given under oath) you might have seen Jack Ruby; if you would place a No. ‘3’ on the map where you were the first time when you think you might have seen Ruby.”

Mr. Kantor: “All right, it was inside the building, but just barely inside. It was just immediately inside the doorway. I am not sure, as I said, whether there was a small door next to the main entrance itself, or whether this occurred just inside the main entrance.”

The Warren Commission discounted this first hand eyewitness report by a trained White House reporter who knew Jack Ruby by sight reporting, “Kantor probably did not see Ruby at Parkland Hospital and may have been mistaken about both the time and place that he saw Ruby.” Is it believable at any level that Kantor could have mistaken ANY aspect of the most important story he would ever cover as a trained reporter? It is interesting to also note that this part of the Commission cover-up did not state that Kantor did not know Ruby because Kantor could have easily proven that lie; it was safer to state that he was mistaken.

In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations reexamined Kantor’s testimony and stated that Kantor had been truthful and accurate, and had in fact met Ruby at Parkland Hospital on the afternoon on November 22, 1963 around 1:30 p.m. Once again the members of the Warren Commission had done their best to misdirect this murder investigation.

A second witness also remembered seeing Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital. Wilma Tice saw Ruby and reported her eyewitness account to the FBI.

CIA Agent John Stockwell reported in September 1989, “Jack Ruby undoubtedly involved in running errands, working with them (the Mafia) and maybe a couple of other people in New Orleans and Houston.” Ruby had clear and direct links to the Mafia as well as other criminal areas.

Chief Counsel for the House Select Committee on Assassinations, G. Robert Blakey stated, “The most plausible explanation for the murder of Oswald by Jack Ruby was that Ruby had stalked him on behalf of organized crime, trying to reach him on at least three occasions in the forty-eight hours before he silenced him forever.” This included Ruby travelling to Parkland hospital to confirm that Kennedy was dead before heading over to the Dallas Police Department where he was prevented from going into the interview room when Oswald was being interrogated.

Mafia hit man Frank “The Irishman” Sheeran stated, “Jack Ruby’s cops were supposed to take care of Oswald, but Ruby bungled it. If he didn’t take care of Oswald, what do you think they would have done to him – put Ruby on a meat hook.”

Historic note: In 1947 Congressman Richard M. Nixon intervened when Congress was investigating the mob connected activities of Jack Ruby when he lived in Chicago. Nixon got the heat off and Ruby moved to Dallas, Texas. It is further noted that Ruby had been arrested no fewer than eight times by the Dallas Police before he murdered Oswald. Two of those arrests were for carrying a concealed weapon yet he was not charged with either of those criminal violations due to his close connection to the Dallas Police.

Jack Ruby: “The world will never know the true facts of what occurred, my motives... the people had so much to gain and have such an ulterior motive to put me in the position I’m in. We’ll never let the true facts come above board to the world.” **“It was a complete conspiracy and if you knew the true facts you would be amazed.”** The FBI eventually admitted that Ruby was one of their informants.

Ruby would later write, “Isn’t it strange that Oswald who hasn’t worked a lick most of his life, should be fortunate enough to get a job at the book building two weeks before the president himself didn’t know as to when he was to visit Dallas.”

Ruby’s conviction for Oswald’s murder was thrown out. A new trial was ordered for Ruby on December 7, 1966 to be moved out of Dallas to Wichita Falls, Texas. Two days later Ruby became ill and was moved to Parkland Hospital. He now had inoperative lung cancer and died on January 3, 1967. **Ruby’s jailhouse doctor was CIA psychiatrist Louis Jolyon West (1924-1999), a top expert in the CIA’s MK/ULTRA mind control program.**

Conclusions:

- 1. Lifelong criminal Jack Ruby was in fact the “inside man” with access to all areas involved with the murders of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald, including Dealey Plaza, Parkland Hospital, the Texas School Book Depository and the Dallas Police Department!***
- 2. Jack Ruby was part of the conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.***

Witnesses who saw Oswald and Ruby together before the murder

Researcher/writer John Davis wrote, "There have been many witnesses who have **testified** that Oswald knew Ruby and witnesses that have **testified** that they saw Ruby and Oswald together in the Carrousel nightclub and in a certain downtown Dallas cafeteria." Oswald had made several visits during weekday evenings. Jack Carter, fellow boarder at Lee's rooming house, was friends with Wanda Killam who was employed at the Carrousel at 1312 ½ Commerce Street, Dallas. Ruby's club was recognized as a police hangout. It has since been replaced by a modern building.

o Bill Chester was an auto mechanic who had worked on Ruby's car. Both he and fellow mechanic Robert Ray reported to police that they had seen Lee Harvey Oswald driving Ruby's car.

Chester died of a reported heart attack soon after on March 31, 1964.

o Country singer Jim Reeves (1923-1964) frequented the Carousel Club and knew both Jack Ruby and Oswald. He was in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and when he saw Oswald's picture on local TV he told friends he had seen Oswald on several occasions and recently at the club.

He was killed on July 31, 1964 in a plane crash when both engines failed and stalled.

o Melba Christine Marcades had worked as a stripper for Ruby in a Dallas night club. After the Kennedy murder she reported that she had often seen Ruby and Oswald together at his club in Dallas. (See above) **She was murdered on September 4, 1965.**

o Dorothy Kilgallen had discovered that Ruby had known Oswald, J. D. Tippett, H. L. Hunt and David Ferrie.

She was murdered on November 8, 1965.

o Marilyn 'Delilah' Walle a dancer at the Carousel Club, witnessed Oswald at the club several times with Ruby.

She was murdered by her husband with a shotgun on August 30, 1966.

Several other employees at the Carousel Club saw Oswald at the club, but not necessary with Jack Ruby. They include exotic dancers Karen Carlin, Janet Conforto, Kay Helen Olsen, Bobbie Meserole, and Beverly Oliver who also worked at the club next door, the Colony Club; drummer William Willis, magician William Crowe, Jr., and Walter Weston who served as master of ceremonies.



At a news conference recorded by TV cameras held on the night of the assassination, Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade told reporters that Oswald was a member of the Free Cuba Committee. Jack Ruby corrected Wade telling him that Oswald was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. "Henry, that's the Fair Play for Cuba Committee." It was recorded live and is still available on tape! **It is not even debatable. Clearly, Ruby knew Oswald before he murdered him, and that Oswald had been to New Orleans.**

Cover-up by the Warren Report, "...found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy... with no significant link between Ruby and organized crime."

During a 1992 interview Ron Lewis, a close friend of Lee Harvey Oswald remarked, "It was an antiquated building [in New Orleans] on the corner of Lafayette and Camp right near Lafayette Square, [in 1963] and [Guy] Bannister had his office there. I'd been in it on occasion and I went in there one time with Lee to view some arms that they had got from an old blimp base; David Ferrie and Lee and Jack Ruby."

Conclusions:

- 1. Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald knew each other and had been seen together on several occasions.*
- 2. The evidence of such contacts caused several witnesses to be murdered.*
- 3. The Warren Report covered-up Ruby's criminal past and his contacts with Oswald.*

[END PART 14]

R. Michael Gordon, 2021

[Next week: Part 15: Additional shots - sniper positions.]