

[PART 21]

[Warning: This work constitutes an historic review of a brutal murder! Readers are advised that certain portions of this work may be disturbing to some individuals. If an individual is easily disturbed by this report they are advised to limit their viewing experience.]

The Oswald Murder, November 24, 1963

Question: What is the best way to remove the most important witness to the Kennedy assassination?

Answer: Do not record his statement at the Dallas police station and murder the patsy before he can put his statement on the record!

Lee Harvey Oswald was never meant to leave the Texas School Book Depository alive. If he was killed there with all the planted evidence it would have been an open and shut case. The consequence of Oswald's death, according to the Commission, was that "it was no longer possible to arrive at the complete story of the assassination of John F. Kennedy through normal judicial procedures during the trial of the alleged assassin." This was exactly what was required to keep the cover-up in place for half a century.

U.S. Senate Investigator Harold Weisberg reported, "Several [FBI] documents reflect poorly on the Dallas Police. These include an 'arrest report on investigative prisoner' that, with fine judicial impartiality, says Oswald was arrested because 'This man shot and killed President John F. Kennedy and Police Officer J. D. Tippit. He also shot and wounded Governor John Connally.' No ifs or buts. The police wrapped it up to begin with. No fooling with investigations for them!"

Detective Captain William Fritz who was in charge of the Kennedy murder case and the man in charge of the Oswald interrogation later told friends that, "When the president [Johnson] called me [the day after the murder on November 23, 1963] we were investigating this crime, but when the president called me and told me I had my man, what could I do?" Answer: He could have acted like a man and told Johnson to stay out of Dallas police business! Fritz could have gone on TV and radio that day and reported to the American people exactly what Johnson had told him.

A memo from J. Edgar Hoover dated November 29, 1963 was sent to the U.S. State Department entitled, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963." It stated that on November 23, 1963, while Oswald was in police custody and available for interrogation about his affiliation with agencies of the United States government, FBI Special Agent W. T. Forsyth and Captain William Edwards of the Defense Intelligence Agency briefed "Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency" about potential problems related to the assassination. Future President Bush had been working for and with the CIA (before and during the Bay of Pigs operation) long before he headed up the spy agency. He was being kept in the loop.

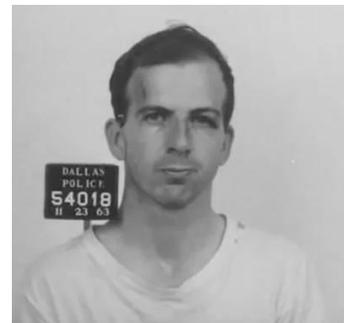
A



B



C



A/B - Oswald at Dallas Police Station being taken past reporters between interrogation sessions.

C - Oswald mug shot from November 23, 1963 in Dallas police station, after the swelling went down from his police beating! (see image A) *"A policeman hit me!"*



Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas Police Station being taken past reporters between interrogation sessions.

DATA POINT: Detective Captain William Fritz interrogated Oswald for 12 hours which included members of the Secret Service and the FBI. Captain Fritz stated that he "kept no notes" on the interrogation. He did not say that he had not taken any notes. When Oswald was asked a question that he had already answered he said, **"I have already answered that, it is in your notes. Read it for yourself."**

All afternoon, they asked Oswald about the Tippit shooting and the assassination of the President. They intermittently questioned him for approximately 12 hours between 2:30 p.m., on November 22, and 11 a.m., on November 24. Throughout this interrogation series, Oswald denied any involvement with either Kennedy's assassination or Patrolman Tippit's murder. Captain Fritz of the homicide and robbery bureau did most of the questioning and kept only rudimentary notes. Days later, he wrote a report of the interrogation from notes he made afterwards. There were no stenographic or tape recordings. Representatives of other law enforcement agencies were also present, including the FBI and the Secret Service, who occasionally participated in the questioning. Several of the FBI agents who were present wrote contemporaneous reports of the interrogation.

Conclusion: Captain William Fritz's notes were confiscated by the FBI or other government agency and Fritz was told to deny any knowledge of their whereabouts.

DATA POINT: On November 23, 1963 mobster Jack Zangetty told other mobster friends, "A man named Ruby will kill Oswald tomorrow, and in a few days, a member of Frank Sinatra's family will be kidnapped just to take some of the attention away from the assassination." He also stated that "three other men murdered Kennedy, not Oswald." **Jack Zangetty was murdered around November 25/26, 1963.**

THE MURDER OF OSWALD

Dallas FBI Bureau Chief Gordon Shanklin, reported on a warning received the day before that Oswald would be murdered. "It came into the clerk it was, operating the switchboard. The same caller, I later found out... called the Sheriff's office."

On November 24 at 9:30 a.m., as reported by Ruby's roommate, George Senator, Ruby received a phone call. After the call "He (Ruby) began to pace nervously from room to room." Ruby had his orders to murder Oswald.

Jack Ruby had full access to the Dallas Police Department. Ruby drove into town with one of his pet dogs and sent an emergency money order from the Western Union office on Main Street to one of his employees. The time stamp of completion for the cash transaction on the money order was 11:17 a.m. Ruby then walked one half block to the nearby Dallas police headquarters, where he

made his way into the basement reportedly via either the Main Street ramp or a stairway accessible from an alleyway next to the Dallas Municipal Building.

However, two men who were standing near that Main Street ramp at the time, taxi driver Harry Tasker and *United Press International* employee Terrance McGarry stated that no one had entered the police station via that ramp. One ‘official’ witness, Dallas Police Officer Ray Vaughn, who knew Ruby, stated that Ruby never passed him as he stood by the ramp. By count that made three good eyewitnesses who could state that the well-known government report stating that Ruby entered the station by the ramp is false. Further, Officer Red Davis later reported that Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor had personally brought Ruby down to the basement garage. It is recalled that it was Batchelor who showed the Secret Service the proposed motorcade route which he said would drive straight through Dealey Plaza. Batchelor was the local Dallas official responsible for the motorcade and its route. **He did not mention the twisting turn on Elm Street through Dealey Plaza into the ambush zone!**

Question: Did he help set up Oswald’s murder? It is recalled that the transportation of Oswald was well behind schedule and only occurred moments after Ruby had made his way to the police station basement!

At 11:21 a.m. CST – while authorities were escorting Oswald through the police basement to an armored car that was to take him to the nearby county jail, Ruby stepped out from a crowd of reporters and fired a single round from his .38 revolver into Oswald’s abdomen, fatally wounding him. Oswald was led wide-open and not one officer, in a room packed with police, made any attempt to stop the murder. After the murderous attack Ruby was immediately subdued by agents and police. The shooting was broadcast live nationally, and millions of television viewers witnessed it. Oswald was taken by ambulance while unconscious to Parkland Memorial Hospital – the same hospital where doctors tried to save President Kennedy’s life two days earlier. Oswald died at 1:07 p.m.



A - Lee Harvey Oswald escorted out of the police station to the garage.

B - Ruby about to shoot Oswald, who is being escorted by Dallas police. Detective James Leavelle is wearing the tan suit. Detective L. C. Graves is wearing the dark suit. Ruby is approaching Oswald from the side, where he is unnoticed by anyone in the photograph.

Detective Leavelle was also the detective in charge of the Tippit murder investigation.

C



D



C - Close-up just before Ruby shoots Oswald in the abdomen. Ruby yells out, "Oswald!"
D - Ruby shoots Oswald in the abdomen during a live T.V. broadcast.



Ruby shoots Oswald in the abdomen during a live T.V. broadcast.

That morning, Ike Pappas (1933-2008) was among the throng of reporters present at the Dallas City Jail for presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's transfer to the County Jail. Working for WNEW-AM in New York at the time, Pappas began his report as Oswald came into view.

"Now the prisoner, wearing a black sweater, he's changed from his T-shirt, is being moved out toward an armored car. Being led out by Captain Fritz." (*car horn sounds*) "There's the prisoner." (*Pappas holds his microphone out towards Oswald*) "Do you have anything to say in your defense..."

As Pappas asked Oswald the question, Jack Ruby stepped out of the crowd of reporters with a pistol, moved in front of Oswald and fired one shot into Oswald's abdomen.

"There's a shot! Oswald has been shot! Lee Oswald has been shot! A shot rang out. Mass confusion here, all the doors have been locked. Holy mackerel!"



Question: WFAA-TV Dallas – “What excuse do you-all have, you know, that he got that close?”

Answer: Captain William Fritz – “I don't have an excuse.”

It has been reported that detective James Leavelle who escorted Oswald into the line of fire spoke to Oswald, “You're hurt pretty bad, son. Is there anything you want to say?” Oswald is said to have shook his head, said nothing, and simply shut his eyes.

Dallas Police Chief Curry made a statement that despite knowing Jack Ruby personally along with many of the members of his police department who frequented Ruby's club, no one remembered seeing Ruby enter the basement of the police station or recalled him standing there. “We have not been able to find anyone that saw and recognized Ruby... at the time of the transfer [of Oswald].”

At Parkland Hospital Oswald was operated on by a team led by Dr. Charles A. Crenshaw. Dr. Ron Jones remembered, “I listened to the heart. Lee Harvey Oswald was alive when he came into the emergency room. He was not moving. He had shallow respirations, but he had a heartbeat. And so, we immediately started resuscitation.” During the activity to save Oswald's life he suffered a hemorrhagic shock followed closely by a cardiac arrest. Time of death was noted at 1:07 p.m. November 24, 1963; forty-eight hours and seven minutes after President Kennedy was pronounced dead at the same hospital. Both men were buried on the next day, which is a good idea of just how fast local officials needed to bury this latest murder victim.

Ruby, Oswald's killer died technically unconvicted because his original conviction was overturned and his retrial was pending at the time of his death. During the six months following Kennedy's assassination, Ruby repeatedly asked, orally and in writing, to speak to the members of the Warren Commission. The commission initially showed no interest. Only after Ruby's sister Eileen wrote letters to the commission (and her letters became public) did the Warren Commission agree to talk to Ruby. In June 1964, Chief Justice Earl Warren, then-Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, and other commission members went to Dallas to see Ruby. Ruby asked Warren

several times to take him to Washington D.C., saying “I would like to request that I go to Washington. Gentlemen my life is in danger here” and that he wanted an opportunity to make additional statements.

He added: “I want to tell the truth, and I can’t tell it here.” Warren told Ruby that he would be unable to comply, because many legal barriers would need to be broken and public interest in the situation would be too heavy. Warren also told Ruby that the commission would have no way of protecting him, since it had no police powers. All of a sudden governmental officials reportedly cared about “legal barriers.” Ruby said he wanted to convince President Lyndon Johnson that he was not part of any conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

When it became time to silence witnesses the CIA had plenty of Mafia and anti-Castro hit men on contract ready and willing to do the job. As the days, months and years rolled on dozens of individuals with knowledge of Kennedy’s murder or related areas would be gunned down by CIA led contract hit men.

Needless to say, the fully fraudulent Warren Commission found no evidence linking Ruby’s killing of Oswald with any broader conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. In 1964, the Warren Commission provided a ‘detailed biography’ of Ruby’s life and activities to help ascertain whether he was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. The Commission indicated that there was not a “significant link between Ruby and organized crime” and said he acted independently in killing Oswald.



Oswald; post autopsy. Oswald’s funeral service at Shannon Rose Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth, Texas held on November 25, 1963 showing Oswald’s wife, Marina, holding their daughter 22 month old June Lee Oswald; Robert Oswald, brother; and his mother Marguerite Oswald, who is holding her five-week-old grandchild Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald. Audrey was born in Parkland Memorial Hospital, the same hospital where both Kennedy and her father were taken after being shot. On November 24, 1967 Oswald’s tombstone was stolen, but was later returned.

Warren Commission

The Warren Commission concluded that the pressure of press, radio, and television for information about Oswald’s prison transfer resulted in lax security standards for admission to the

basement, allowing Ruby to enter and subsequently shoot Oswald, noting that “the acceptance of inadequate press credentials posed a clear avenue for a one-man assault.” Oswald’s death was said to have been a direct result of “the failure of the police to remove Oswald secretly or control the crowd in the basement.”

Testimony of Robert J. Groden, Photo consultant, House Select Committee on Assassinations, 1978

“Well, the question as to the identity of the man who was alleged to have shot the President has been raised over a period of time and the issue of his height came into being. **The man who enlisted in the Marines was described as being 5 feet 11 inches. The man whose autopsy was performed in Texas after the assassination was described as being 5 feet 9 inches.** The charge has been raised that this Marine Corps photograph of Oswald has been doctored to show that this man was indeed 5 feet 9 inches and not 5 feet 11 inches, and one of the main reasons why this has been raised is that it seems to show a man with a 13-inch head from top to bottom, which would seem disproportionately large for a man of Oswald's height.”

House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)

The HSCA reported, “Ruby’s shooting of Oswald was not a spontaneous act, in that it involved at least some premeditation. Similarly, the committee believed it was less likely that Ruby entered the police basement without assistance, even though the assistance may have been provided with no knowledge of Ruby’s intentions. The committee was troubled by the apparently unlocked doors along the stairway route and the removal of security guards from the area of the garage nearest the stairway shortly before the shooting. **There is also evidence that the Dallas Police Department withheld relevant information from the Warren Commission concerning Ruby’s entry to the scene of Oswald’s transfer.**”



Gun: .38 colt revolver used by Ruby to murder Oswald shown here by Earl Ruby his brother.
Mug shot of Jack Ruby.

Conclusions:

- 1. If Lee Harvey Oswald was guilty there would have been no reason to silence him before he could defend himself in a court of law.*
- 2. Jack Ruby murdered Oswald under orders to silence him before he could testify in a court of law.*
- 3. One or more Dallas Police officers were complicate in ensuring that Jack Ruby had close access to Lee Harvey Oswald*

Oswald's .38 Smith & Wesson Revolver

Question: Was it ever scientifically proven that Oswald's .38 revolver had been used to murder Police Officer J. D. Tippit?

Answer: No. However, it was proven that Oswald's .38 revolver was not the weapon used to murder Officer Tippit.

Dallas police radio call reported shell casings found at the murder scene were .38 automatic.

Officer Tippit was reportedly shot with a .38 automatic. Two very experienced police officers, one a police sergeant and the other a combat experienced former Marine stated that the weapon used to murder Tippit was a .38 automatic NOT a .38 pistol. Sergeant Gerald Lynn Hill remarked, "The shell at the scene indicates that the suspect is armed with an automatic .38 rather than a pistol." During a 1986 interview retired officer Hill once again stated that the shell casings were "marked .38 AUTO on the bottom." Those types of rounds could not be fired from a .38 revolver.



Oswald reportedly wearing a .38 revolver March 1963 in his backyard.



Oswald's .38 caliber Smith & Wesson Revolver

FBI Special Agent Courtlandt Cunningham, the ballistics expert from the FBI lab, testified before the Warren Commission that the lab was unable to conclude that any of the **four** bullets found in Tippit's body had been fired by the revolver taken from Oswald at the **movie theater**. The Warren Commission hired ballistics expert Mr. Nicol who reported that the bullets did not match Oswald's weapon. Every expert hired by the Warren Commission agreed that the bullets did not match Oswald's weapon and yet the fraudulent story that Oswald shot Tippit persists..

Spent shell casings from a .38 Special have a slight bulge in the middle. This clear and unmistakable characteristic did not appear on the recovered shell casings located at the Tippit murder site.

At the movie theater Officer M. N. McDonald was the first to approach Oswald in his seat. Oswald said, "Well it's all over now." He stood up and pulled out his .38 pistol from his belt. As Officer McDonald grabbed Oswald he heard the gun go snap, but it did not fire.

Oswald's .38 Smith & Wesson Revolver was later established to have had a defective firing pin, which completely prevented it from firing a bullet!

This was proven when he was arrested and the trigger was pulled; the gun went "click" but did not fire.

Conclusions:

- 1. Lee Harvey Oswald DID NOT and COULD NOT have shot Police Officer J. D. Tippit with the .38 revolver he was arrested with.***
- 2. No weapon traceable to Lee Harvey Oswald was used to kill officer Tippit.***

The Backyard Photos, March 1963

Question: *If Oswald was a lone assassin, and this were just a normal murder case, why would anyone bother to produce a second photo, clearly doctored, when a reportedly 'real' series of photos already existed? After all, Oswald's wife originally stated under duress that she had taken a number of backyard photos of Oswald, so if this were an average murder case with a "lone gunman" there would have been no reason to produce false photos.*

Answer: *Someone or a group of individuals inside the conspiracy wanted to indicate that a conspiracy did in fact exist and they are using doctored images to announce it.*

DATA POINT (COVER-UP): Forensic anthropologists working for *The United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations* (HSCA) were hired to verify all relevant photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald were of only one person. Volume VI, 274–277. They 'verified' that the backyard photos depicted the same rifle found in the Texas School Book Depository building after the crime. Volume VI, 64–66. A panel of photographic experts was also used to verify the authenticity of the assassination-related photos, and to analyze for any tampering or fakery; none was detected.



A - Photo reportedly taken by Oswald's wife Marina Nikolayevna Oswald. She now believes that Oswald was innocent of the assassination.

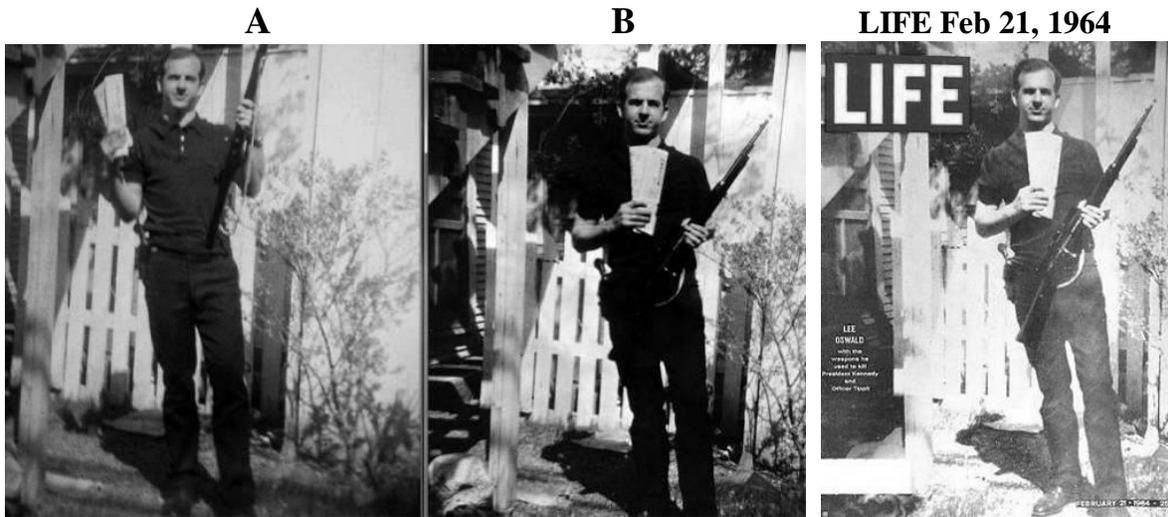
B - Backyard of 214 West Neely Street in Dallas as it looked in 2015.

In January 1963, Oswald reportedly ordered a Smith & Wesson .38 revolver and then, in March, a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Marina told the Warren Commission, she took photographs of Oswald on or about March 31, 1963, dressed in black and holding his weapons along with an issue of *The Militant* newspaper, which named ex-general Edwin Walker as a "fascist." These photos became known as the "backyard photos" of Lee Harvey Oswald. The series of photographs were later found in the garage of the CIA operative Ruth Paine's house, with the exception of one, which had been given to CIA operative George de Mohrenschildt.

Mohrenschildt was murdered on March 2, 1977, the day before he was scheduled to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations!

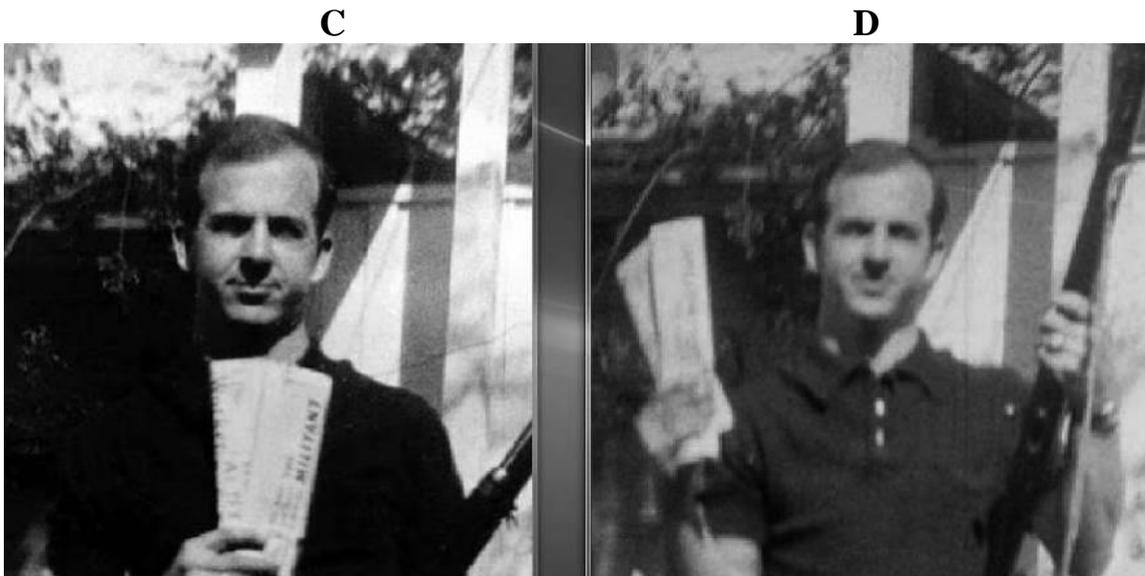
After his arrest at least one photo was shown to Oswald who stated that it was a forgery. In order for Oswald to be shown a photo this soon after his arrest it must have been produced well before the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that in time he would be able to prove that the photos were fake. History shows that he simply did not have enough time to prove his case.

Scotland Yard photo expert Jack White reported that the photo was a superimposed forgery. There is only one word to describe that action – conspiracy by the CIA.



- A** - [CE 133-A fake] The doctored photo is lighter than the original photo because it is a copy. Also note that the length of the shadow of the individual in the first photo **A** is not the same as the second photo **B**.
- B** - [CE 133-A original] The “original” photo reportedly shows Oswald. It is clear that the original had been used to remake a doctored image as every background aspect is identical to the first. In addition, the lower part of Oswald’s body is identical in position to the doctored photo. This is not possible if this were a real undoctored photo, as the body would have changed position even if it had been slight.

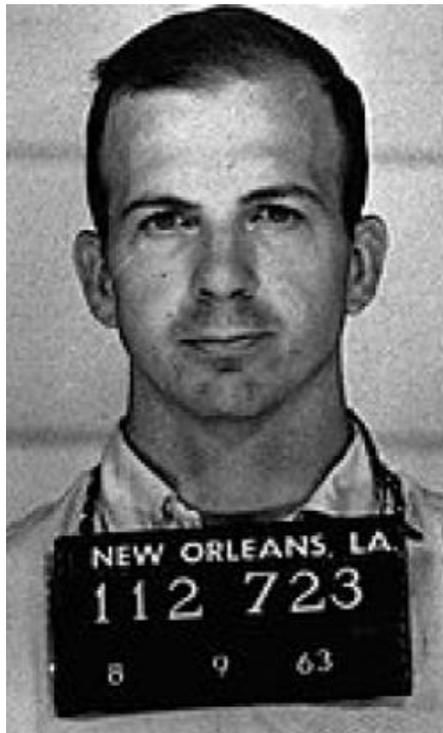
A close inspection of the weapon in “B” also appears to show that it does not have a telescopic sight attached to the weapon.



- C** - In the original photo “Oswald” is taller than the second “Oswald” as indicated by the back fence. Is this the 5’-9” Oswald or the 5’-11” Oswald?
- D** - In the **D** photo the head is too small for the body, the chin is more rounded and the background is clearly that of the original photo **C**. Also the shoulders are less rounded than in the first photo and he is shorter and thinner than Oswald. Clearly the top portion of the Oswald on the **C** photo is not

the same individual seen in the **D** photo. Photo **D** is clearly a fake doctored image of someone, but he is not Lee Harvey Oswald! The final point is that the shadow under the nose is off angle from the other shadows.

E



E - Compare the mug shot to both images in **C** and **D**. Which one looks like Oswald?

Note the squared off chin in the mug shot. The jaw line in the mug shot matches photo **C**, but not photo **D**; in **D** it is too thin. The ears in photo **D** are higher than the Oswald mug shot! A darkened area on Oswald's upper lip can be seen in photo **C** and the mug shot, but not in photo **D**. A light spot on the right side of the neck in photo **D** cannot naturally be there as that is a complete shadow area. Also there is a scratch on the left side of Oswald's chin in the mug shot and photo **C**, but not in photo **D**. Finally, the full image in photo **C** is sharp and in focus. In photo **D** the image is sharp for the full image except the upper body, face and arms which are slightly out of focus and the shadows do not line up.

Clear evidence that the backyard photos were doctored was also found by Canadian Department of Defense photo expert Major John Pickard and Scotland Yard photo expert and past president of the Evidence Photographers International Counsel detective Malcolm Thompson. These internationally recognized photo experts pointed to several areas including the facial shadows not corresponding to ground shadows; the shape of the chin not corresponding to Oswald's chin; a faint line indicating that the head-shot had been pasted on the body; the size of the rifle not corresponding to Oswald's height; and finally the discovery that on March 31, 1963, the day the photos were reported to have been taken on a sunny day, was in fact cloudy with rain!

Testimony of Mark Lane at Warren Commission, March 4, 1964

“At the outset, I would like to call to the Commission's attention a matter which is somewhat peripheral, perhaps, and should the Commission determine it does not wish to hear my testimony in that regard, I will understand that. But I would like to call it to your attention, because

although it is peripheral I think it is related to both the assassination and the investigation into the assassination of the President. That is in relationship to a picture which has been widely publicized, probably in every single community of our country, allegedly showing Lee Harvey Oswald holding in his hand a rifle which has been described in at least one publication, *Life* magazine, as the weapon with which he assassinated President Kennedy. **I would like to indicate to the Commission at this time that the pictures which have been distributed throughout the country included doctored and forged photographs.** I would like to present evidence to the Commission at this time in that regard.”

“A picture appears on the entire cover of *Life* magazine, and an identical picture appears in the interior pages, at page 80. The caption on the cover reads, ‘Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippit.’ I think it is quite plain from looking at both of the pictures that there appears on the rifle, what appears to be a rifle in the left hand of Lee Harvey Oswald, a telescopic sight.”

“Next I would like to offer a picture which is a glossy 8 1/2-by-11 picture, of a photograph published in the *New York Times*, secured by the *New York Times* from the *Associated Press*. I suggest that is the identical picture with the one published on the cover of *Life* magazine, Exhibit 334, in every respect, including the creases in the trousers, the background, with the exception of the rifle in the hands of Oswald, which appears to have no telescopic scope in Exhibit 335. In addition, **there clearly has been some other doctored of the photograph around the head of Lee Harvey Oswald**, and the trees and other background material over his left shoulder have been removed from the *Associated Press* picture, but are present in the *Life* magazine picture. Shadows and fence posts which can be observed between the legs of Lee Harvey Oswald in Exhibit 335 have been removed in the *Life* magazine picture. I would like to offer this picture as the next exhibit.”

“336 is an 8 1/2-by-11 glossy photograph of a picture appearing in *Newsweek* magazine, March 2, 1964, credited by *Newsweek* magazine to the *Detroit Free Press*. I would suggest that that is an identical picture with the other two pictures in every respect, except that it has no telescopic sight on the rifle, and there is a great deal of metallic materials present on that rifle clearly not present in the other two pictures. Just below the hand, the left hand of Lee Harvey Oswald, there is clearly visible a series of pieces of metal, allegedly part of the rifle, which are in no way clear – which are in no way present in the other pictures.”

“This enlarges the area on the rifle just below what is allegedly Oswald’s left hand. It clearly shows an absolute absence of all of the metallic material present in the *Newsweek* photo, 336. This is a front page of the *New York Journal American* dated February 18, 1964, which is an identical picture with the one published in *Life* magazine, Exhibit 334, and the credit lines appearing on that publication indicate that the picture has been secured from the *Associated Press* through the *Detroit Free Press*.”

“And **should the Commission decide to investigate the obviously doctored pictures** that have been circulated so widely in our country, I would refer the Commission investigators to the *Times Picayune* of New Orleans, published on November 24, 1963, in which an *Associated Press* story indicated that the Dallas police chief, Jesse Curry, stated that he had in his possession photographs found in the home of Lee Harvey Oswald’s Russian-born wife which linked Oswald with the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy.” “The stock has a clearly curved and bent line in this picture.”

Mr. Rankin: That is in Exhibit 341?”

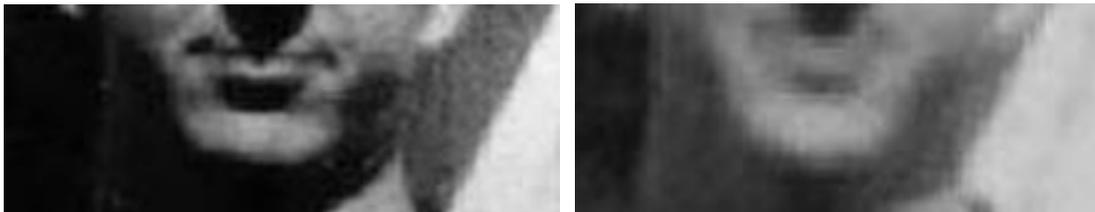
Mr. Lane: “Yes, and it is present in none of the pictures of Oswald holding the rifle; 336, for example, in *Newsweek* magazine shows almost a straight stock. Some of them show even an absolutely straight stock. Exhibit 335 from the *New York Times* shows a perfectly straight stock, which is not only a stock unlike this particular Italian 6.5 millimeter carbine, but **is a stock I believe**

unlike any rifle stock produced during the 20th century, and possibly the 19th century, anywhere. Rifle experts seem to agree that every stock must have in it some break, so that it is possible to place your hand around the rifle while your finger holds the trigger. **And there is no break in the doctored photographs, in the stock portrayed on the doctored photographs.** In any event, whether there was another rifle or not, the rifle portrayed in the picture is clearly; in the picture in which Oswald is allegedly holding the rifle, clearly is not the rifle allegedly claimed to be the murder weapon. I wonder if I might ask the Commission if it might produce the rifle now, so that we might compare the actual rifle with the pictures.”

When Oswald saw the doctored photo at the Dallas Police station he said, “It’s fake and I can prove it. I will prove it in time.” It is recalled that Oswald had worked for Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company when they were processing U-2 spy plane images for the CIA. Oswald knew a thing or two about photography.

Testimony of Robert J. Groden, Photo consultant, House Select Committee on Assassinations, 1978

“There have been a lot of issues raised about these photographs through the years by the critics of the Warren report. For instance, among them, the most credible of the arguments are the size ratio between the length of the rifle, which is now in the Archives and in relationship to the height of the man in the photographs. Indeed, the height of the man in one photograph in relationship to one in the other, there seems to be a 4 or 5 inch disparity in height between the two photographs; a different falling of shadows, for instance. In one photograph the head tilts to a different angle yet the relationship of the shadow under the nose to the mouth does not change with the shadows in the rest of the picture, as it should, but rather stays in relationship to the angle of the face. More than any other issues, I think, however, relate to what **Oswald had said, that is, that his face had been pasted on another person’s body, and through the years much study has indicated that there is evidence of a line**, a crop or paste line through the center of Oswald’s chin, occurring at that point. It starts at one edge of the head, of the neck, and goes on to the other, and there seems to be a slight misalignment of the neckline as it travels downward from the head toward the shoulders on both sides of the head. This occurs only on F-133A, as viewed here. On F-133B, it is not sufficiently sharp to see this type of a line. There again seem to be problems with that photograph as well, but the main issue that we are dealing with here is what appears to be a paste line through Oswald’s chin.”



Judge Jim Garrison: “When Oswald was arrested he had over \$3000 worth of camera equipment (including a Minox spy camera). He was no ordinary photographer. He had been given training as an expert photographer.” It was later discovered that Oswald had worked for a while with a government photo interpretation group that did work for the CIA and army intelligence.

Dorothy Kilgallen: “Even if Marina explained why her late husband looked so different in an official police photo and the widely printed full-length picture featured on the cover of *Life* magazine, it would cause a sensation. This story isn’t going to die as long as there’s a real reporter alive – and there are a lot of them.”

After reporting she would expose the real evidence of the Kennedy murder Dorothy Kilgallen was murdered on November 8, 1965.



Back yard in November 1963



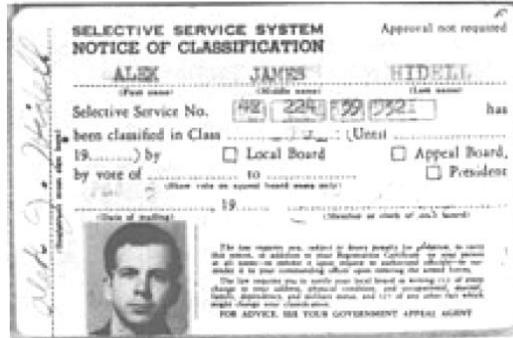
Front of Oswald residence at 214 West Neely Street in Dallas in 1963 and 2015.

The *New York Times* on November 27, 1963 reported that ‘the widow and relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald are being sequestered here [in Dallas] by the Secret Service. A spokesman for the Secret Service said the family was being kept in a secret place for its own protection.’ Mrs. Oswald said she ‘never knew her husband owned a rifle, nor a pistol.’

Conclusions:

- 1. The photos were forged, just as Oswald said they were!***
- 2. These photos were used to frame Lee Harvey Oswald for murder.***

Beyond the Backyard Photos The Fake I.D. Cards



A close examination of the reported Oswald military I.D. card and the reported selective service Alex James Hidell I.D. card that we are told were created at different times (years) by different federal agencies show a remarkable similarity despite one being much darker than the other and the slight tilt to the right of the image. Notice is given to the blemish shown on Oswald's neck in both images, the identical hairline, the identical haircut, the identical facial expression and angle of the mouth, the identical shadows under the nose and mouth and the identical shadows seen on the left side of the face as well as under the face at the neckline deepened by the darkening of the image. This is the same albeit reworked, darkened and fuzzy image of Oswald used to create two fake documents. These I.D. images constitute one more example of Oswald being set up to take a fall as a patsy.



None of these other photos of Oswald resemble each other anywhere near the two images above even though they are clearly images of the same individual taken at various times. Given a chance in court photo buff Oswald would have been able to prove that these I.D. cards are both fake.

[END PART 21]

R. Michael Gordon, 2021

[Next week: Part 22: The testimony.]