

J.F.K.: teorie e complotti

Editoriale, *Laura Baccaro*

JFK, Analisi di un complotto, *Marco Soddu*

Falsi miti su Lee Oswald, *Federico Ferrero*

Jack Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald,
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Warren Commission

Appendice fotografica, *a cura di Marco Soddu*

Appendice documentale, *a cura di Marco Soddu*

- *The FBI'S Sibert and O'Neill Report*
- *Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives A. Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at President John F. Kennedy; the second and third shots he fired struck the President; the third shot he fired killed the President*



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Laura Baccaro

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Gea Mater Padova Onlus

Vicolo I° Magenta, n. 5 – 35138 Padova

rivistapsicodinamica.criminale@gmail.com

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Norme redazionali

Il 22 novembre 1963 John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America, viene assassinato a Dallas nel Texas.

Da quasi 50 anni dall'uccisione del presidente John Fitzgerald Kennedy si discute di ipotesi, teorie, complotti e moventi. Di fatto sembra l'unico mistero del secolo scorso rimasto tale.

Il luogo dell'attentato è visitato da turisti e curiosi tanto da essere oramai tristemente famoso per il mercato parallelo di riviste, paccottiglia e macabri souvenir. Ognuno scatta foto del sesto piano e della celebre finestra. La morte del presidente sembra il risultato di una triangolazione di fuoco incrociato, il patologo dell'autopsia del Parkland Memorial, Charles Crenshaw, sostiene che i colpi fatali partirono da davanti, dalla collinetta erbosa ma, di fatto, il cervello di Kennedy, oggetto cruciale è sparito e misteriosamente non è mai entrato negli archivi nazionali.

Lee Harvey Oswald viene arrestato quale solo ed unico autore dell'attentato, tesi sostenuta dalla Commissione Warren. Oswald verrà fatalmente ucciso poco dopo da Jack Ruby, un malvivente, con un passato con problematiche psichiatriche e legato alla mafia.

Ma fra le varie e contrastanti teorie e annuali scoop sul movente e sull'identità "vera" dell'assassino c'era chi sosteneva che era stato l'autista dell'auto presidenziale a sparare al presidente, teoria confutata nel 2011 con il restauro e digitalizzazione del filmato di Abraham Zapruder che ha reso visibile ad alta definizione che l'autista aveva le mani sul volante.

Anche il cinema è caduto nel mistero: nel 1991 esce *JFK, Un caso ancora aperto*, per la regia di Oliver Stone. Nel film il procuratore distrettuale Jim Garrison, che dubita della tesi ufficiale successiva all'indagine della Commissione Warren, indaga contro la c.d. "leggenda Warren" e scopre collegamenti con la Cia, FBI, la mafia americana, cioè spunta l'ipotesi di complotto con l'avallo dell'allora vicepresidente Lyndon B. Johnson con l'obiettivo di continuare la guerra in Vietnam a vantaggio delle gerarchie militari e dei fornitori di armi.

Altri sottolineano come JFK sia stato vittima di un cecchino isolato, una morte insomma banale e inutile, un caso in cui non c'è nulla da scoprire se non delle casualità incredibili.

Anche Stephen King nel 2011 ha pubblicato *"22/11/1963"* un romanzo dedicato all'assassinio, o meglio alla possibilità che ha un uomo di salvare il presidente grazie ad un "buco temporale".

Ma perché è stato ucciso JFK?

"perchè quel figlio di puttana si è fregato quella maledettissima elezione ecco perchè. Nixon sarebbe diventato un grandissimo presidente ma Kennedy ha sfasciato questo paese. Ci sono negri da tutte le parti a pretendere i loro diritti, perchè crede che ci sia tanta delinquenza adesso? Perchè ha promesso a quei morti di fame troppe cose secondo me, rivoluzione in arrivo tutte balle, il fascismo è tornato di moda. E le dirò un'altra cosa. Il giorno che quel comunista figlio di puttana è morto è stato un grande giorno, un grande giorno per questo paese e io non ci sto, non ci sto che diano la colpa ad uno scemo senza palle come Lee Oswald" (JFK. Un caso ancora aperto, O. Stone)

La verità non è mai emersa malgrado ricerche, studi, libri, ipotesi. Quando alcuni documenti segreti nel 2029 verranno finalmente resi pubblici solo allora forse si saprà qualcosa di più.

Laura Baccaro

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RIVISTA DI PSICODINAMICA CRIMINALE



JFK, Analisi di un complotto

Marco Soddu

Sommario: Introduzione; Gli elementi provati; Analisi dei sei colpi; Conclusioni relative ai colpi esplosi; La Commissione Warren; Lee Harvey Oswald; Possibili moventi; Analogie tra la morte di Lincoln e quella di J.F. Kennedy; Alcuni personaggi chiave; Considerazioni conclusive; Bibliografia

"Here is a bulletin from CBS News. In Dallas, Texas, three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade in downtown Dallas. The first reports say that President Kennedy has been seriously wounded by this shooting. More details just arrived. These details about the same as previously: President Kennedy shot today just as his motorcade left downtown Dallas. Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and grabbed Mr. Kennedy, she called 'Oh, no!' The motorcade sped on. United Press says that the wounds for President Kennedy perhaps could be fatal. Repeating, a bulletin from CBS News, President Kennedy has been shot by a would-be assassin in Dallas, Texas. Stay tuned to CBS News for further details.¹"



Introduzione

L'assassinio di John Fitzgerald Kennedy rappresenta uno dei crimini più studiati, filmati e fotografati della nostra epoca. Le controversie presenti nel caso, gli elementi spesso e volentieri inverosimili o deliberatamente falsi contenuti nel rapporto stilato dalla Commissione Warren² hanno accresciuto nel corso degli anni il mistero ed il bisogno di verità da parte del pubblico Americano e non. Di seguito si propone un'analisi attenta e dettagliata degli eventi, con una netta distinzione tra quelle che sono le mere ipotesi e quelli che sono invece i fatti suffragati da evidenza probatoria. La disamina è abbastanza schematica, vista la vastità dell'argomento e la necessità di essere esaustivi e chiari allo stesso tempo.



Gli elementi provati

- Orario e luogo della morte: Dallas, 22 Novembre 1963, H:12:31.³
- Almeno tre colpi furono esplosi dal Texas Book School Depository (TBSD) ed è certo che questi tre colpi furono sparati dal 6° piano.
- È dimostrato che furono esplosi almeno sei colpi e non tre come stabilito dalla Commissione Warren.

² Warren Commission Report – Full Text.

³ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 2 – The Assassination.
Anno V – n.1 giugno 2012



Analisi dei sei colpi

1°Colpo: esploso dal Texas Book School Depository (TBSD), va completamente a vuoto e viene ritrovato conficcato in un paracarro. Le schegge feriscono lievemente al volto un passante. JFK smette di salutare, il Governatore del Texas Connally si gira di scatto ed una bambina che corre a pochi passi dal corteo presidenziale interrompe improvvisamente la corsa e si guarda intorno.⁴ Questo sparo è

documentato da un filmato amatoriale girato da Zapruder (8 mm della durata di 21 secondi che dimostra 3 colpi in 8 secondi) ed è compatibile con l'ipotetica azione solitaria di Oswald.

2°Colpo: colpisce J.F. Kennedy alla gola dal davanti. Si tratta di una tipica lesione frontale in entrata sotto il pomo di Adamo. Tale lesione, descritta dai medici di Dallas (dichiarazione del medico chirurgo Malcolm Perry)⁵ nella prima conferenza stampa immediatamente successiva all'assassinio, fu completamente ridimensionata dal rapporto della Commissione Warren, che dichiarò che il secondo colpo fu sparato dalla TBSD e per spiegare questo fatto creò la famosa *magic bullet theory*⁶ (teoria della pallottola magica) che ipotizzava una sola pallottola che avrebbe colpito diverse volte JFK ed il Governatore Connally seguendo una traiettoria che definire assurda sarebbe un eufemismo. La lesione frontale in entrata, sia in considerazione della reazione di J.F. Kennedy (mani sul collo e spostamento all'indietro) sia, soprattutto, grazie ai rapporti dei medici,⁷ è ormai considerata una verità assoluta. Questo secondo colpo è documentato sia da Zapruder, sia da un secondo filmato amatoriale girato da Nix. Nel filmato di Nix⁸ si vede chiaramente, attraverso un fotogramma estrapolato attraverso l'utilizzo delle tecnologie nel frattempo sopraggiunte, un uomo che spara dalla collinetta erbosa in Dailey Plaza. Questo elemento (unitamente alla lesione frontale in entrata,⁹ che poteva essere stata procurata solo da un colpo frontale, incompatibile con la posizione di sparo dal TBSD che si trovava alle spalle di JFK) prova l'esistenza di un secondo tiratore e quindi di un complotto, smontando la teoria espressa dalla Commissione Warren del cosiddetto "folle solitario." Non è ancora chiaro, invece, se questo secondo proiettile colpì Connally alla spalla o se Connally fu ferito da un proiettile sparato simultaneamente. Possiamo dare per scontato che sia lo stesso, così come dichiarato dalla Commissione Warren, in quanto questo fatto non è rilevante.

Il 3° e 4° colpo furono sparati quasi simultaneamente.

3°Colpo: esploso dalla TBSD colpisce J.F. Kennedy al centro della schiena (14,5 cm sotto la base del collo)¹⁰ e viene sparato da dietro (posizione compatibile con la TBSD).

4°Colpo: è il primo a colpire Connally in maniera abbastanza seria. Viene esploso da dietro la macchina, non è chiaro se dalla TBSD. E' fondamentale perché essendo stato esploso simultaneamente al terzo, e da una posizione compatibile con quella di Oswald, prova la presenza di un terzo tiratore al sesto piano del TBSD o comunque in una posizione vicina. Va sottolineato che Oswald, o chi per lui, non avrebbe potuto sparare due colpi simultanei perché il mannlicher-carcano (Carcano Mod. 91)¹¹ che utilizzava era

⁵ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

⁶ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 1: Summary and Conclusions.

⁷ Testimony of Doctor Malcolm Perry. http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/perry_m1.htm et Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

⁸ Filmato di Nix. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yYaZvUeDJew>

⁹ Testimony of Doctor Malcolm Perry. http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/perry_m1.htm et Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

¹⁰ *Ibidem*.

¹¹ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 4: The Assassin.

a otturazione manuale ed inoltre, per definizione, nessuna arma da fuoco con un unico foro in uscita può sparare due colpi nello stesso istante.

5°Colpo: esploso dalla collinetta erbosa in Dailey Plaza, è il terzo a colpire il Presidente alla tempia dal davanti. È il colpo che uccide J.F. Kennedy, aprendogli praticamente la testa.¹² Ancora una volta la Commissione Warren, per giustificare la teoria dell'unico tiratore, trovò una spiegazione inverosimile: J.F. Kennedy sarebbe stato spinto all'indietro dagli spasmi muscolari causati dal colpo ricevuto alle spalle e non da un colpo esploso di fronte a lui. Sappiamo invece con certezza che il colpo fu esploso dal davanti a seguito delle analisi dei filmati di Zapruder¹³ e Nix¹⁴ e del foro di ingresso.

6°Colpo: esploso 6 decimi di secondo dopo il 5° sparo. Viene sparato da dietro l'auto del corteo presidenziale. I sei decimi di secondo di distanza dal 5° colpo provano ancora una volta l'esistenza del terzo tiratore.¹⁵ Colpisce ancora il Governatore Connally al polso, fratturandogli il radio.¹⁶

Conclusioni relative ai colpi esplosi

Sono quindi presenti tre tiratori:

- il PRIMO (Oswald, per ipotesi) spara dal sesto piano del deposito di libri.
- Il SECONDO colpisce da una posizione molto vicina alla TBSD o dal deposito stesso.
- Il TERZO tiratore esplode i colpi da dietro la collinetta erbosa in Dailey Plaza.

La presenza dei tre tiratori è dimostrata da:

- PRIMO TIRATORE (TBSD): traiettoria dei proiettili e foro di entrata (3°colpo).
- SECONDO TIRATORE (TBSD o posto attiguo): il 3° e 4°colpo, sparati praticamente nello stesso momento, evidenziano la presenza di una seconda persona vicina alla posizione del primo tiratore. Anche il 5° ed il 6°colpo sono estremamente ravvicinati a conferma della presenza di una seconda persona (come detto in precedenza, il primo tiratore non poteva sparare due colpi simultaneamente, cioè il 3° ed il 4°, ma neanche due colpi a distanza ravvicinata, come il 5° ed il 6°, a causa delle caratteristiche del fucile).
- TERZO TIRATORE (spara dalla collinetta erbosa): si evince dalla traiettoria dei proiettili, dalla lesione frontale in entrata e dal colpo alla tempia¹⁷ (entrambi sparati dal davanti) ed

¹² Testimony of Doctor Malcolm Perry. http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/perry_m1.htm et Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

¹³ Filmato di Zapruder. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqzJQE8LYrQ>

¹⁴ Filmato di Nix. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvZvUeDJew>

¹⁵ Filmato di Zapruder. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqzJQE8LYrQ>

¹⁶ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

dall'immagine estratta dal filmato di Nix,¹⁸ in cui si vede chiaramente un uomo che spara da dietro la collinetta erbosa.

A questo c'è da aggiungere che i sei colpi sono altresì dimostrati dalle registrazioni audio di una radio della polizia¹⁹ e dall'audio dei filmati di Zapruder²⁰ e di Nix.²¹ Inoltre, va ricordato che molti testimoni (51 su 90 interrogati)²² sentono i colpi sparati da dietro il corteo presidenziale e dalla collinetta erbosa. La testimonianza di queste persone non fu messa agli atti dell'inchiesta e a questi testimoni fu detto che si erano sbagliati e che dalla collinetta erbosa non era stato esploso nessun colpo.

Un elemento molto interessante da sottolineare è che se l'assassinio fosse stato compiuto da una sola persona con la TBSD come posizione di tiro, questi avrebbe più logicamente sparato in un lasso di tempo precedente, perché avrebbe beneficiato di un angolo di tiro migliore e di un maggior tempo per gli spari successivi. Il momento scelto per l'attentato giustifica invece pienamente una triangolazione di fuoco incrociato, condizione ideale quando il bersaglio è nella posizione migliore per tutti e tre i tiratori che hanno quindi la possibilità di rimediare ad eventuali errori e di colpire il bersaglio da diverse angolazioni.

La Commissione Warren

Dopo l'assassinio, il cadavere di J.F. Kennedy viene lasciato volontariamente incustodito per 20 minuti (nel lasso temporale corrispondente al giuramento di Johnson a Dallas al quale Jacqueline Kennedy fu costretta a presenziare) durante i quali il corpo viene manomesso: nello specifico viene praticata un'incisione a stella per creare un foro di uscita nella parte anteriore del volto di J.F. Kennedy per giustificare tutti gli spari provenienti da dietro e viene asportato totalmente il cervello che sarebbe stato utile per eseguire uno studio sulla direzione dei proiettili).²³

Nella nuova autopsia eseguita a Washington da un patologo della marina viene semplicemente dichiarato che la morte doveva essere attribuita a due colpi di arma da fuoco²⁴. Nessun'altra informazione viene fornita nel rapporto autoptico, sia relativamente alla direzione dei proiettili, sia sui fori di entrata nella parte anteriore del corpo (tempia e collo) ma soprattutto nessun cenno viene fatto sulla assenza del cervello.²⁵

¹⁷ Testimony of Doctor Malcolm Perry. http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/perry_m1.htm et Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

¹⁸ Filmato di Nix. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzaZvUeDJew>

¹⁹ <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/dpdtapes/>

²⁰ Filmato di Zapruder. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqzJQE8LYrQ> et Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 4: The Assassin.

²¹ Filmato di Nix. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzaZvUeDJew>

²² Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 6: Investigation of Possible Conspiracy.

²³ http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/perry_m1.htm

²⁴ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 8: Medical Reports from Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

²⁵ *Ibidem*.

La Commissione Warren viene istituita dal Lyndon B. Johnson il 29 Novembre 1963 e a coordinare le indagini viene nominato Allen Dulles, ex Capo della CIA e nemico giurato di JFK. Il rapporto stilato è un'opera enciclopedica in otto volumi. Il lavoro conclude che Lee Harvey Oswald era l'unico assassino di J.F. Kennedy e che aveva agito da solo. Per cercare di dimostrare questo vengono utilizzati degli artifici, come per esempio la già citata teoria della pallottola magica che è stata in seguito ampiamente smentita dai filmati audio e video, dall'analisi (medica e fisica) delle ferite di J.F. Kennedy e Connally e dalle testimonianze.

La Commissione cerca di generare nel pubblico Americano l'idea del folle solitario Oswald che ha agito per proprio conto.²⁶ La spiegazione di questo fatto è molto semplice: un conto è parlare di una assassinio compiuto da un uomo (descritto come uno sbandato) che agisce da solo, mentre tutt'altra faccenda sarebbe stata parlare di un complotto con tutto quello che questo avrebbe comportato. Allo stato attuale il complotto (inteso come la presenza di tre tiratori) è ampiamente dimostrato e soprattutto sono emerse delle verità su Lee Harvey Oswald, che non era né folle, né solitario.

Va inoltre ricordato che nel rapporto stilato dalla Commissione Warren viene indicato che nel fucile Mannlicher-Carcano fu trovata un'impronta di Oswald, cosa che ancora oggi non è stata del tutto provata.²⁷ Inoltre, molti testimoni, che si scagliarono contro il rapporto Warren morirono in circostanze del tutto singolari o vennero costretti a cambiare le proprie dichiarazioni.²⁸

Come detto, molte conclusioni espresse dalla Commissione sono state confutate grazie ai progressi della tecnologia audio/video oggi a nostra disposizione.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald (New Orleans, 18 Ottobre 1939 - Dallas, 24 Novembre 1963) trascorre un'infanzia solitaria, vista la prematura morte del padre. Di seguito vengono elencati una serie di fatti relativi alla sua vita strettamente legati alla materia trattata.

- A 17 anni si arruola nei *marines*, dove acquisisce la specializzazione di Tecnico Radarista, impara perfettamente il Russo e diventa un eccellente tiratore scelto. Il fatto che venga fatto studiare il Russo ad un Tecnico Radar è un elemento assolutamente insolito, non attinente a quelle che erano le sue mansioni nell'esercito, giustificabile con un impiego nello spionaggio militare.²⁹
- In seguito, viene inviato nella importantissima base strategica Giapponese di Atsugi, da dove partono gli aerei spia U2, non intercettabili, che sorvolano i cieli Russi per fotografare siti strategici.³⁰

²⁶ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 7: Lee Harvey Oswald: Background and Possible Motives.

²⁷ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Chapter 4: The Assassin.

²⁸ Dealey Plaza Earwitnesses. Mcadams.posc.mu.edu. 2006-04-24. <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/shots.htm>

²⁹ Warren Commission Report – Full Text. Appendix 13: Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald.

³⁰ *Ibidem*.

- 1959. Viene congedato dall'esercito. Tornato negli USA, si atteggia pubblicamente a Marxista-Leninista, ma non viene mai sottoposto a nessun controllo di polizia (procedura *standard* ai quei tempi). Nello stesso anno, si presenta a Mosca e chiede di diventare cittadino Sovietico. La sua richiesta viene subito accettata, fatto quantomeno singolare per il clima di sospetto del tempo. Gli viene assegnato un confortevole appartamento a Minsk, un ottimo posto di lavoro e si sposa con Marina Prusakova nel 1961.³¹
- 1960. Viene abbattuto nei cieli Sovietici l'aereo U2 pilotato dal pilota Gary Lee Powers. Come già ricordato i voli degli aerei spia U2 erano assolutamente inintercettabili per la semplice mancanza della tecnologia specifica necessaria da parte dei tecnici militari Sovietici. Questo fatto porta al fallimento della conferenza al Vertice di Parigi tra Eisenhower e Khrushchev. Appare oggi evidente che il trattamento riservato ad Oswald dalle autorità Sovietiche fosse dovuto al fatto che egli avesse rivelato dei segreti militari, come appunto le rotte degli U2, di cui Oswald era a completa conoscenza. Bisogna inoltre notare che Oswald non agisce di propria iniziativa per ottenere un beneficio personale quando chiede la cittadinanza Sovietica, infatti quando in seguito tornerà negli USA non verrà sottoposto a nessun tipo di procedimento e questo indica che lui era ampiamente protetto e che aveva agito per conto della CIA o dello spionaggio militare al fine di far fallire l'incontro tra Eisenhower e Khrushchev, che si stavano accordando per un serio ridimensionamento nell'ambito della Guerra Fredda degli armamenti nucleari.³²
- 1962. Oswald torna negli USA (2 Giugno) e, come detto, non viene sottoposto e nessun procedimento. Bisogna considerare come al tempo si venisse processati e posti ai margini della società al minimo sospetto di simpatie comuniste e/o castriste. Oswald avrebbe dovuto essere sottoposto quantomeno ad un procedimento per cospirazione, rivelazione di segreti di stato ed alto tradimento, ma tutto questo non accadde. Ciò rafforza l'idea di un sua attività per conto della CIA/spionaggio militare.³³
- 1962 - 1963. Oswald cambia diversi lavori, si comporta pubblicamente da comunista e filo-castrista (molti testimoni affermano che i suoi atteggiamenti politici sembravano molto forzati e non frutto di reale convinzione) ma nel privato incontra spesso Guy Banister, agente della CIA, David Ferrie e Jack Ruby, cioè colui che lo ucciderà due giorni dopo l'omicidio di J.F. Kennedy. Due settimane prima dell'assassinio J.F. Kennedy si reca a Città del Messico dove entra nell'ambasciata Sovietica ed in quella Cubana.³⁴
- 22 Novembre 1963. Assassinio di J.F. Kennedy. Oswald viene arrestato all'interno di un cinema da diverse pattuglie di poliziotti. Stupisce molto il tempismo ed il numero di agenti che vanno a prelevare. Molti sostengono che lui si trovava al cinema perché in attesa di un contatto.
- 24 Novembre 1963. Assassinio di Oswald da parte di Jack Ruby, noto mafioso amico di Guy Banister, David Ferrie e dello stesso Oswald.

³¹ Ibidem.

³² Ibidem.

³³ Ibidem.

³⁴ Ibidem.

Jack Ruby era un ponte tra la Mafia e la CIA, dove il contatto principale era Guy Banister. Banister era un estremista di destra e alto funzionario della CIA che stava organizzando la cosiddetta la parte militare della *Mongoose Operation*³⁵ (Operazione Mangusta) per un'invasione armata di Cuba. Ferrie era compagno di Oswald nei *marines* e nella pattuglia aerea e verosimilmente terzo tiratore (così come sembra molto probabile dal fotogramma estratto dal video di Nix³⁶, viste e considerate le sue peculiarità estetiche che lo rendevano facilmente individuabile: parrucchino e sopracciglia disegnate col grasso in seguito a trattamenti anti-cancro che lo avevano reso glabro ed, in particolare, privo di sopracciglia). Ferrie stava iniziando a fare delle rivelazioni a Jim Garrison, Procuratore di New Orleans, ma fu ucciso poco prima di deporre.

Possibili moventi

- Mafia

J.F. Kennedy insieme a suo fratello Robert attaccò duramente molti mafiosi, rompendo i loro legami con i sindacati, soprattutto con quello dei camionisti guidato da Jimmy Hoffa. J.F. Kennedy, tramite suo cognato, l'attore Peter Lawford, riuscì ad assicurarsi molti volti dalla Mafia attraverso l'azione di Frank Sinatra e del suo *clan*. Va aggiunto che, nonostante i voti presi della Mafia, J.F. Kennedy non “restituì mai il favore” e fu sempre molto rigido nei confronti dei mafiosi. I capi mafia non avrebbero voluto ottenere dei vantaggi specifici, ma con l'uccisione di J.F. Kennedy avrebbero “semplicemente” consumato una vendetta.³⁷

- CIA

La CIA negli anni della guerra fredda era un'istituzione potentissima, una sorta di governo parallelo che controllava gran parte della politica militare ed estera degli USA. Appena insediato alla Casa Bianca, JFK ricevette un *memorandum*³⁸ su Cuba dove si affermava che l'isola poteva essere tranquillamente tolta a Castro con una semplice invasione di terra.³⁹ J.F. Kennedy accettò la teoria proposta nelle pagine del rapporto autorizzando lo sbarco della Baia dei Porci del 1961. La CIA mentì di proposito a J.F. Kennedy, infatti gli esuli Cubani vennero catturati e Castro era ben lungi dall'essere deposto da alcune bande paramilitari.

JFK rifiutò di autorizzare la copertura aerea che avrebbe significato bombardare l'isola; la CIA, che aveva deliberatamente mentito per scatenare un attacco militare in piena regola, era “molto risentita” nei confronti del Presidente. J.F. Kennedy era molto preoccupato dall'atteggiamento della CIA ed iniziò

³⁵ Warren Commission Report – Full Text . Appendix 16: A Biography of Jack Ruby.

³⁶ Filmato di Nix. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvZvUeDJew>

³⁷ Warren Commission Report – Full Text . Appendix 16: A Biography of Jack Ruby.

³⁸ John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, POF/NSF.

³⁹ Ibidem.

a pensare a come ridimensionarla. In seguito, durante la crisi dei missili di Ottobre del 1962, J.F. Kennedy ignorò tutte le disposizioni dell'Agenzia facendo esattamente il contrario di quello che gli veniva proposto, cioè attaccare Cuba e scatenare la guerra contro l'Unione Sovietica⁴⁰. Da questo episodio, JFK capì che era arrivato il momento di smantellare la CIA. La prima mossa fu quella di chiudere tutti i campi per l'addestramento degli esuli Cubani per una nuova invasione di Cuba. Banister, Ferrie ed Oswald erano parte attiva di questo progetto.⁴¹ In seguito, con una legge che mai fu implementata da Johnson, spaccò letteralmente la CIA dividendola in mille pezzi e togliendole tutto il potere. La Cia ed i militari che venivano costantemente osteggiati da JFK erano, come detto, sicuramente "molto risentiti."

- Petrolieri

I petrolieri, amici di Joseph Kennedy, padre di JFK, avevano sostenuto J.F. Kennedy durante la campagna elettorale in termini economici, ma anche per quanto riguardava i voti. Ora JFK stava per promulgare una legge che avrebbe aumentato le loro tasse esponenzialmente. E' evidente che i petrolieri ebbero enormi benefici economici dopo la morte di J.F. Kennedy.⁴²

- Esuli Cubani

Strettamente legati agli eventi della CIA, si videro abbandonati nella Baia dei Porci (per il citato rifiuto della copertura aerea) e quando JFK fece chiudere le basi per l'addestramento dell'Operazione Mangusta.⁴³ Dall'uccisione di JFK non sembra abbiano ricavato dei vantaggi palesi visto che Cuba non è stata invasa.

- Vietnam

Anche in questo caso la posizione della CIA e dei militari si rivelò determinante.⁴⁴ JFK accettò un coinvolgimento nel Vietnam perché ancora una volta fu deliberatamente male informato, in quanto l'intelligence gli aveva descritto l'intervento come molto semplice e soprattutto contro una popolazione rurale armata di bastoni. J.F. Kennedy voleva ritirarsi andando così ad intaccare enormi interessi economici, Federal Reserve (FED) ed industria militare *in primis*. Solo di recente si è potuto appurare che la guerra in Vietnam era una guerra definita militarmente come "di mantenimento", cioè una guerra fatta principalmente per interessi economici senza l'obiettivo di vincerla concretamente⁴⁵. Dai documenti emerge che la tattica militare evitava di colpire quei siti strategici che avrebbero potuto

⁴⁰ Ibidem.

⁴¹ Ibidem.

⁴² Ibidem.

⁴³ Ibidem.

⁴⁴ Ibidem.

⁴⁵ Ibidem.

consentire alla macchina da guerra Americana di vincere la guerra in pochissimo tempo. Esperti militari concordano che se gli USA avessero realmente voluto annientare il nemico ci sarebbero riusciti in tempi brevissimi (2-3 mesi).⁴⁶

- Johnson

L'ex vice-Presidente di J.F. Kennedy, una volta divenuto Presidente, negli anni del suo mandato abolì o non fece applicare, tutte le “leggi scomode” create da JFK. Jack Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald, dichiarò poco prima di morire che se si voleva sapere la verità sulla morte di J.F. Kennedy era necessario parlare col Presidente Johnson, accusandolo apertamente di essere pienamente coinvolto nel complotto.⁴⁷

Nel dettaglio i punti seguenti riassumono le politiche adottate da LBJ una volta divenuto Presidente degli Stati Uniti:

1. Non si ritirò dal Vietnam, anzi incrementò esponenzialmente la presenza di forze Americane
2. Non fece applicare e abolì la tassa che gravava sui petrolieri
3. Non fece applicare e stralcìò la legge che spaccava la CIA e garantì all'agenzia il potere così come fece con i militari, assecondandoli soprattutto per le azioni belliche.⁴⁸

Analogie tra la morte di Lincoln e quella di J.F. Kennedy

- Durante la presidenza di J.F. Kennedy la moglie perde un figlio; anche durante la presidenza di Lincoln sua moglie perde un figlio.
- Tutti e due gli assassinii avvengono di venerdì, e alla presenza delle rispettive consorti.
- Sia Booth che Oswald vengono uccisi prima che li si possa processare.
- J.F. Kennedy venne eletto nel 1960, Lincoln nel 1860.
- J.F. Kennedy e Lincoln sono vengono sparati alle spalle.
- L'assassino di Lincoln, l'attore John Booth, dopo aver sparato al Presidente in un teatro si rifugia in un magazzino. Uno dei presunti assassini di J.F. Kennedy, Oswald, dopo aver sparato al Presidente da un magazzino, si rifugia in un cine-teatro.
- Il segretario di Lincoln si chiamava Kennedy, e aveva invitato il Presidente a non recarsi al teatro Ford. La segretaria di J.F. Kennedy si chiamava Lincoln, e scongiurò il Presidente di non recarsi a Dallas.
- John Booth era nato nel 1839, Lee Oswald era nato nel 1939.

⁴⁶ Ibidem.

⁴⁷ Warren Commission Report – Full Text . Appendix 16: A Biography of Jack Ruby.

⁴⁸ John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, POF/NSF.

- A Lincoln succede il vice-Presidente Andrew Johnson, a J.F. Kennedy subentra il vice-Presidente Lyndon Johnson.
- Andrew Johnson era nato nel 1808, mentre Lyndon Johnson era nato nel 1908.⁴⁹

Alcuni personaggi chiave

- Abraham Zapruder (Kovel, 15 Maggio 1905 - Dallas, 30 Agosto 1970).
- David William Ferrie (Cleveland, 28 Marzo 1918 - New Orleans, 22 Febbraio 1967).
- Earl Warren (Los Angeles, 19 Marzo 1891 - Washington, 9 Luglio 1974).
- Earling Carothers "Jim" Garrison (Denison, 20 Novembre 1921 - New Orleans 21 Ottobre 1992).
- Francis Gary Powers (Jenkins, 17 Agosto 1929 - Santa Barbara, 1 Agosto 1977).
- Jacob Rubenstein (Chicago, 25 Marzo 1911 - Dallas, 3 Gennaio 1967).
- Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy Onassis (Southampton, 28 Luglio 1929 - New York, 19 Maggio, 1994).
- John Bowden Connally, Jr. (Floresville, 27 Febbraio 1917 - Houston, 15 Giugno 1993).
- John Fitzgerald Kennedy (Brookline, Boston 29 Maggio 1917 - Dallas, 22 Novembre 1963).
- Joseph Patrick "Joe" Kennedy, Sr. (Boston, 6 Settembre 1888 - Hyannis Port, 18 Novembre 1969).
- Lee Harvey Oswald (New Orleans, 18 Ottobre 1939 - Dallas, 24 Novembre 1963).
- Lyndon Baines Johnson (Stonewall, 27 Agosto 1908 - Johnson City, 22 Gennaio 1973).
- Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova (Leningrado, 17 Luglio 1941 - Vivente).
- Orville Orhel Nix (Dallas, 16 Aprile 1911 - Dallas, 17 Gennaio 1972).
- William Guy Banister (New Orleans, Marzo 1900 - New Orleans, 6 Giugno, 1964).

Considerazioni conclusive

"Qui ci troviamo dietro uno specchio a due facce. Il bianco è nero. Ed il nero è bianco."⁵⁰

Le parole dell'unica figura istituzionale che ha celebrato un processo per l'assassinio del Presidente J.F. Kennedy sono emblematiche e rappresentative di una situazione che definire intricata, corrotta ed assolutamente fuori dalla totalità dei sistemi di logica criminalistica, criminologica e legali utilizzati sarebbe un eufemismo.

⁴⁹ <http://www.snopes.com/history/american/lincoln-kennedy.asp>

⁵⁰ Earling Carothers "Jim" Garrison, Procuratore Distrettuale e Magistrato Statunitense.

Il *bianco* non diventa solo *nero* ed il *nero* non si trasforma solo in *bianco*. Le gradazioni di colori si sprecano, si utilizzano secondo l'esigenza del momento e si confondono in relazione alle circostanze per costruire una storia entusiasmante, a volte ridicola come nel caso della *magic bullet theory*, ma che a distanza di diverse decadi trova un po' di verità, soprattutto per la ricostruzione delle dinamiche dell'esecuzione dell'omicidio.

È dimostrato che i testimoni furono uccisi, intimiditi e quelli considerati più deboli semplicemente messi da parte ed ignorati. Fonti documentali primarie, come fotografie, video, reperti balistici fino ad arrivare alla stessa autopsia furono distrutti o deliberatamente alterati.

Sia ben chiaro, non si conosceranno mai con assoluta certezza i nomi degli esecutori materiali e dei mandanti, ma almeno si è acquisita la piena consapevolezza della contemporanea presenza di almeno tre tiratori che operavano da tre postazioni di tiro, quindi dell'esistenza di un complotto e soprattutto di una copertura ai più alti livelli di quello che può essere definito come un *omicidio di stato*.

Le scienze criminalistiche, criminologiche, mediche, chimiche, fisiche, biologiche e le innovazioni tecnologiche in materia audio e video hanno permesso di ricostruire le varie fasi della vicenda attraverso l'utilizzo di quel materiale che nel 1963 veniva considerato inutile e quindi per questa ragione in parte declassificato e reso disponibile per gli studi dei ricercatori ed in generale per l'utilizzo pubblico. Quel materiale allora *inutilizzabile* ora non lo è più ed è stato portatore di verità e conoscenza sulle dinamiche del complotto.

Infine, Oswald: *chi si conosce meglio di sé stesso?* Forse nessuno e probabilmente era davvero quello che diceva di essere, un *capro espiatorio* entrato in una serie di eventi già delineati e combinati e in un gioco di potere perverso molto più grandi di quanto gli indicassero le sue percezioni.

È difficile svolgere un'analisi criminologica-comportamentale su un individuo con il quale non si può porre in essere un'interazione personale, ma indubbiamente le sue attitudini e le condizioni storiche impongono una minima riflessione su un personaggio che sicuramente faceva parte dei servizi segreti Statunitensi (CIA) e che come esplicitato, ha sempre agito prima dell'uccisione di JFK senza il minimo disturbo istituzionale (per esempio diventando cittadino sovietico e poi tornando senza alcun problema a vivere legalmente negli Stati Uniti) evidentemente protetto per la sua posizione e l'importanza della sua attività. Non è dato conoscere se abbia partecipato attivamente all'assassinio, ma di sicuro non era la mente del complotto e non ha agito da solo.

Brevi note sull'Autore

Dott. Marco Soddu

Laurea in Scienze Politiche (Vecchio ordinamento, con Indirizzo Politico-Internazionale). Dottore di Ricerca in *History and Archives*. Master Biennale di Secondo Livello (Criminologo e Psicologo Giuridico). Assegnista di Ricerca presso il Dipartimento di Sanità Pubblica, Medicina Clinica e Molecolare, Università degli Studi di Cagliari.

Si segnalano tra le altre esperienze, lunghi periodi di ricerca presso la John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library di Boston (sia per la compilazione della tesi di laurea, sia per quella di dottorato all'estero, entrambe su Kennedy J.F.). Inoltre, due mesi come *Visiting Researcher* presso la Toronto University (Centro di Criminologia e Studi Sociolegali) ed il CAMH di Toronto.

Indirizzo e-mail: marco.soddu@gmail.com

Riassunto

La storia recente è sempre più attraversata da una molteplicità di immagini che giornali e media propongono per fotografare ed imprimere nelle nostre menti quelli che sono i fatti memorabili della nostra epoca. Il primo di questi eventi che ha avuto una straordinaria connotazione mediatica, il primo crimine internamente coperto da immagini fotografiche e riprese video/audio è stato l'omicidio di John Fitzgerald Kennedy, avvenuto a Dallas, Texas, il 22 Novembre 1963.

Lo scopo dell'analisi criminologica proposta è quello di fare chiarezza su un caso tra i più controversi della storia contemporanea facendo parlare quelle che sono le prove del caso per arrivare a delle conclusioni certe, dimostrate e dimostrabili. Le nuove tecnologie permettono ora di fare luce su una serie di interrogativi che solo qualche anno fa sembravano essere degli ostacoli insormontabili.

Si procederà cominciando dagli elementi provati, come detto con un considerevole ampliamento dei dati oggettivi a disposizione, prendendo in esame i sei colpi esplosi con le relative conclusioni balistiche e non totalmente inedite.

In seguito si prenderanno in considerazione gli scritti della commissione Warren evidenziandone le parti oscure e apertamente smentite dai recenti studi suffragati dalle prove in possesso.

La controversa figura di Lee Harvey Oswald costituisce una parte predominante della trattazione, in quanto si evidenzierà come Oswald, rappresentato per decenni come "folle solitario", non incarnasse queste fattezze.

Le ipotesi sui possibili moventi, attuate attraverso un'attenta analisi documentale, disegnano una serie di sfondi che portano ad una attenta riflessione legittimata dai fatti dimostrati.

La trattazione si conclude con una a tratti sconvolgente comparazione tra le tragiche vicende di John Fitzgerald Kennedy e quelle di Abraham Lincoln.

Abstract

Recent history is full of images that newspapers and media show us aiming at imprinting in our minds the most memorable events of all times. The first of such occasions with an extraordinary media connotation was the first crime covered with photographs and video/audio: the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on November 22th, 1963.

The purpose of the proposed criminological study is to analyze thoroughly one of the most controversial cases in recent history by using new proofs that led to various conclusions, some demonstrated, others demonstrable. New technologies allow us to look at a series of questions that only a few years ago seemed to have no answers.

We will start from the elements already proven, taking into consideration the six shots fired and the conclusions about these shots.

Then, the huge report of the Warren Commission will be considered, highlighting the dark side, contradicted by recent studies supported by new evidences.

The controversial figure of Lee Harvey Oswald is a predominant part of the such discussion. Oswald had been represented for decades as a "lone madman", and now it is more evident that such interpretation is questionable.

Assumptions about possible motives, implemented through a careful analysis of documents, draw a series of backgrounds that lead to careful considerations about analyzed facts.

The last part of the work is a pretty shocking comparison between the tragic stories of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln.

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Falsi miti su Lee Oswald, 2009 (<http://www.johnkennedy.it>)

Federico Ferrero



Lee Harvey Oswald nei Marines

Una celebre speculazione, ripresa dal film di Oliver Stone *JFK – Un caso ancora aperto*, racconta che Lee Oswald fosse un tiratore scarso, che il fucile Mannlicher Carcano fosse un’arma giocattolo, che l’assassinio fosse impossibile da compiere dal sesto piano, che Oswald non fosse nemmeno in possesso di quell’arma. Cerchiamo di fare chiarezza.



Lee Harvey Oswald aveva imparato a sparare nei Marines. Non è vero che fosse “una schiappa”, come un suo commilitone (Nelson Delgado) ebbe a dire nel corso di un’intervista televisiva concessa a Mark

Lane (le parole del soldato, unico peraltro tra tutti gli interpellati a sostenere ciò, furono per di più tolte dal contesto. Delgado disse che Oswald aveva *“a very poor shot”*, cioè una mira molto scarsa. In realtà Delgado si stava riferendo, nella sua intervista, unicamente all’ultima parte del corso di addestramento di Oswald e, in seguito, spiegò dettagliatamente che non intendeva dire che Oswald non sapesse sparare, ma solo che si presentava, verso la fine delle prove, al poligono decisamente svogliato). Comunque vi sono pesanti evidenze sulle capacità di Oswald come tiratore. Oswald fu addestrato, come tutti i suoi commilitoni, e fu anche sottoposto a qualche esame. Nel dicembre del 1956 ottenne (con 212 punti) la qualifica di tiratore sceltissimo. Nel maggio di tre anni dopo Oswald fece un altro esame e si peggiorò, totalizzando 191 punti, che equivalgono alla categoria di tiratore scelto. Davanti alla commissione Warren il colonnello Folsom giudicò le due prove di Oswald rispettivamente come *“abbastanza discreta”* e *“piuttosto mediocre”*, cosa che ha fatto gridare allo scandalo alcuni sostenitori del complotto. In realtà, a proseguire con le testimonianze, il maggiore della Marina Eugene Anderson spiegò: *“Io direi che, raffrontato con altri Marines con pari preparazione, Oswald era un buon tiratore, al di sopra o pari a... meglio della media, diciamo”*. Quello che, nella circostanza, si dimentica di ricordare è che la prestazione di Oswald fu tutt’altro che da campionato mondiale di tiro al bersaglio: Oswald sparò tre colpi in circa otto secondi, uno andò a vuoto, un altro colpì Kennedy alla schiena, il terzo alla testa. Il tutto da una distanza talmente ravvicinata (ben inferiore ai cento metri) da rendere il tiro facile per chiunque abbia una minima dimestichezza con il Mannlicher Carcano. Non solo. Esaminando lo scout delle prestazioni di Oswald durante il servizio militare, il cosiddetto *scorebook* dei Marines si evince che, nelle prove di sparo in posizione seduta, con una carabina simile al Carcano, da una distanza di 200 yarde (più del doppio di quella necessaria per colpire Kennedy) Oswald totalizzava punteggi di 48-49 su un massimo di 50. In altre parole: era un ottimo tiratore. Lee Harvey Oswald sapeva usare un fucile e parecchi testimoni hanno raccontato che si teneva in allenamento con una certa regolarità: la moglie Marina raccontò che spesso il marito girava per casa con il fucile in mano, ripetendo la manovra di caricamento per velocizzarla.

Sul Mannlicher Carcano, il fucile usato da Oswald per compiere l’attentato, si sono diffuse molteplici inesattezze. C’è chi l’ha definita un’arma umanitaria (senza sapere che, in linguaggio militare, significa semplicemente che alcuni proiettili per questa arma erano stati fabbricati con intenti umanitari, cioè con una camiciatura che facesse in modo che il proiettile non si *“aprisse”* una volta entrato nel corpo). Si è poi detto che si trattasse di un ferrovicchio, di una baracca, di un arnese da quattro soldi, quasi il fatto che fosse tecnicamente vetusto ed economico non lo rendesse più in grado di uccidere. La carabina di Oswald era vecchia, sì, ma restava ed è tuttora un’arma di precisione.

Fece scalpore la scena del film di Oliver Stone in cui viene appoggiata la mano del defunto Lee Oswald sul calcio del fucile per *“appiccicare”* fraudolentemente un’impronta. È un falso clamoroso, tuttavia. Lee Oswald morì domenica 24 novembre a Dallas e fu sepolto il giorno dopo, lunedì 25 novembre. Il fucile, invece, fu spedito a Washington la sera del 22 novembre e tornò in Texas, dopo che l’FBI lo ebbe analizzato, a dicembre inoltrato. Il test dei nitrati a carico di Oswald, giudicato curiosamente *“illeggibile”* dalla commissione Warren (accusata, per molti altri versi, di aver mentito per coprire un

complotto) è invece un pesante indizio. Si tratta di un test che stabilisce se, sulle mani e sulle guance di chi si pensa abbia usato un fucile, sono rimasti composti chimici derivanti dallo scoppio di un'arma da fuoco. Il test risultò positivo sulla mano e negativo sulla guancia. Oswald, quindi, aveva sicuramente impugnato un'arma, quel giorno, e con essa aveva sparato. Non si poté stabilire con rigore scientifico che avesse usato un fucile proprio perché mancavano riscontri sulla guancia. Tuttavia ciò non dimostra l'opposto: chi spara con un fucile risulta, infatti, tendenzialmente positivo anche al test effettuato sulla guancia. Può succedere, tuttavia, che il test risulti negativo. Non ci sono dubbi, tuttavia, sul fatto che Lee Oswald quel giorno usò un'arma da fuoco.

Riguardo alle impronte sul fucile: il luogotenente della polizia di Dallas J. C. Day le rilevò, prima di passarle all'FBI, sia sul legno sia sul metallo dell'arma (Day, morto nel 2008 a 94 anni, fu accusato di protagonismo per aver mostrato ai reporter il fucile di Oswald come un trofeo: in realtà il timido agente spiegò per tutta la vita che il suo atteggiamento, a prima vista inappropriato, era dettato dalla volontà di preservare le prove sull'arma). Le impronte rilevate erano parziali e deboli, tant'è che l'FBI non riuscì a ricondurle con certezza probatoria a Lee Oswald. Alcuni critici del Rapporto Warren hanno supposto che le impronte trovate fossero un falso, poiché il fucile sarebbe rimasto quattro giorni nelle mani della polizia senza che fosse trovata alcuna impronta. Questo non risponde al vero. Il tenente Day, infatti, prese in mano il fucile appena trovato e si convinse del fatto che il legno fosse troppo poroso per aver conservato delle impronte. In seguito spolverò le parti metalliche del fucile in cerca di altre impronte e ne trovò due, parziali. Lo stesso 22 novembre, a tarda sera, il fucile fu consegnato all'FBI e portato a Washington, dove fu esaminato dal professor Sebastian F. Latona, che lavorava per conto dell'FBI proprio nel ramo dell'identificazione delle impronte. Latona affermò che le impronte sul metallo erano troppo deboli per essere identificate. Il 22 novembre il luogotenente Day aveva anche "sollevato" un'impronta che aveva trovato nella parte inferiore del fucile, sul legno. Scollandola con del materiale adesivo la tenne in laboratorio, compiendo una grave leggerezza che gli sarebbe stata rinfacciata per anni. Day, ingenuamente, ritenne fosse sufficiente affidare il fucile all'FBI con le parti in metallo avvolte nel *cellophane* per identificare le impronte di Oswald.

Quando, poi, il 26 novembre l'FBI avocò a sé l'inchiesta e, con essa, tutto il materiale raccolto dalla polizia, Day infilò tra le varie cose il foglio con quell'impronta "scollata" dal legno del fucile. Per avere la certezza sull'origine dell'impronta "scollata", l'FBI esaminò il foglio adesivo che l'aveva raccolta e notò che aveva la stessa trama del legno poroso del Carcano: era stata prelevata proprio da quel fucile. A quel punto, fu sottoposta a Latona, il quale certificò che si trattava dell'impronta di Lee Harvey Oswald. La conferma di ciò avvenne anche per opera di Arthur Mandella, consulente del dipartimento di polizia di New York. Ma anche le due impronte parziali sul metallo ebbero miglior sorte negli anni a venire: l'ufficiale di polizia R. W. Livingstone, infatti, aveva provveduto a fotografarle subito dopo il ritrovamento, ancora fresche: per una svista o per dimenticanza, però, queste foto rimasero in un cassetto per decenni, finché Gary Savage e il perito del laboratorio criminale della polizia di Dallas, Vincent Scalise, non le ritrovarono. A quel punto, cosa che fino a quel momento non si era potuta fare, si procedette all'identificazione: anche quelle erano le impronte di Lee Harvey Oswald.

Lee Oswald ha avuto tempo sufficiente per sparare tre colpi contro il corteo presidenziale. Il primo, fuori bersaglio, arriva tra i fotogrammi 160 e 166 del film di Zapruder. Il secondo arriva ai fotogrammi 223-224. Il terzo arriva al fotogramma 313. Tenendo conto che la cinepresa di Zapruder impressiona circa 18,3 fotogrammi al secondo possiamo quindi stimare, con relativa precisione, il tempo di Oswald in 8,3 secondi. Possiamo sbagliarci di qualche decimo, ma non si va mai sotto gli otto secondi: non sono certo i 5 concessi dal regista Oliver Stone nella sua ricostruzione hollywoodiana. Oswald ha avuto il tempo per nascondere il fucile sotto una pila di scatole dall'altra parte del sesto piano e per scendere cinque piani del deposito dei libri entro un minuto e mezzo, come risulta dall'inchiesta Warren (L'arma fu ritrovata sotto un cumulo di scatoloni e si è ipotizzato che Oswald non avrebbe avuto il tempo, dopo gli spari, per accatastarli in modo da nascondere il Carcano. In realtà furono trovate impronte fresche di Oswald su quegli scatoloni e, quindi, è lecito pensare che li avesse già accomodati lasciando un pertugio per infilare il fucile).

Ecco come andarono le cose.

Posato il fucile (da: Warren Commission Report. pag. 149 e seg.) Oswald scese nella sala da pranzo, al secondo piano, usando le scale. Al momento del primo colpo il poliziotto motociclista Marrion L. Baker stava svoltando a sinistra da Main Street a Houston Street. Riconosciuta subito la detonazione come quella di un'arma da fuoco guardò in su e vide il deposito dei libri; convintosi che il colpo fosse partito da lì o dal palazzo vicino, e uditi altri due colpi piuttosto ravvicinati, diede gas alla manetta dell'acceleratore, si portò sull'angolo tra la Houston e la Elm e parcheggiò "a circa dieci piedi" (ovvero circa tre metri) dal semaforo. Sceso, e certo che la fonte dei colpi fosse il deposito nei suoi piani alti, entrò (percorrendo a piedi circa 45 piedi, ovvero 13,7 metri dal semaforo al portone di entrata) e si fece fare strada da Roy Truly, il direttore. Non riuscendo a chiamare i due ascensori, fermi ad altri piani, i due si diressero su per le scale. Giunti al secondo piano fecero per chiamare nuovamente gli ascensori ma Baker aprì la porta del vestibolo usato come sala da pranzo, in cui era presente anche un distributore di bibite. Baker si fermò e disse: "*Lei, venga qui!*". L'uomo si voltò: era a mani vuote e non disse niente. Truly non si era accorto che Baker si era fermato al secondo piano e stava già salendo le scale per arrivare al terzo ma, voltatosi e accortosi di non essere seguito, tornò indietro. Vide Baker e Oswald. L'agente gli chiese: "*Conosce quest'uomo? Lavora qui?*" Truly rispose: "*Sì*". A quel punto i due se ne andarono su per le scale.

L'uomo trovato davanti al distributore era Lee Oswald. La commissione Warren fece rifare più volte il percorso ai due uomini: il tempo riscontrato va da un minimo di un minuto e quindici secondi a un massimo di un minuto e mezzo. Non solo: l'agente del servizio segreto John Howlett rifece precisamente il cammino di Oswald dal momento del terzo sparo all'incontro con l'agente di polizia: camminando normalmente impiegò un minuto e diciotto secondi. Affrettando il passo ("una camminata veloce") impiegò un minuto e quattordici secondi. Baker, si disse peraltro certo di "averci impiegato un po' di più di quanto impiegai nella ricostruzione" perché c'era un sacco di gente all'entrata del deposito e perché, prima di entrare, si soffermò un momento a guardare l'area circostante, per capire cosa fosse successo (Baker disse, per esempio, di aver visto una donna disperata nei pressi del palazzo e di averle sentito urlare: "*Gli hanno sparato, gli hanno sparato!*").

Dopo l'incontro Oswald tenta di darsi un contegno: compra una Coca Cola dal distributore e, senza andare a recuperare la sua giacca né chiedendo permessi, esce dalla porta principale in maglietta, benché fosse fine novembre, forse pensando di farla franca nascondendosi tra la folla in subbuglio. Gli va bene: avesse usato le uscite secondarie lo avrebbero bloccato due suoi colleghi, George Rackley e James Romack, che si erano offerti di piantonarle.

Jack Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald, 2008 (<http://www.johnkennedy.it>)

Federico Ferrero



Jack Ruby è l'uomo che il 24 novembre del 1963 sparò a Lee Harvey Oswald, uccidendolo, due giorni dopo che questi era stato arrestato con l'accusa di aver assassinato il Presidente Kennedy. Jacob Rubenstein (cambiò il nome in Jack Ruby nel 1947) nasce il 25 marzo 1911 da una famiglia ebrea tutt'altro che benestante. Il padre, Joseph Rubenstein, è un emigrato polacco nato a Sokolov nel 1871, trasferitosi negli Stati Uniti nel 1903 come carpentiere; la madre, Fanny, era nata a Varsavia nel 1875 e sino al 1904 rimane in patria con i due primi figli nati dal matrimonio, Hyman e Ann. *(Jack Ruby con alcune spogliarelliste del suo club)*

Cresciuto dalla strada e trasferito presto in una casa di tutela minorile, Jacob abbandona la città natale in gioventù per girovagare nelle metropoli di Los Angeles e di San Francisco, in cerca di fortuna. Fortuna che non trova mai: si arrangia con lavoretti precari, organizza bische clandestine (specialità che lo vedeva eccellere anche durante il servizio militare), si dedica al bagarinaggio nei pressi di manifestazioni sportive, si distingue come ragazzo iracondo e tendente a risolvere le questioni con le mani. Alla fine del secondo conflitto mondiale Jack ha più di trent'anni ma non ha trovato un mestiere: si aggrappa quindi alla sorella Eva, che apre un locale notturno a Dallas. L'attività di Ruby vivacchia: il suo locale, il Carousel Club, è frequentato da gente malfamata e da numerosi poliziotti di città, cui Jack offre ingressi, tavolini, bottiglie di alcolici e spettacoli gratuiti. Con una continua spola tra gli uffici della polizia e le redazioni dei giornali locali, Ruby spera di crearsi una rete di conoscenze influenti, convinto com'è di essere un grande imprenditore.

La vita di Ruby prende una piega inaspettata nel tragico weekend di Dallas di fine novembre 1963. Ruby è nella redazione del Dallas Morning News, sta dettando una pubblicità per il suo locale quando

Kennedy, alle 12 e 29 minuti del 22 novembre 1963, viene ucciso e la notizia piomba come un masso nella stanza. Jack è sconvolto: chiama la sorella, decide di non aprire il locale quella sera e (anche se non vi è certezza su questo aspetto) si precipita al Parkland Hospital per capire cos'è successo o, come molti suoi conoscenti in seguito racconteranno, perché non sapeva stare lontano dall'azione, dai luoghi in cui capitava qualcosa.

Due sorelle di Ruby hanno spesso ricordato la sua angoscia per l'uccisione di JFK: Ruby straparla, piange, maledice Oswald e glorifica il presidente e la povera moglie Jacqueline; ricorda l'annuncio letto sul quotidiano Dallas Morning News – che insultava pesantemente JFK – e teme che la colpa dell'omicidio venga fatta ricadere sugli ebrei. Va quindi alla stazione di polizia, si intrufola tra i giornalisti, dà consigli ai reporter e li rifocilla con una sporta di panini, racconta a tutti il suo strazio per quanto è successo e per le conseguenze che, secondo lui, il gesto di Oswald avrà sulla comunità ebraica.

Durante un'intervista al giudice Henry Wade, che aveva appena incriminato Lee Harvey Oswald, interviene brevemente, senza alcun titolo, per correggere il nome del comitato pro-Castro cui apparteneva Oswald. Non ha alcuna ragione per stare lì, tra reporter e cameramen, ma tutti i poliziotti lo conoscevano bene e il caos in Centrale era giunto a livelli inimmaginabili. Ruby è libero di girovagare per gli uffici senza essere fermato, come decine di altre persone.

La domenica mattina Ruby si sveglia, esce di casa verso le undici con la sua cagnetta Sheba e si reca in un ufficio della Western Union: aveva infatti ricevuto, mezz'ora prima, la telefonata di una sua spogliarellista, Karen "Little Lynn" Bennet, che aveva bisogno di 25 dollari per pagare l'affitto. Ruby lascia l'adorato animale nell'automobile, parcheggiata davanti all'ufficio, entra e manda il vaglia. L'orario stampigliato sul documento reca il timbro delle 11 e 17 minuti. Appena uscito dall'edificio Ruby guarda in fondo al viale e vede una piccola folla davanti alla Centrale di polizia. Lee Oswald doveva essere trasferito nel carcere della Contea già verso le dieci, ma un ritardo nelle pratiche e la volontà di Oswald di farsi riportare un maglione prima di uscire avevano ritardato la sua traduzione nella prigione. Incuriosito, Ruby si avvicina ed entra nel sotterraneo. Si trova davanti un assembramento di cameraman, reporter e cronisti: Oswald sta per essere portato fuori. Oswald gli passa proprio davanti, alle 11 e 21 minuti. Ruby tira fuori la pistola, che portava spesso con sé, e gli spara un solo colpo all'addome, fatale, dicendogli: *"Hai ucciso il mio Presidente, topo di fogna!"*.

Jack Ruby, L'assassino (vero) dell'assassino presunto,

(<http://www.jfkennedy.it/index.php>)

Giuseppe Sabatino



Jack Ruby, o più esattamente Jacob Rubenstein, nasce a Chicago il 25 marzo 1911. Entrambi i genitori erano polacchi, emigrati negli Stati Uniti nei primi anni del '900. Il padre, Joseph Rubenstein, era un uomo violento e fu frequentemente arrestato per aggressione ed accuse varie.

Jack a scuola creava solo problemi e preoccupazioni, e per questo motivo, appena undicenne, fu mandato in un istituto giovanile per il trattamento psichiatrico. Era evidente che il ragazzo non avesse ricevuto le appropriate cure ed attenzioni da parte dei genitori. In effetti, alla madre fu poi diagnosticata una psiconevrosi in seguito alla quale fu ammessa in una casa di cura. Insomma, esistevano tutti i presupposti familiari affinché Jack Ruby divenisse una persona non perfettamente stabile sotto il profilo mentale, ma come vedremo questo non sarà una credibile ragione per arrivare a concludere che egli uccise Oswald come diretta conseguenza di questi suoi problemi. Nel 1927, dopo aver lasciato la scuola, Ruby fece vari lavori occasionali e si diceva avesse, addirittura, lavorato per Al Capone.

Nel '43 Jack fu chiamato dalle forze armate, e prestò servizio in America presso varie basi dell'aeronautica. La sua condotta fu abbastanza buona, anche se in un paio di occasioni non esitò a fare a pugni con chi aveva commentato il suo essere ebreo.

Ruby fu congedato con onore il 21 febbraio 1946.

Ritornato a Chicago lavorò vendendo piccole casse di cedri alle dipendenze della società di suo fratello Earl. Nel 1947 Jack si trasferì a Dallas dove gestì il "Singapore night club" di sua sorella Eva Grant, e nell'ottobre dello stesso anno fu arrestato per questioni di droga.

Lo sceriffo di Dallas dichiarò che Ruby era stato mandato dai criminali di Chicago per controllare le attività del gioco d'azzardo illegale della città. Comunque, Ruby fu infine rilasciato.

Jack Ruby rimase a Dallas e con il denaro ricevuto in prestito da un amico comprò il “Silver Spur Club”. Successivamente acquisì un altro night club, stile western, ma queste attività non ebbero successo e, nel 1954, egli divenne comproprietario del “Vegas Club”.

Dopo ulteriori fallimenti Ruby apre il “Carousel Club”, un nome certamente più familiare nel contesto del caso JFK.



Dopo questo rapidissimo sunto sui primi cinquant'anni di Ruby diamo un'occhiata alle evidenze che l'House Select Committee on Assassinations portò alla luce riguardo alle attività di Jack e ai suoi rapporti con personaggi del crimine organizzato.

Le prove a disposizione dell'HSCA dimostrano che Ruby aveva un significativo numero di relazioni e contatti, diretti e indiretti, con elementi della malavita organizzata. Parte di questi contatti rimandavano ai più potenti capi di Cosa Nostra. Inoltre, Ruby aveva legami con soggetti della criminalità di Dallas.

Il Comitato accertò i rapporti di Ruby, durante gli anni '30 - '40, con due killers professionali del crimine organizzato di Chicago, David Yaras e Lenny Patrick. Con quest'ultimo Ruby ebbe una conversazione telefonica durante l'estate del 1963.

Incluso tra i più intimi amici di Ruby era Lewis McWillie, il quale trasferitosi da Dallas a Cuba nel 1958 lavorò nei casinò del gioco d'azzardo dell'Avana fino al 1960.

Nel 1978 McWillie lavorava a Las Vegas. Documenti ufficiali indicano che era in affari, ed aveva stretti rapporti personali, con i più noti rappresentanti del crimine organizzato, tra cui Meyer Lansky e Santos Trafficante.

Nell'agosto del 1959 Ruby fu invitato a visitare Cuba proprio da Lewis McWillie. In quel periodo McWillie era supervisore delle attività del gioco d'azzardo all'Havana Tropicana Hotel. In seguito McWillie fu coinvolto nella campagna per il rovesciamento di Fidel Castro, dopo che quest'ultimo aveva preso il potere defenestrando Fulgencio Batista.

Il Committee scoprì un altro viaggio di Ruby a Cuba, questa volta della durata di un solo giorno, tra l'11 e il 12 settembre 1959. Diversamente dalla Commissione Warren che riteneva questi viaggi delle semplici “vacanze”, il Committee giunse alla conclusione che molto probabilmente Ruby stava svolgendo il ruolo di corriere al servizio di interessi legati al gioco d'azzardo quando volava da Miami all'Avana e ritorno in una sola giornata.

In quel periodo Santos Trafficante si trovava in prigione a Cuba in seguito alla presa di potere di Fidel Castro. Questo fatto gli costò la perdita di tutte le fortune derivanti dalla gestione del gioco d'azzardo, e comunque di tutto ciò che riguardava i suoi affari illeciti sull'isola.

Nel 1976, come conseguenza della legge sulla libertà d'informazione, la CIA desecretò un cablogramma del Dipartimento di Stato ricevuto da Londra il 28 novembre 1963.

In esso si legge: "Il 26 novembre 1963, un giornalista inglese chiamato John Wilson, e anche conosciuto come Wilson-Hudson, informò l'Ambasciata Americana a Londra del fatto che, durante il 1959, un americano tipo-gangster, di nome Ruby, visitò Cuba. Wilson stesso stava lavorando a Cuba in quel periodo e fu arrestato dal regime castrista per poi essere espulso. In prigione, dice Wilson, incontrò un gangster americano chiamato Santos, il quale non poteva far rientro negli Stati Uniti. Secondo Wilson, mentre era in prigione Santos fu frequentemente visitato da Ruby...".

Il Committee riuscì ad ampliare informazioni che confermavano il fatto che Wilson fosse stato incarcerato nello stesso campo di detenzione in cui si trovava Santos Trafficante.

L'HSCA investigò altri aspetti delle attività di Ruby che potessero mostrare un legame con elementi del crimine organizzato. Un'estesa analisi delle registrazioni dei costi delle sue telefonate avvenute prima dell'assassinio di Kennedy rivela che Ruby effettuò e ricevette chiamate da individui le cui caratteristiche erano compatibili con chi, direttamente o indirettamente, ha rapporti col crimine organizzato. Tra questi Irvin Weiner, Barney Baker, Harold Tannenbaum, Nofio Pecora, Murray Miller, etc. Eva Grant, sorella di Ruby, testimoniò che Jack aveva parlato in più di una occasione delle sue conversazioni telefoniche con Larry Patrick, noto killer professionista.

Ma la vera chicca, per concludere sui rapporti di Ruby con la mafia, sta nel documento che vedete qui sotto. Si tratta di un estratto dall'appendice IX del rapporto dell'HSCA.

Association with Ruby

(917) Campisi stated that he had known Jack Ruby since 1947 (1154) or 1949, (1155) but that the extent of their relationship was contacts at the Egyptian, where Ruby stopped for a steak November 21, 1963, (1156) at the Carousel or Vegas clubs which Ruby operated, (1157) or at various athletic events in the Dallas area. (1158) Campisi told the committee that Ruby came to his home once but did not stay very long. (1159) Yet, later in his FBI interview in 1963, Campisi stated in an apparent contradiction, that he never socialized with Ruby. (1160)
(918) Campisi also contradicted himself in another context. On November 25, 1963, he told the FBI that Ruby operated his business on a cash basis and carried money from the club in his pocket. (1161) In 1978, he could not recall making such a statement and said that he did not know too much about Ruby's business. (1162) On December 7, 1963, Campisi stated that he never knew Ruby to carry large sums of money and was surprised that Ruby had so much cash on him when arrested following the Oswald shooting. (1163)

(919) Campisi told the FBI that he had no knowledge of Ruby's background or associates. (1164) Nevertheless, Ruby thought enough of Campisi to want to see him in jail following the shooting. On November 29, 1963, Campisi received a call from Decker of the Sheriff's office informing him of this request; on November 30, 1963, Campisi and his wife visited Ruby, speaking to him for approximately 10 minutes. (1165)

(920) Ruby did not tell Campisi why he had killed Oswald, (1166) and Campisi said he did not ask. (1167) Ruby did not give any indication that he had known Oswald previously, (1168) but he did mention his extreme sympathy for Mrs. Kennedy and broke down while doing so. (1169) Campisi said that Ruby wanted to know the reaction of his friends and public in general to his act. (1170)

- from HSCA report (appendix IX) -

Il personaggio continuamente sottolineato in rosso, Joseph Campisi, era considerato il numero due nella gerarchia della mafia di Dallas, ed era in stretti rapporti con i fratelli di Carlos Marcello, il numero uno della mafia di New Orleans.

In queste righe apprendiamo che Ruby, il giorno prima dell'assassinio di JFK, aveva pranzato con il “signor” Campisi, e che quest'ultimo si era pure disturbato a visitare Ruby in carcere, trattenendosi per una decina di minuti, e senza, ovviamente, che la polizia registrasse la conversazione.

Ma tutto questo non bastò al Committee, secondo il quale “Non vi erano sufficienti elementi per concludere che Ruby avesse legami con la mafia”. Pazzesco ma vero.

Per quanto concerne la tanto discussa questione del come Ruby fosse entrato nei seminterrati della polizia perfettamente in tempo per ammazzare Oswald, l'HSICA pur non sbilanciandosi in conclusioni definitive troppo penalizzanti per la polizia di Dallas e per la teoria ufficiale in genere, conclude che Ruby non era entrato dalla rampa di accesso su Main Street, e che “probabilmente” era stato “assistito” da qualche poliziotto “in buona fede” nel trovare un diverso accesso per il suo appuntamento con Oswald.



Jack Ruby in attesa ...



...e poi lo sparo che uccide Oswald

Insomma pure il Committe non credette alla favola di Ruby che “casualmente” si trova a passare di là e decide al momento di cercarsi un posto nella storia.

E del resto, la costante presenza di Ruby nei locali della polizia di Dallas non potrebbe che confermare la premeditazione del suo atto omicida.

Qui sotto lo vediamo nel corridoio dove spesso transitava Oswald. Le immagini in fondo a destra testimoniano la sua presenza all'unica brevissima conferenza stampa di Oswald.



Un ultimo episodio che mi preme segnalare è contenuto nella testimonianza di Nancy Perrin Rich, una donna che aveva lavorato nel club di Ruby, e che dimostra di conoscere molto bene l'assassino di Oswald. Iniziamo col dire che il primo marito di Nancy, tale Robert Perrin, nel corso della guerra civile spagnola degli anni '30, aveva fornito armi al futuro dittatore Francisco Franco.

Quindi non stiamo parlando del classico uomo comune, o se si vuole, della classica "brava persona".

Dopo una breve separazione, durante la quale la Perrin aveva lavorato come barista nel club di Ruby, nel luglio del 1962 i due coniugi si riconciliarono. Poiché Robert Perrin non aveva, evidentemente, perso l'abitudine per il traffico e il contrabbando di armi, alla donna capitò di assistere a degli incontri in cui si parlava di piani per trasportare armi a Cuba e contemporaneamente portare anticastristi a Miami. A questi incontri erano presenti un colonnello sempre in divisa, lei e suo marito, un certo Dave (Ferrie?), e degli altri uomini apparentemente cubani. Nancy P. Rich disse alla Commissione Warren che durante il secondo di questi incontri, dopo aver sentito bussare alla porta, si ritrovò di fronte a Jack Ruby. Gli sguardi si incrociarono come se ognuno dei due si chiedesse cosa ci facesse l'altro in quel posto, ma entrambi fecero finta di non conoscersi. Ruby quasi subito si appartò con il colonnello, e dopo un breve colloquio con questi andò via. L'unica apparizione di Ruby a quegli incontri durò circa un quarto d'ora.

Mr. HUBERT. And how was that meeting left?

Mrs. RICH. Well, at that time when he said that, my first thought was "Nancy, get out of here, this is no good, this stinks." I have no qualms about making money, but not when it is against the Federal Government but let's play along and see what happens. I said, "All right, we will go. But you can take the \$10,000 and keep it. I want \$25,000 or we don't move." It was left that the bigwigs would decide among themselves. During this meeting I had the shock of my life. Apparently they were having some hitch in money arriving. No one actually said that that was what it was. But this is what I presumed it to be. I am sitting there. A knock comes on the door and who walks in but my little friend Jack Ruby. And you could have knocked me over with a feather.

Mr. HUBERT. That was at the second meeting?

Mrs. RICH. Yes.

"Qualcuno bussò alla porta e altri non era che il mio piccolo amico Jack Ruby"

La Commissione Warren si guarderà bene dal citare questo episodio nel suo Rapporto, sebbene già allora avesse a disposizione documenti che confermavano il coinvolgimento di Ruby nel traffico di armi verso Cuba.

Al termine di questa pagina su Ruby, voglio far notare la solita mistificazione di coloro che, sostenendo la tesi ufficiale, affermano che Ruby era un pover'uomo, mezzo pazzo, che non avrebbe mai potuto far parte di una cospirazione, in particolare in quella per ammazzare un Presidente.

Intanto, leggendo il contenuto di questa pagina la sensazione è che Ruby non fosse un pover'uomo, e neppure un mezzo pazzo.

E poi dove sta scritto che Ruby fosse consapevole del complotto e quindi del significato del suo gesto? Se, com'è praticamente certo, Ruby fu costretto a quel gesto, forse perché in debito con qualche mafioso o per qualche altro sconosciuto motivo, la sua partecipazione al complotto sarebbe assolutamente inconsapevole, e probabilmente pure colui che diede l'ordine a Ruby non sapeva quali fossero le reali dimensioni della cospirazione.

Insomma, i cari amici colpevolisti farebbero meglio ad aggiornare il loro debunking system, nel caso, prima, non decidessero di arrendersi e consegnare le armi.

Immediatamente fermato e incarcerato, si dice sicuro di essere prosciolto: parla con gli agenti dicendo di essere felice, di aver dimostrato di essere un ebreo coraggioso, sicuro che la polizia lo avrebbe capito per il gesto compiuto, se non addirittura elogiato. Il processo, però, non va per il verso giusto dal suo punto di vista: dall'imputazione per omicidio non premeditato si arriva a una sentenza di condanna a morte perché il suo avvocato tenta di farlo passare per un pazzo, avallando così involontariamente la tesi del gesto non spontaneo e improvviso ma calcolato. La condanna viene poi tramutata in ergastolo e Ruby trascorre squallidamente gli ultimi tre anni di vita.

I motivi del suo gesto non si conosceranno mai esattamente: forse quella frase delirante, pronunciata a caldo (*"Non volevo che la signora Kennedy tornasse qui per il processo rivivendo la tragedia per colpa di quel figlio di*

puttana, le ho risparmiato un dolore inutile”) è indicativa dello stato emotivo di un uomo che agisce senza lucidità, schiavo dei propri demoni e di una vita mai all’altezza delle aspettative.

Il 3 gennaio 1967 Jack Ruby muore per un’iniezione che gli causa un embolo fatale; qualche settimana prima gli era stato diagnosticato un adenocarcinoma primitivo del polmone in stato avanzato, una diagnosi che non lascia scampo: non sarebbe mai arrivato vivo alla fine dell’anno. Si disse, da parte di qualche cronista in cerca di *scoop*, che il dottore del carcere gli avesse iniettato delle cellule tumorali per provocargli la morte: un *nonsense* scientifico (non si può ‘infettare’ un uomo provocandogli un tumore) e una delle tante leggende che circolano attorno a quel tragico evento della storia americana.

Warren Commission

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, usually called the Warren Commission after its chairman Chief Justice Earl Warren, conducted hearings in 1964 on the assassination of JFK. It issued its now-famous finding that Lee Harvey Oswald, alone and unaided, killed President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963. It further found that Jack Ruby's murder of Oswald, while Oswald was in police custody, was also not part of any conspiracy.

In addition to the published 26 volumes of evidence, the released files of the Warren Commission include over 50,000 pages of numbered documents, internal memorandum, transcripts of Executive Sessions, and more. The testimony and files of the Commission serve as an important base of evidence in any understanding of the events in Dallas.

1. Warren Commission Report
2. Warren Commission Hearings and Exhibits
3. Warren Commission Executive Sessions
4. Warren Commission Staff Meetings
5. Warren Commission Documents
6. Miscellaneous Warren Commission Records

JFK Assassination Documents

- Document Collections from the Investigations

Warren Commission

The Warren Commission was appointed in the aftermath of the JFK assassination, and in 1964 issued its Report and accompanying 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, asserting that Oswald was the lone assassin of JFK.

Garrison Investigation

The Garrison investigation of the late 1960s ended with the trial and acquittal of New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw. Garrison's investigation became the basis for the film *JFK*.

Rockefeller Commission

The Rockefeller Commission was formed in the mid 1970s to investigate domestic activities of the CIA, and conducted a limited review of the JFK assassination.

Church Committee

The Church Committee documented US plots to assassinate foreign leaders, and also conducted a review of the intelligence agencies' aid to the Warren Commission.

House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)

The HSCA investigated the murders of Kennedy and Martin Luther King in the late 1970s. In the JFK case, it found a “probable” conspiracy.

Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB)

The ARRB was created in the early 1990s to oversee declassification of JFK assassination records.

- **Document Collections from Government Agencies**

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI took over the case from the Dallas authorities and conducted a brief investigation; the Warren Commission subsequently relied upon the FBI as its primary investigative arm.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

The CIA had a pre-assassination file on Oswald, and also holds voluminous files on related topics of interest including anti-Castro operations.

Department of Defense

Records on Vietnam and Cuba were declassified in the 1990s by the Department of Defense.

State Department

The State Dept's Foreign Relations of the United States volumes on the Kennedy era are now available.

Dallas Police

Records obtained from the Dallas Police Department or its former members.

- **Other Agencies and Committees**

Other Agencies, Committees, or other government bodies whose records are relevant.

- **Congressional Reports**

Congressional reports related to the Kennedy Presidency.

- **Public Papers of the Presidents**

Reports of the public statements made by presidents.

- **Document Collections from Archives and Libraries**

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

The National Archives 2 facility in College Park Maryland is the repository for the JFK Assassination Records Collection.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

The LBJ Library in Austin holds the LBJ phone call recordings as well as other relevant records.

Gerald R. Ford Library

The Gerald Ford Library at the University of Michigan holds some collections, most of them related to the Rockefeller Commission's work.

- **Other Document Collections**

Private Document Collections

Private collections of personal documents (letters, etc.) or government documents not bundled into complete collections.

Appendice fotografica, a cura di Marco Soddu

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Vol. CXXII, No. 54,646 * SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

TEN CENTS

KENNEDY IS KILLED BY SNIPER AS HE RIDES IN CAR IN DALLAS; JOHNSON SWORN IN ON PLANE

TEXAN ASKS UNITY

Congressional Chiefs of Both Parties Promise Aid

By FELIX BELMONT
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Lyndon B. Johnson refused to be moved until shortly after 6 P.M. today to assume the duties of the President.

The new President asked for aid and comfort from Congressional leaders of both parties during his first moments in the White House.

Johnson, 45, was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

But he would quickly turn his attention to the problems of national security and foreign policy to replace assassinated Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1



"This is a sad time for all people. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed. For me it is a deep personal tragedy. I know the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear. I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask for your help—and God's."—President Lyndon B. Johnson.

PRESIDENT'S BODY PARTIES' OUTLOOK WILL LIE IN STATE FOR '64 CONFUSED

Funeral Plans to Be Monday Republican Prospects Rise in Capitol After Homicide—Johnson Faces Possible Fight Against Liberals

By ANNE BAKER
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The body of John F. Kennedy President Kennedy's assassination will be at state in the White House by the end of the week.

The President's body will lie in state in the White House by the end of the week.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

LEFTIST ACCUSED

Figure in a Pro-Castro Group Is Charged—Policeman Slain

By CLAYTON KERR
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 22—The police here today charged a figure in a pro-Castro group with the slaying of a policeman.

The police here today charged a figure in a pro-Castro group with the slaying of a policeman.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1



John Fitzgerald Kennedy
1917-1963

Why America Weeps

Kennedy Victim of Violent Strife He Sought to Curb in the Nation

By JACOB BEVERLY
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—America wept tonight, not alone for the dead young President, but for itself. The great weeping, for another the worst in the nation had been visited upon the land.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Gov. Connally Shot; Mrs. Kennedy Safe

President Is Struck Down by a Rifle Shot From Building on Motorcade Route—Johnson, Riding Behind, Is Unhurt

By TOM WICKER
DALLAS, Nov. 22—President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot and killed by an assassin today.

He died of a wound in the brain caused by a rifle bullet that was fired at him as he was riding through downtown Dallas in a motorcade.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who was riding in the third car behind Mr. Kennedy's, was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States 99 minutes after Mr. Kennedy's death.

Mr. Johnson is 45 years old. Mr. Kennedy was 45.

Shortly after the assassination, Lee H. Oswald, described as a one-time defector to the Soviet Union, arrived in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was arrested by the Dallas police. Tonight he was accused of the killing.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Mr. Johnson, who was sworn in by the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the White House.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1



THE NEW PRESIDENT, Lyndon B. Johnson, takes oath before Judge Sarah T. Hughes in place of Dallas. Mr. Kennedy and Representative Jack Ruess are at right. To left are Mrs. Johnson and Representative Albert Thomas.



WHEN THE KILLER STRUCK: Mr. Kennedy riding in the car with Mrs. Kennedy, was shot by a sniper (center) in Dallas. A guard (right) was killed. Mrs. Kennedy was in the car, was unhurt.



London Herald



No. 81212

SATURDAY 23rd NOVEMBER 1963

34

KENNEDY ASSASSINATED

America Mourns Camelot Dream

Lyndon Johnson
sworn in on Air
Force One

President John F. Kennedy was assassinated yesterday as he drove through Dallas, Texas, in an open-top car on his way to a political gathering.

Three shots were fired at the President's car shortly before 11.30pm as it drove through the city's business area. The President was hit in the throat and head and, although he seemed momentarily to recover, he died shortly afterwards.

Also in the car were Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Robert Kennedy, attorney-general, and Mr. John F. Kennedy, the Governor of Texas who was given the shot and in the head and other wounds described as mortal.

When

Mr. Kennedy was driving from Dallas airport through streets of cheering supporters when the three shots were fired. The 46-year-old President dropped into the arms of his wife, who was heard to cry "No, No."

Mrs. Kennedy, 36, was surrounded with shock, they reached home to help in Dallas before going to a hotel about 100 miles away. The President's death, which came just two weeks after the funeral of his brother and Vice-President John F. Kennedy, Jr., was a blow to the nation. The President's death, which came just two weeks after the funeral of his brother and Vice-President John F. Kennedy, Jr., was a blow to the nation.

The shot had been

fired through the open window of a building near to the President's car. The building was immediately surrounded by police forces.

At the

time of the shooting, Mr. Kennedy was in the car with his wife and two children. The President was in the car with his wife and two children. The President was in the car with his wife and two children.

After

the shooting, a large crowd gathered in Dallas to help in Dallas before going to a hotel about 100 miles away. The President's death, which came just two weeks after the funeral of his brother and Vice-President John F. Kennedy, Jr., was a blow to the nation.

Full Report page 3-4



A Secret Service Agent dashes ahead of President Kennedy's car seconds after the shooting had taken place.

OTHER NEWS

New School in Scotland - A new school is to be built in the town of Glasgow, Scotland, with 15,000 pupils. The school will be built on the site of the old school and will be a new school, which is already in the plans.

King - A British royal commission, in England, following the death of the King, is now being set up to investigate the death of the King.

Johnson Sworn In

When news of the assassination of President Kennedy, Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States. The new President will serve the remainder of Mr. Kennedy's term of office until January 1965.

Mr. Kennedy's death was announced from the

and within an hour of his death and immediately after the assassination, Mr. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States.

When

Mr. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States, he was accompanied by his wife, who was seen to cry.

When Mr. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States, he was accompanied by his wife, who was seen to cry.

When Mr. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States, he was accompanied by his wife, who was seen to cry.



Lyndon B. Johnson poses for the press at the White House.

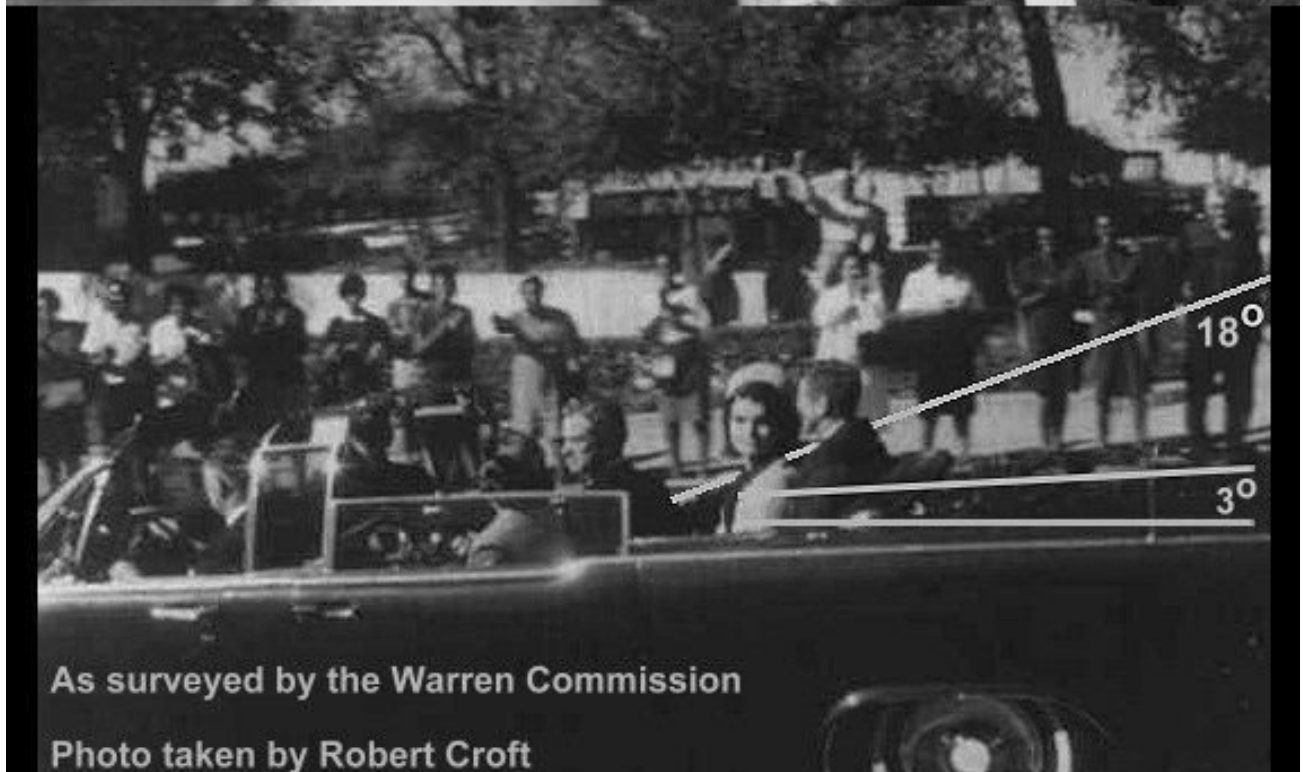
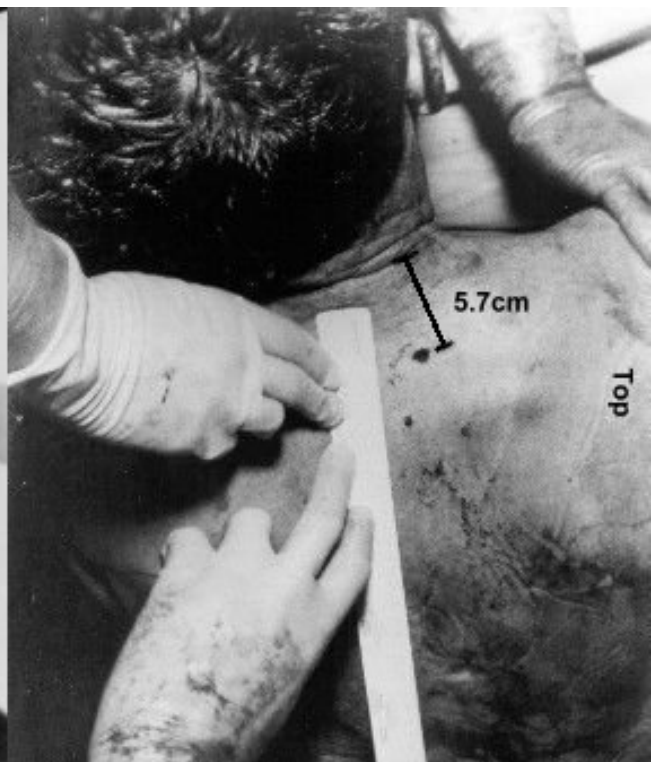
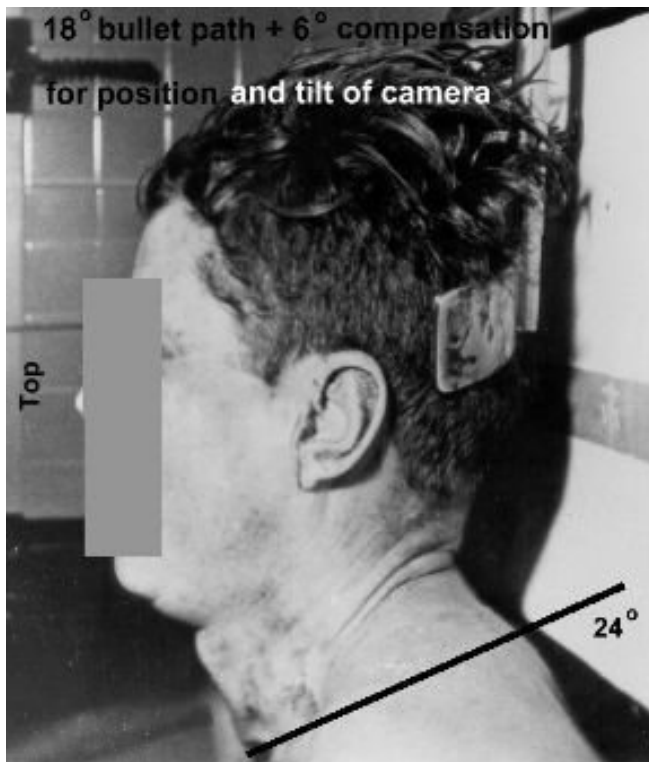


WANTED FOR TREASON

THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):
He is turning the sovereignty of the U.S. over to the communist controlled United Nations. He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).
2. He has been **WRONG** on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations, Berlin wall, Missile removal, Cuba, Wheat deals, Test Ban Treaty, etc.)

3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.
4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.
5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.
6. He has consistently appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings. Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.
7. He has been caught in fantastic **LIES** to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marriage and divorce).





Foro d'ingresso nella parte anteriore del collo di JFK.

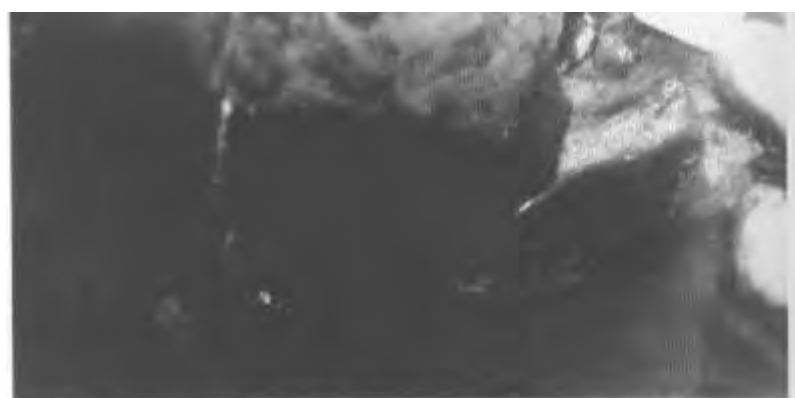


Superior Right Profile (G1)





The Large Defect (F8)



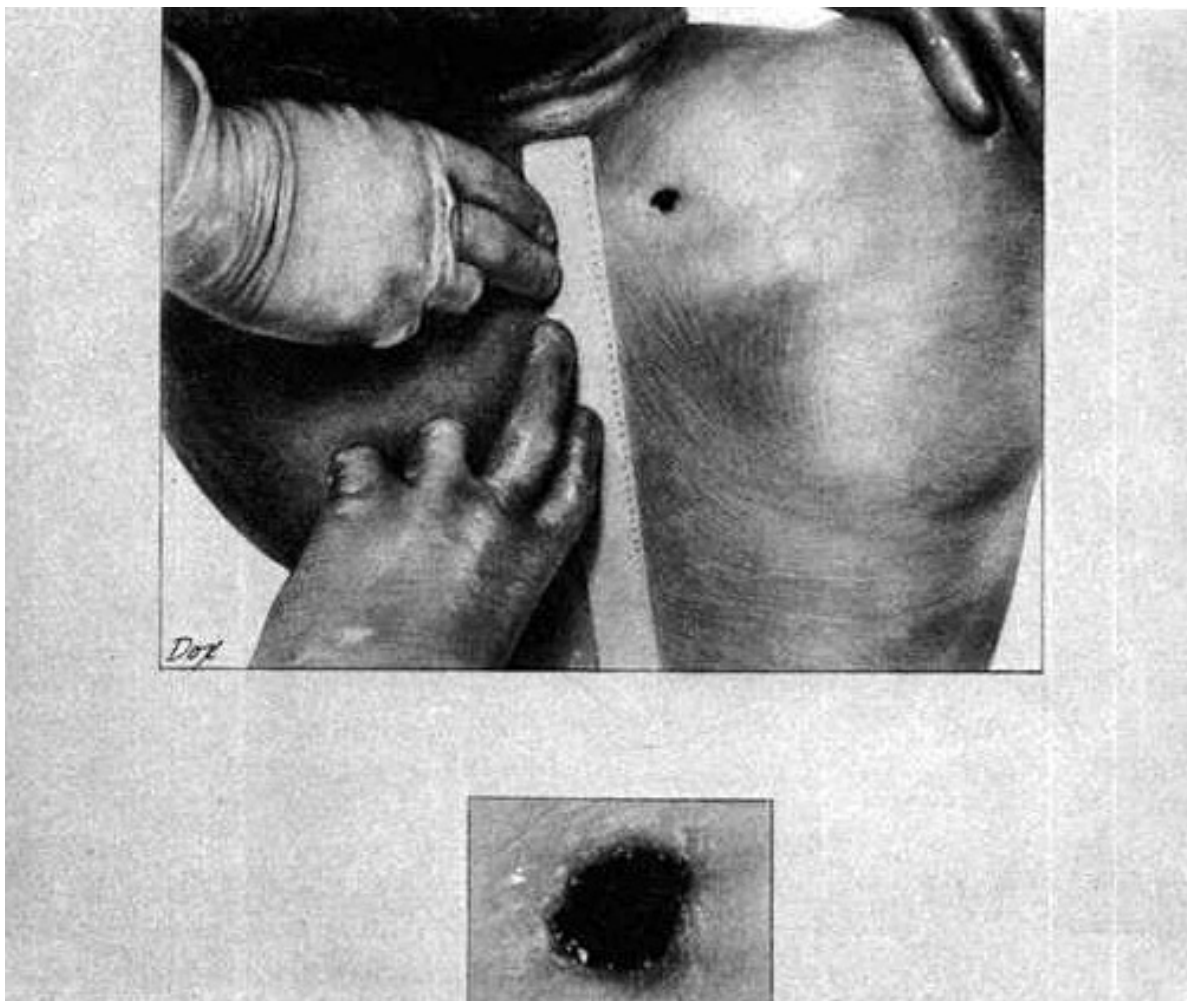
The Large Defect (F8) Enhancement 2 (Copyright 1998, R.D. Morningstar)



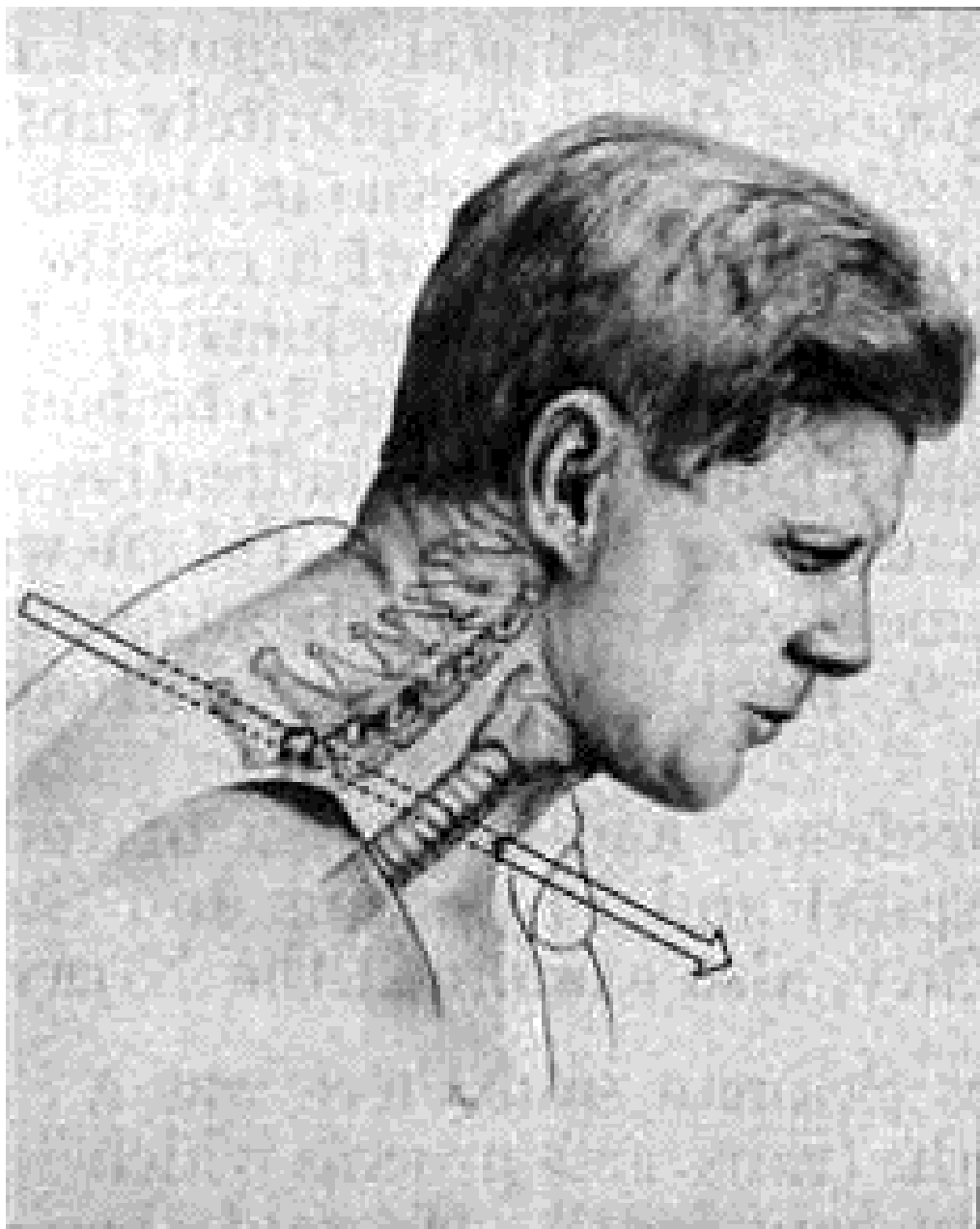
House Assassinations Committee Exhibit F-53—lateral X-ray of President Kennedy's head (electronically enhanced)

House Assassinations Committee Exhibit F-56—antero-posterior X-ray of President Kennedy's skull (electronically enhanced)

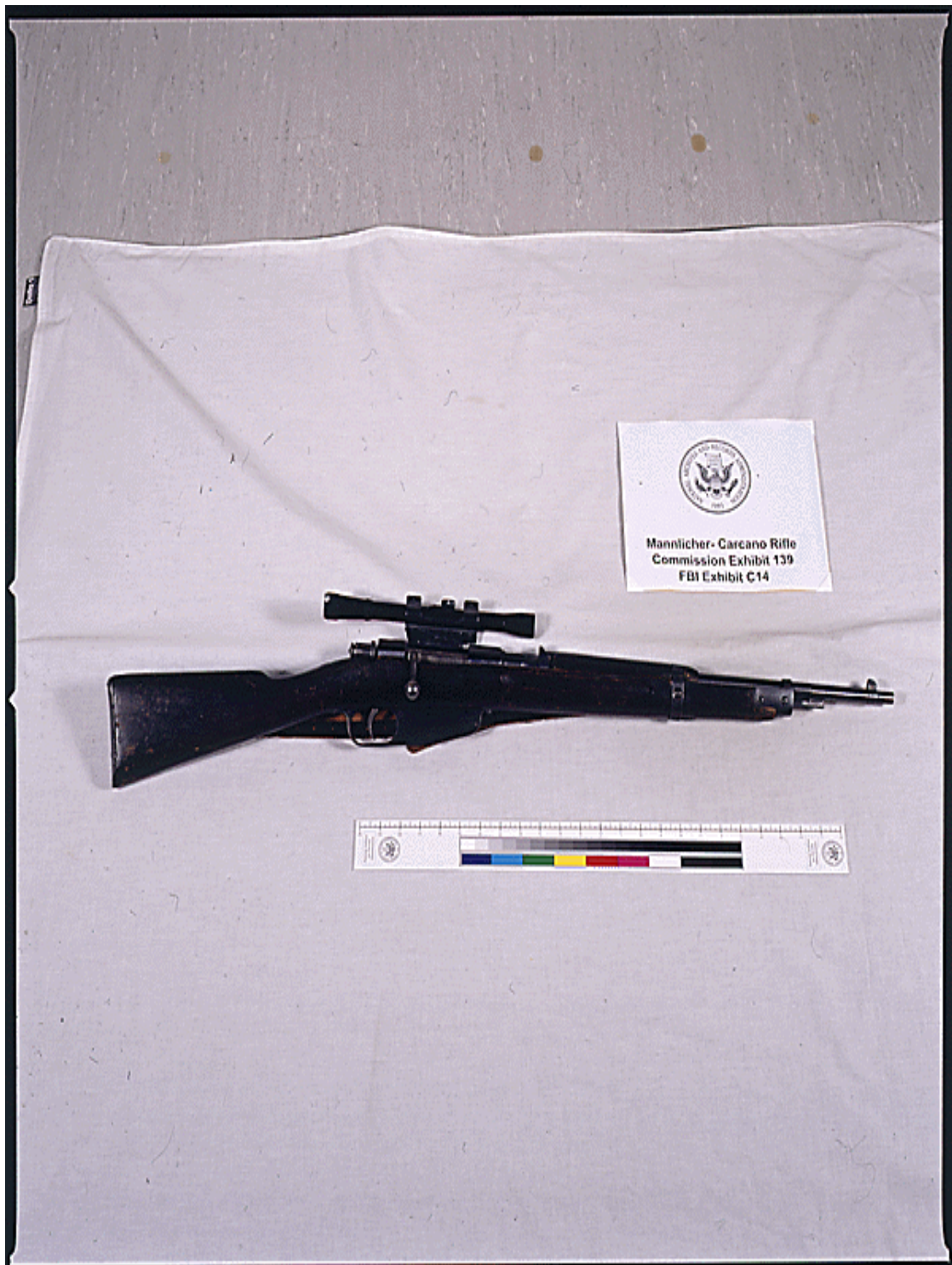




Ferita posteriore alla schiena di JFK



Sezione trasversa del collo di JFK



Mannlicher-Carcano di Lee Harvey Oswald



Lee Harvey Oswald con il fucile Mannlicher-Carcano

Appendice documentale, a cura di Marco Soddu

1) THE FBI'S *SIBERT AND O'NEILL REPORT*.⁵¹

DL 100-10461/cv

A. AUTOPSY OF BODY OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On 11/22/63 at Bethesda, Maryland

⁵¹ http://karws.gso.uri.edu/jfk/History/The_deed/Sibert-O%27Neill.html

File #89-30

by SAs FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR.; JAMES W. SIBERT:dfi

Date dictated 11/26/63

At approximately 3 p.m. on November 22, 1963, following the President's announced assassination, it was ascertained that Air Force One, the President's jet, was returning from Love Field, Dallas, Texas, flying the body back to Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland. SAs FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR. and JAMES W. SIBERT proceeded to Andrews Air Force Base to handle any matters which would fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, inasmuch as it was anticipated that a large group of both military and civilian personnel assigned to the Base would congregate at Base Operations to witness the landing of this flight. Lt. Col. Robert T. Best, Director of Law Enforcement and Security, advised the President's plane would arrive at 5:25 p.m. Subsequently, Col. BEST advised that the plane would arrive at 6:05 p.m. At approximately 5:55 p.m., agents were advised through the Hyattsville Resident Agency that the Bureau had instructed that the agents accompany the body to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, to stay with the body and to obtain bullets reportedly in the President's body. Immediately agents contacted Mr. JAMES ROWLEY, the Director of the U. S. Secret Service, identified themselves and made Mr. Rowley aware of our aforementioned instruction. Immediately following the plane's landing, Mr. ROWLEY arranged seating for Bureau agents in the third car of the White House motorcade which followed the ambulance containing the President's body to the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. On arrival at the Medical Center, the ambulance stopped in front of the main entrance, at which time Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY embarked from the ambulance and entered the building. The ambulance was thereafter driven around to the rear entrance where the President's body was removed and taken into an autopsy room. Bureau agents assisted in the moving of the casket to the autopsy room. A tight security was immediately placed around the autopsy room by the Naval facility and the U. S. Secret Service. Bureau agents made contact with Mr. ROY KELLERMAN, the Assistant Secret Service Agent in Charge of the White House Detail, and advised him of the Bureau's interest in this matter. He advised that he had already received instructions from Director ROWLEY as to the presence of Bureau agents. It will be noted that the aforementioned Bureau agents, Mr. ROY KELLERMAN, Mr. WILLIAM GREER and Mr. WILLIAM O'LEARY, Secret Service agents, were the only personnel other than medical personnel present during the autopsy. The following individuals attended the autopsy:

Adm. C. B. HOLLOWAY, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Medical Center, Bethesda;

Adm. BERKLEY, U. S. Navy, the President's personal physician;

Commander JAMES J. HUMES, Chief Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital, who conducted autopsy;

Capt. JAMES H. STONER, JR., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, Bethesda;

Mr. JOHN T. STRINGER, JR., Medical photographer;

JAMES H. EBERSOLE;

LLOYD E. RAIHE;

J. T. BOZWELL;

J. G. RUDNICKI;

PAUL K. O'CONNOR;
J. C. JENKINS;
JERROL F. CRESTER;
EDWARD F. REED;
JAMES METZLER.

During the course of the autopsy, Lt. Col. P. FINCK, U. S. Army Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, arrived to assist Commander HUMES in the autopsy. In addition, Lt. Cmdr. GREGG CROSS and Captain DAVID OSBORNE, Chief of Surgery, entered the autopsy room. Major General WEHLE, Commanding Officer of U. S. Military District, Washington, D.C., entered the autopsy room to ascertain from the Secret Service arrangements concerning the transportation of the President's body back to the White House. AMC CHESTER H. BOYERS, U. S. Navy, visited the autopsy room during the final stages of such to type receipts given by FBI and Secret Service for items obtained. At the termination of the autopsy, the following personnel from Gawler's Funeral Home entered the autopsy room to prepare the President's body for burial:

JOHN VAN HAESEN

EDWIN STROBLE

THOMAS ROBINSON

Mr. HAGEN

Brigadier General GODFREY McHUGH, Air Force Military Aide to the President, was also present, as was Dr. GEORGE BAKEMAN, U. S. Navy.

Arrangements were made for the performance of the autopsy by the U. S. Navy and Secret Service. The President's body was removed from the casket in which it had been transported and was placed on the autopsy table, at which time the complete body was wrapped in a sheet and the head area contained an additional wrapping which was saturated with blood. Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, *as well as surgery of the head area, namely, in the top of the skull.* [Emphasis added. This is the infamous phrase that set David Lifton on his odyssey toward body snatching, wound altering, and trajectory reversing in *Best Evidence*.] All personnel with the exception of medical officers needed in the taking of photographs and X-Rays were requested to leave the autopsy room and remain in an adjacent room. Upon completion of X-Rays and photographs, the first incision was made at 8:15 p.m. X-Rays of the brain area which were developed and returned to the autopsy room disclosed a path of a missile which appeared to enter the back of the skull and the path of disintegrated fragments could be observed along the right side of the skull. The largest section of this missile as portrayed by X-Ray appeared to be behind the right frontal sinus. The next largest fragment appeared to be at the rear of the skull at the juncture of the skull bone.

The Chief Pathologist advised approximately 40 particles of disintegrated bullet and smudges indicated that the projectile had fragmentized while passing through the skull region. During the autopsy inspection of the area of the brain, two fragments of metal were removed by Dr. HUMES, namely, one fragment measuring 7 x 2 millimeters, which was removed from the right side of the brain. An

additional fragment of metal measuring 1 x 3 millimeters was also removed from this area, both of which were placed in a glass jar containing a black metal top which were thereafter marked for identification and following the signing of a proper receipt were transported by Bureau agents to the FBI Laboratory. During the latter stages of this autopsy, Dr. HUMES located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole which was below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column.

This opening was probed by Dr. HUMES with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger. Inasmuch as no complete bullet of any size could be located in the brain area and likewise no bullet could be located in the back or any other area of the body as determined by total body X-Rays and inspection revealing there was no point of exit, the individuals performing the autopsy were at a loss to explain why they could find no bullets.

A call was made by Bureau agents to the Firearms Section of the FBI Laboratory, at which time SA CHARLES L. KILLION advised that the Laboratory had received through Secret Service Agent RICHARD JOHNSON a bullet which had reportedly been found on a stretcher in the emergency room of Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. This stretcher had also contained a stethoscope and pair of rubber gloves. Agent JOHNSON had advised the Laboratory that it had not been ascertained whether or not this was the stretcher which had been used to transport the body of President KENNEDY. Agent KILLION further described this bullet as pertaining to a 6.5 millimeter rifle which would be approximately a 25 caliber rifle and that this bullet consisted of a copper alloy full jacket. Immediately following receipt of this information, this was made available to Dr. HUMES who advised that in his opinion this accounted for no bullet being located which had entered the back region and that since external cardiac massage had been performed at Parkland Hospital, it was entirely possible that through such movement the bullet had worked its way back out of the point of entry and had fallen on the stretcher.

Also during the latter stages of the autopsy, a piece of the skull measuring 10 x 6.5 centimeters was brought to Dr. HUMES who was instructed that this had been removed from the President's skull. Immediately this section of skull was X-Rayed, at which time it was determined by Dr. HUMES that one corner of this section revealed minute metal particles and inspection of this same area disclosed a chipping of the top portion of this piece, both of which indicated that this had been the point of exit of the bullet entering the skull region. On the basis of the latter two developments, Dr. HUMES stated that the pattern was clear that the one bullet had entered the President's back and had worked its way out of the body during external cardiac massage and that a second high velocity bullet had entered the rear of the skull and had fragmentized prior to exit through the top of the skull. He further pointed out that X-Rays had disclosed numerous fractures in the cranial area which he attributed to the force generated by the impact of the bullet in its passage through the brain area. He attributed the death of the President to a gunshot wound in the head.

The following is a complete listing of photographs and X-Rays taken by the medical authorities of the President's body. They were turned over to Mr. Roy KELLERMAN of the Secret Service. X-Rays were developed by the hospital, however, the photographs were delivered to Secret Service undeveloped:

11 X-Rays

22 4 x 5 color photographs

18 4 x 5 black and white photographs

1 roll of 120 film containing five exposures

Mr. KELLERMAN stated these items could be made available to the FBI upon request. The portion of the skull measuring 10 x 6.5 centimeters was maintained in the custody of Dr. HUMES who stated that it also could be made available for further examination. The two metal fragments removed from the brain area were hand carried by SAs SIBERT and O'NEILL to the FBI Laboratory immediately following the autopsy and were turned over to SA KURT FRAZIER.

2) Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives A. Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at President John F. Kennedy; the second and third shots he fired struck the President; the third shot he fired killed the President.⁵²

President Kennedy was struck by two rifle shots fired from behind him

1. The shots that struck President Kennedy from behind were fired from the sixth floor window of the Southeast Corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building
2. Lee Harvey Oswald Owned the rifle that was used to fire the shots from the sixth floor window of the Southeast Corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building
3. Lee Harvey Oswald, shortly before the assassination, had access to and was present on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building
4. Lee Harvey Oswald's other actions tend to support the conclusion that he assassinated President Kennedy

1. President Kennedy was struck by two rifle shots fired from behind him

a. Reliance on scientific evidence

1. The medical evidence
2. Reaction times and alinement
3. Neutron activation analysis
4. Photographic evidence
5. Acoustical evidence and blur analysis

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission) concluded that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets that were fired from above and behind him. (1)

According to the Commission, one bullet hit the President near the base of the back of the neck, slightly to the right of the spine, and exited from the front of the neck. The other entered the right rear of the President's head and exited from the right side of the head, causing a large wound. (2) The Commission based its findings primarily upon the testimony of the doctors who had treated the President at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and the doctors who performed the autopsy on the President at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. (3)

In forming this conclusion, neither the members of the Warren Commission, nor its staff, nor the doctors who had performed the autopsy, took advantage of the X-rays and photographs of the President that were taken during the course of the autopsy. (4)

The reason for the failure of the Warren Commission to examine these primary materials is that there was a commitment to make public all evidence examined by the Commission. (5)

The Commission was concerned that publication of the autopsy X-rays and photographs would be an invasion of the privacy of the Kennedy family. (6)

The Commission's decision to rely solely on the testimony of the doctors precluded the possibility that the Commission might make use of a review of the autopsy evidence by independent medical experts to determine if they concurred with the findings of the doctors at Parkland and Bethesda.

A determination of the number and location of the President's wounds was critical to resolving the question of whether there was more than one assassin. The secrecy that surrounded the autopsy proceedings, therefore, has led to considerable skepticism toward the Commission's findings. Concern has been expressed that authorities were less than candid, since the Navy doctor in charge of the autopsy conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital destroyed his notes, and the Warren Commission decided to forego an opportunity to view the X-rays and photographs or to permit anyone else to inspect them.

The skepticism has been reinforced by a film taken of the Presidential motorcade at the moment of the assassination by an amateur movie photographer, Abraham Zapruder. In the Zapruder film, the President's head is apparently thrown backward as the front right side of the skull appears to explode, suggesting to critics of the Warren Commission's findings that the President was struck by a bullet that entered the front of the head. (7)

Such a bullet, it has been argued, was fired by a gunman positioned on the grassy knoll, a park-like area to the right and to the front of where the moving limousine was located at the instant of the fatal shot (8)

Since the Warren Commission completed its investigation, two other Government panels have subjected the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy on President Kennedy to examination by independent medical experts. A team of forensic pathologists appointed by Attorney general Ramsey Clark in 1968, (9) and a panel retained by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (Rockefeller Commission) in 1975, (10) reached the same basic conclusion: the President was struck by two bullets from behind. But neither panel published the X-rays and photographs, nor did either explain the basis of its conclusions in a public hearing. Consequently, neither panel was able to relieve

significantly doubts that have persisted over the years about the nature and location of the President's wounds.

(a) Reliance on scientific analysis

The committee believed from the beginning of its investigation that the most reliable evidence upon which it could base determinations as to what happened in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, was an analysis of hard scientific data. Accordingly, the committee contracted with leading independent experts in the fields of forensic pathology, ballistics, photography, acoustics, neutron activation analysis and other disciplines. The reports submitted by these experts were fully considered by the committee in formulating its findings.

(1) The medical evidence.—The committee's forensic pathology panel was composed of nine members, eight of whom were chief medical examiners in major local jurisdictions in the United States.⁽¹¹⁾ As a group, they had been responsible for more than 100,000 autopsies, ⁽¹²⁾ an accumulation of experience the committee deemed invaluable in the evaluation of the medical evidence—including the autopsy X-rays and photographs—to determine the cause of death of the President and the nature and location of his wounds. The panel was also asked to recommend guidelines in the event of a future assassination of a President or other high Federal official.⁽¹³⁾

The committee also employed experts to authenticate the autopsy materials. Neither the Clark Panel nor the Rockefeller Commission undertook to determine if the X-rays and photographs were, in fact, authentic. The committee, in light of the numerous issues that had arisen over the years with respect to autopsy X-rays and photographs, believed authentication to be a crucial step in the investigation.⁽¹⁴⁾

The authentication of the autopsy X-rays and photographs was accomplished by the committee with the assistance of its photographic evidence panel as well as forensic dentists, forensic anthropologists and radiologists working for the committee. ⁽¹⁵⁾ Two questions were put to these experts:

Could the photographs and X-rays stored in the National Archives be positively identified as being of President Kennedy?

Was there any evidence that any of these photographs or X-rays had been altered in any manner?

To determine if the photographs of the autopsy subject were in fact of the President, forensic anthropologists compared the autopsy photographs with ante-mortem pictures of the President. This comparison was done on the basis of both metric and morphological features. The metric analysis relied upon a series of facial measurements taken from the photographs, while the morphological analysis was focused on consistency of physical features, particularly those that could be considered distinctive (shape of the nose, patterns of facial lines, et cetera). Once unique characteristics were identified, posterior and anterior autopsy photographs were compared to verify that they, in fact, depicted the same person.

The anthropologists studied the autopsy X-rays in conjunction with premortem X-rays of the President. A sufficient number of unique anatomic characteristics were present in X-rays taken before and after the President's death to conclude that the autopsy X-rays were of President Kennedy. This

conclusion was consistent with the findings of a forensic dentist employed by the committee. (16) Since many of the X-rays taken during the course of the autopsy included the President's teeth, it was possible to determine, using the President's dental records, that the X-rays were of the President. Once the forensic dentist and anthropologists had determined that the autopsy photographs and X-rays were of the President, photographic scientists and radiologists examined the original autopsy photographs, negatives, transparencies, and X-rays for signs of alteration. They concluded there was no evidence of the photographic or radiographic materials having been altered.(17) Consequently, the committee determined that the autopsy X-rays and photographs were a valid basis for the conclusions of the committee's forensic pathology panel.

While the examination of the autopsy X-rays and photographs was the principal basis of its analysis, the forensic pathology panel also had access to all relevant witness testimony. In addition, all tests and evidence analyses requested by the panel were performed. (18) It was only after considering all of this evidence that the panel reached its conclusions.

The forensic pathology panel concluded that President Kennedy was struck by two, and only two, bullets, each of which entered from the rear. The panel further concluded that the President was struck by one bullet that entered in the upper right of the back and exited from the front of the throat, and one bullet that entered in the right rear of the head near the cowlick area and exited from the right side of the head, toward the front. This second bullet caused a massive wound to the President's head upon exit. There is no medical evidence that the President was struck by a bullet entering the front of the head,(19) and the possibility that a bullet could have struck the President and yet left no evidence is extremely remote. Because this conclusion appears to be inconsistent with the backward motion of the President's head in the Zapruder film, the committee consulted a wound ballistics expert to determine what relationship, if any, exists between the direction from which a bullet strikes the head and subsequent head movement. (20) The expert concluded that nerve damage from a bullet entering the President's head could have caused his back muscles to tighten which, in turn, could have caused his head to move toward the rear.(21) He demonstrated the phenomenon in a filmed experiment which involved the shooting of goats. (22) Thus, the committee determined that the rearward movement of the President's head would not be fundamentally inconsistent with a bullet striking from the rear.(23)

The forensic pathology panel determined that Governor Connally was struck by a bullet from the rear, one that entered just below the right armpit and exited below the right nipple of the chest. It then shattered the radius bone of the Governor's right wrist and caused a superficial wound to the left thigh. (24) Based on its examination of the nature and alinement of the Governor's wounds, the panel concluded that they were all caused by a single bullet that came from the rear. It concluded further that, having caused the Governor's wounds, the bullet was dislodged from his left thigh.

The panel determined that the nature of the wounds of President Kennedy and Governor Connally was consistent with the possibility that one bullet entered the upper right back of President Kennedy and, after emerging from the front of the neck, caused all of the Governor's wounds. (25) A factor that influenced the panel significantly was the ovoid shape of the wound in the Governor's back, indicating that the bullet had begun to tumble or yaw before entering.(26) An ovoid wound is characteristic of one caused by a bullet that has passed through or glanced off an intervening object. (27) Based on the evidence available to it, the panel concluded that a single bullet passing through both President

Kennedy and Governor Connally would support a fundamental conclusion that the President was struck by two, and only two, bullets, each fired from behind. (28) Thus, the forensic pathology panel's conclusions were consistent with the so-called single bullet theory advanced by the Warren Commission. (29)

(2) *Reaction times and alinement.*--The hypothesis that both the President and the Governor were struck by a single bullet had originally been based on the Warren Commission's examination of the Zapruder film and test firings of the assassination rifle. The time between the observable reactions of the President and of the Governor was too short to have allowed, according to the Commission's test firings, two shots to have been fired from the same rifle. (30) FBI marksmen who test fired the rifle for the Commission employed the telescopic sight on the rifle, and the minimum firing time between shots was approximately 2.25 to 2.3 seconds. (31) The time between the observable reactions of the President and the Governor, according to the Commission, was less than two seconds.

The Commission determined that its hypothesis that the same bullet struck both the President and the Governor was supported by visual observations of the relative alinement of the two men in the limousine, by a trajectory analysis and by wound ballistics tests. The Commission said, however, that a determination of which shot hit the Governor was "not necessary to any essential findings." (32)

(3) *Neutron activation analysis.*--In addition to the conclusions reached by the committee's forensic pathology panel, the single bullet theory was substantiated by the findings of a neutron activation analysis performed for the committee. (33) The bullet alleged to have caused the injuries to the Governor and the President was found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital. (34) Numerous critics have alleged that this bullet, labeled "pristine" because it appeared to have been only slightly damaged, could not have caused the injuries to both the Governor (particularly his shattered wrist) and the President. Some have even suggested the possibility that the bullet wounded neither Connally nor Kennedy, that it was planted on the stretcher. (35) Neutron activation analysis, however, established that it was highly likely that the injuries to the Governor's wrist were caused by the bullet found on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital. (36) Further, the committee's wound ballistics expert concluded that the bullet found on the stretcher--Warren Commission exhibit 399 (CE 399)--is of a type that could have caused the wounds to President Kennedy and Governor Connally without showing any more deformity than it does. (37)

In determining whether the deformity of CE 399 was consistent with its having passed through both the President and Governor, the committee considered the fact that it is a relatively long, stable, fully jacketed bullet, typical of ammunition often used by the military. Such ammunition tends to pass through body tissue more easily than soft nose hunting bullets. (38) Committee consultants with knowledge in forensic pathology and wound ballistics concluded that it would not have been unusual for such a fully jacketed bullet to have passed through the President and the Governor and to have been only minimally deformed. (39)

The neutron activation analysis further supported the single bullet theory by indicating that there was

evidence of only two bullets among the fragments recovered from the limousine and its occupants.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The consultant who conducted the analysis concluded that it was "highly likely" that CE 399 and the fragments removed from Governor Connally's wrist were from one bullet; that one of the two fragments recovered from the floor of the limousine and the fragment removed from the President's brain during the autopsy were from a second bullet. ⁽⁴¹⁾ Neutron activation analysis showed no evidence of a third bullet among those fragments large enough to be tested.

(4) Photographic evidence.--The committee also considered photographic evidence in its analysis of the shots. The Zapruder film, the only continuous chronological visual record of the assassination, is the best available photographic evidence of the number and timing of the shots that struck the occupants of the Presidential limousine.

The committee's panel of photographic experts examined specially enhanced and stabilized versions of the Zapruder film for two purposes: (1) to try to draw conclusions about the timing of the shots from visual reactions of the victims; and (2) to determine whether the alignment of the President and the Governor was consistent with the single bullet theory. The panel also examined still photographs.

Several conclusions with respect to the validity of the single-bullet theory were reached.⁽⁴²⁾ The panel concluded there is clear photographic evidence that two shots, spaced approximately 6 seconds apart, struck the occupants of the limousine. By Zapruder frame 207 when President Kennedy is seen going behind a sign that obstructed Zapruder's view, he appears to be reacting to a severe external stimulus. This reaction is first indicated in the vicinity of frame 200 of the Zapruder film. The President's right hand freezes in the midst of a waving motion, followed by a rapid leftward movement of his head. ⁽⁴³⁾ There is, therefore, photographic evidence of a shot striking the President by this time.

Governor Connally shows no indication of distress before he disappears behind the sign at Zapruder frame 207, but as he emerges from behind the sign after frame 222, he seems to be reacting to some severe external stimulus. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ By frame 226, when all of the limousine occupants have reappeared in Zapruder's field of view, the panel found indications in observable physical attitude and changes of facial expression to indicate that both the President and the Governor were reacting to their wounds. The President's reactions are obvious--he leans forward and clutches his throat. The Governor displays a pronounced rigid posture and change in facial expression. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

To study the relative alinement of the President and Governor Connelly within the limousine, the photographic panel paid particular attention to the Zapruder frames just before the President and the Governor were obstructed, by the sign, employing a stereoscopic (depth) analysis of frames 187 and 193 and still photographs taken at about the same time from the south side of Elm Street. The panel found that the alinement of the President and the Governor during this period was consistent with the single bullet hypothesis.⁽⁴⁶⁾

The photographic evidence panel determined, further, that the explosive effect of the second shot to

strike, President Kennedy, the fatal head shot is depicted in Zapruder frame 313. By frame 313, the President's head is seen exploding, leading the panel to conclude that the actual moment of impact was approximately frame 312. (47)

(5) *Acoustical evidence and blur analysis.*--The committee performed two other scientific tests that addressed the question of the direction and timing of the bullets that struck the President. First, it contracted with acoustical consultants for an analysis of a tape recording of a radio transmission made at the time of the assassination. The experts decided there were four shots on the recording. (48) The first, second and fourth came from the Texas School Book Depository behind the President, the third came from the grassy knoll to the right front of the President. Taking the shot to the President's head at frame 312 as the last of the four shots, and thus as a possible base point,⁵ it was possible to correlate the other sounds identified as probable gunfire with the Zapruder film.(49) Since the acoustical consultants concluded that the two earliest shots came from the depository, the shots (or at least their shock waves) would have reached the limousine at between frames 157 and 161 and frames 188 and 191. When coupled with the photographic evidence showing a reaction by President Kennedy beginning in the vicinity of frame 200, it appeared that he was first struck by a bullet at approximately frame 190.

Second, the photographic evidence panel also studied the blurs on the Zapruder film that were caused by Zapruder's panning errors, that is, the effect of a lack of smooth motion as Zapruder moved from left to right with his camera. This was done in an effort to determine whether the blurs resulted from Zapruder's possible reaction to the sound of gunshots. (50) This analysis indicated that blurs occurring at frames 189-197 and 312-334 may reasonably be attributed to Zapruder's startle reactions to gunshots. The time interval of the shots associated with these blurs was determined to be approximately 6 to 7 seconds. The possibility that other blurs on the film might be attributable to Zapruder's reactions to gunshots could not be confirmed or dismissed without additional data.

Taken together with other evidence, the photographic and acoustical evidence led the committee to conclude that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were struck by one bullet at approximately Zapruder frame 190, and that the President was struck by another bullet at frame 312.

Thus, from the results of the analyses by its experts in the fields of forensic pathology, photography, acoustics, wound ballistics and neutron activation analysis, the committee concluded that President Kennedy was struck by two shots fired from behind.

2. The shots that struck President Kennedy from behind were fired from the sixth floor window of the Southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building

a. Scientific evidence

1. Trajectory analysis
2. Photographic evidence

- b. Witness testimony
- c. Firearms testimony
- d. Summary of the evidence

The Warren Commission concluded that the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally "...were fired from the sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository." (51) It based its conclusion on eyewitness testimony, physical evidence found on the sixth floor of the depository, medical evidence and the absence of "...credible evidence that the shots were fired from ...any other location." (52)

(a) Scientific analysis

In investigating this aspect of the case, the committee relied heavily on the scientific analysis of physical evidence, and again the conclusions of the forensic pathology panel were relevant. The panel concluded that the two bullets that struck the President came from behind and that the fatal head shot was moving in a downward direction when it struck the President. (53) ⁷ Thus, forensic pathology provided reliable evidence as to the origin of the shots: The gunman who fired the shot that hit President Kennedy and Governor Connally at approximately frame 190 of the Zapruder film fired from behind, and the gunman who fired the shot that hit the President in the head at frame 312 was positioned above and to the rear of the presidential limousine.

(1) Trajectory analysis.--Another project pertaining to the origin of the shots involved the trajectory of the bullets that hit the President. Although the Warren Commission also studied trajectory, its analysis consisted of proving that a bullet fired from the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the book depository could have hit the President and then hit the Governor and that another bullet fired from that location could have caused the wound to the President's head. Basically, purpose of the Commission's trajectory analysis was to prove that it was possible for the prime suspect, Lee Harvey Oswald, to have hit both the President and the Governor from the sixth floor of the depository.

The committee approached the problem without making prior assumptions as to the origin of the shots. It was an interdisciplinary effort, drawing from the expertise of forensic pathologists, acoustical and photographic analysts and an engineer from the staff of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who plotted the trajectories. (54)

The trajectory analysis was based on three types of data. From the acoustical analysis of the radio transmission, the timing of the shots was obtained. From the photographic analysis of the Zapruder film and the acoustical analysis, it was possible to know with relative precision when each of the shots struck--at approximately Zapruder frame 190 for the shot that struck the President in the back of the neck, and at Zapruder frame 312, for the fatal shot to the President's head. Through an analysis of those frames and still photographs taken at approximately the same time from the south side of Elm Street, it was possible to determine the location of the limousine in the plaza, the sitting positions of

President Kennedy and Governor Connally and their alinement to one another. (55)

By then coordinating this data with the forensic pathology panel's analysis of the exit and entry wounds sustained by President Kennedy, it was possible to plot the path of the bullets out to their source. Separate direction and slope trajectories were developed for two bullets---the one that caused the President's back and neck wounds, and the one that caused his fatal head wound.(56) A third trajectory analysis was conducted to test the hypothesis that the first bullet also caused the wounds to Governor Connally, using for this analysis the exit wounds to the President's neck and the entry wound to the Governor's back. (57)

All three trajectories intercepted the southeast face of the Texas School Book Depository building.(58) While the trajectories could not be plotted with sufficient precision to determine the exact point from which the shots were fired, they each were calculated with a margin of error reflecting the precision of the underlying data. The margins of error were indicated as circles within which the shots originated. The southeast corner window of the depository was inside each of the circles. (59)

(2) *Photographic evidence.*--The photographic evidence panel examined evidence possibly relevant to the question of the origin of the shots, as follows:

The panel examined a motion picture of the southeast corner window of the depository taken a short time prior to the shots. (60) While there is an impression of motion in the film, the panel could not attribute it to the movement of a person or an object and instead attributed the motion to photographic artifacts.(61) The panel's findings were the same with respect to apparent motion in adjacent windows shown in the film.(62)

The panel studied two photographs taken within minutes of the assassination. (63) While no human face or form could be detected in the sixth floor southeast window, the panel was able to conclude that a stack of boxes in the window had been rearranged during the interval of the taking of the two photographs.(64)

There is evidence, a motion picture film made by Charles L. Bronson, that some independent researchers believe shows a figure or figures in the sixth floor depository window several minutes before the shooting. The film came to the attention of the committee toward the end of its investigation. Some members of the committee's photographic evidence panel did conduct a preliminary review (without enhancement) of the film. While motion was detected in the window, it was considered more likely to be a random photographic artifact than human movement. Nevertheless, the limited review was not sufficient to determine definitively if the film contained evidence of motion made by human figures.(65) Because of its high quality, it was recommended that the Bronson film be analyzed further.

(b) Witness testimony

While the committee relied primarily on scientific analysis of physical evidence as to the origin of the shots, it also considered the testimony of witnesses. The procedure used to analyze their statements was as follows:

First, all available prior statements were read by the committee and studied for consistency. The objective was to identify inconsistencies either between the words of one witness and another or between the various words of a witness whose story had changed. The statements were obtained from the files of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas Sheriff's Office, the FBI, Secret Service and Warren Commission.

Second, an attempt was made to locate the witnesses and to show them the statements they made in the course of the original investigation. Each witness was asked to read his statements and to indicate whether they were complete and accurate. If statements were inaccurate, or if a witness was aware of information that was not include, he was asked to make corrections or provide additional information. In addition, where relevant questions had not been asked, the committee asked them.(66)

There are inherent limitations in such a process. Any information provided by a witness in 1978--15 years after the assassination--must be viewed in light of the passage of time that causes memories to fade and honest accounts to become distorted. Certainly, it cannot be considered with the same reliability as information provided in 1963-64. To the extent that they are based on witness testimony, the conclusions of the committee were vitally affected by the quality of the original investigation. The inconsistencies in the statements--the questions not asked, the witnesses not interviewed--all created problems that defied resolution 15 years after the events in Dallas.

Nevertheless, the committee considered all of the witness statements and determined to what extent they corroborated or independently substantiated, or contradicted, the conclusions indicated by the scientific evidence. An example of such witness testimony is that relating to the discovery of the rifle and shell casings in the Texas School Book Depository. (Because detailed versions of witness testimony taken in the original investigation are a matter of public record, only brief resumes are included here.)

Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney testified to the Warren Commission that at approximately 1 p.m. on November 22, 1963, he discovered three spent rifle shells on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. (67) He stated that he was in the southeast corner of the building when he noticed boxes stacked high in the vicinity of the window. (68) He then squeezed in between a space in the boxes and saw three spent rifle shells in the vicinity of the window. (69) Mooney also told of seeing boxes stacked up as though they were a prop or rest for a weapon. (70)

Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone told the Warren Commission that he arrived on the sixth floor of the

depository subsequent to the discovery of the three spent rifle shells. (71) He said he went to the east end of the floor and began working his way across to the west end, looking in, under and around boxes and pallets. (72) At the wall near a row of windows, he noticed a small space between some of the boxes. When he squeezed through the opening, he saw a rifle between two rows of boxes. The time was 1:22 p.m. (73)

(c) Firearms evidence

The rifle Boone found, a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano, was analyzed by the FBI in 1963-64 and by the committee's firearms panel in 1978, as was the other firearms evidence that was recovered. It was determined in both investigations that the bullet found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital had been fired from the rifle found in the depository, as were two fragments recovered from the Presidential limousine. (74) Further, the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the depository were determined to have been fired in the Mannlicher-Carcano. (75)

Through neutron activation analysis, the committee found that the firearms evidence could be even more directly linked to the wounds suffered by the President and Governor Connally. It is highly likely that the bullet found on the stretcher was the one that passed through Governor Connally's wrist, leaving tiny particles behind, and the fragments retrieved from the limousine came from the same bullet as the fragments taken from President Kennedy's brain. (76)

Over the years, skepticism has arisen as to whether the rifle found in the depository by Boone is the same rifle that was delivered to the Warren Commission and is presently stored in the National Archives. The suspicion has been based to some extent on allegations that police officers who first discovered the rifle identified it as a 7.5 millimeter German Mauser. (77) The controversy was intensified by the allegation that various photographs of the rifle, taken at different times, portray inconsistencies with respect to the proportions of the various component parts. (78)

To resolve the controversy, the committee assembled a wide range of photographs of the rifle: a police photograph taken where it was found in the depository; a motion picture film taken by a television station showing the rifle when it was found by the police; a series of photographs of a police officer carrying the rifle from the depository; photographs taken as the rifle was carried through the halls of Dallas Police Department; and photographs taken later by the FBI and Dallas Police Department. (79)

The examination by committee photographic consultants determined that all photographs were of the same rifle. Both a study of proportions and a comparison of identifying marks indicated that only one rifle was involved. (80)

(d) Summary of the evidence

In the final analysis, the committee based its finding that the shots that struck President Kennedy were fired from the Texas School Book Depository on the quantity and quality of the evidence, to wit:

The findings of forensic pathologists that the shots that hit the President came from behind;
The results of the trajectory analysis that traced the bullets to the vicinity of sixth floor window of the depository;

The conclusion of acoustics experts that the shots came from the vicinity of the sixth floor window of the depository;

The positive identification by firearms experts that the rifle found on the sixth floor of the depository was the one that fired the bullet found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital and fragments retrieved from the Presidential limousine;

The results of neutron activation analysis indicating that it was highly likely that the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital was the one that passed through Governor Connally's wrist, and that the fragments found in the limousine were from the bullet that struck the President in the head;
The conclusion of photographic experts that the rifle found in the depository was the same one that was repeatedly photographed in November 1963 and that is presently stored at the National Archives.
The committee also weighed the firsthand testimony of witnesses but with caution, because of the problem of the passage of time. Besides the statements of law officers on the scene immediately after the assassination, it considered the accounts of bystanders in Dealey Plaza, bearing in mind that these were recollections of fleeting moments when emotions were running high. The committee noted, however, that a number of the Dealey Plaza witnesses said they saw either a rifle or a man with a rifle in the vicinity of the sixth floor southeast corner window of the book depository.

3. Lee Harvey Oswald owned the rifle that was used to fire the shots from the sixth floor window of the Southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building

- a. Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald
- b. The committee's approach
 1. Handwriting analysis
 2. The backyard photographs

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald owned the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Since the Commission further concluded that Oswald was the assassin of the President, his background is relevant.

(a) Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald

Oswald was born in New Orleans, La., on October 18, 1939, two months after the death of his father.

His mother remarried, and, from 1945 until 1952, the family lived in a number of cities in Texas and Louisiana. This marriage ended in divorce when Oswald was nine.

In 1952, Oswald and his mother moved to New York City. His school record was marked by chronic truancy, and a psychiatric examination suggested that he was emotionally disturbed. Oswald and his mother returned to New Orleans in 1954.

After finishing the ninth grade, the 16-year-old Oswald dropped out of school. The following year, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps. Asserting the ill-health and distressing financial situation of his mother, Oswald obtained a release from the Marines in 1959. Following his discharge, he spent 3 days with his mother in Fort Worth, Tex., and then went to New Orleans. From there, he traveled to the Soviet Union where he tried to become a Soviet citizen. In April 1961, Oswald married a 19-year-old Russian woman, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, whom he had met while working in Minsk. Having become disillusioned with Soviet life, he returned to the United States with his wife and baby daughter the following year. The Oswalds arrived in Fort Worth, Tex. on June 14, 1962, and soon became acquainted with a number of people in the Dallas-Fort Worth Russian-speaking community. Oswald moved to Dallas in October 1962 where he found a job with a graphic arts company. Marina followed in November, but their marriage was plagued by intermittent feuding.

In March 1963, according to the Warren Commission, Oswald purchased a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and telescopic sight from a Chicago mail order house. He also ordered a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol from a Los Angeles firm. According to Marina Oswald, he probably used the rifle in an attempt in April to kill Edwin A. Walker, a retired Army general who had been relieved from his post in West Germany for distributing rightwing literature to his troops. Walker was not harmed.

In April 1963, Oswald went to New Orleans. Meanwhile, Marina and the baby moved to the home of a friend, Ruth Paine, in Irving, Tex., in late April. In May, she joined Oswald in New Orleans. On July 19, Oswald was dismissed from his job for inefficiency. In May and June, Oswald had expressed an interest in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In August, he distributed pro-Castro leaflets and also made two radio broadcasts on behalf of the Castro regime. Marina Oswald and her baby returned to Texas to stay with Ruth Paine in Irving on September 22.

Oswald went to Mexico City in the latter part of September. He visited the Russian Embassy and Consulate and the Cuban Consulate there, but he failed to get permission to travel to either country. He returned to Dallas on October 3, 1963. He visited Marina in Irving on several occasions but continued to try to find a place to live in Dallas. On October 14, Oswald moved into a roominghouse on North Beckley Avenue in Dallas. He began work at the Texas School Book Depository 2 days later. On October 20, Marina gave birth to their second daughter. She returned to the Paine home in Irving where Oswald visited on November 1, and from November 8 until November 11. Oswald next visited

Marina and his children in Irving on the evening of November 21. He returned to Dallas the following morning.

Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, Dallas Patrolman J.D. Tippit was shot and killed. At approximately 2 p.m., Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theatre. He was subsequently charged in the murder of Tippit and named as a suspect in the Kennedy assassination.

On November 24, 1963, while he was being escorted through the basement of Dallas police headquarters in preparation for being transferred to the Dallas County Sheriff's office, Oswald was fatally wounded by a single shot fired from a pistol by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

As noted, the Warren Commission had traced the chain of possession of the alleged assassination rifle and determined that the name on the money order and purchase form used to buy the rifle was "A. Hidell" which it determined to be an alias used by Oswald. (81) It also determined that the rifle was sent to a Dallas post office box rented on October 9, 1962 by Oswald. (82) Through handwriting analysis, the Commission determined that Oswald had filled out and signed the documents relative to the purchase and receipt of the rifle. (83) Moreover, the Commission received testimony that Oswald owned a rifle and that it was not in its usual storage place at the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine in Irving, Tex., when police searched the residence on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

Photographs of Oswald holding a rifle were also recovered from among his personal possessions, and the Commission concluded that the rifle in the photograph was the one found on the sixth floor of the book depository. (85) A palm print taken from the barrel of the rifle was identified as a latent palmprint of Oswald. (86) Finally, the Commission treated as significant evidence a brown paper sack on which was identified a latent palmprint of Oswald. (87) It contained fibers that were determined to be identical to certain fibers of a blanket in which Oswald had allegedly wrapped the rifle. (88)

The committee concluded that the rifle found on the sixth floor of the book depository was the murder weapon. This determination, coupled with Warren Commission evidence of Oswald's ownership of the rifle, if accepted, proved conclusively that Oswald was the owner of the murder weapon.

Nevertheless, doubt has been cast on the evidence that Oswald owned the rifle in question. Critics of the Warren Commission have asserted that the chain of possession is meaningless, because more than one Mannlicher-Carcano was issued with the serial number C2766. (89) They have also argued that the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle is a fake and that his palmprint was planted on the barrel. (90)

(b) The committee's approach

The committee decided that one way to determine whether Oswald did, in fact, own the murder

weapon was to test the reliability of the evidence used by the Warren Commission to establish ownership and to subject the available evidence to further scientific analysis.

The committee posed these questions:

Could the handwriting on the money order used to purchase the rifle and the application for the post office box be established with confidence as that of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Are the photographs of Oswald holding the rifle authentic, and is that rifle the one that was found in the book depository after the assassination?

(1) *Handwriting analysis.*--With respect to the first issue, the committee's questioned documents panel, composed of three experts with approximately 90 years of combined experience in the field of questioned document examination, was provided with approximately 50 documents allegedly containing Oswald's handwriting. (91) The panel was asked to determine whether all of the documents were written by the same person. Among the documents provided to the panel was the money order sent to Klein's Sporting Goods Co. of Chicago to pay for a Mannlicher-Carcano, serial number C2766, the application for the post office box to which the rifle was subsequently mailed, and two fingerprint cards signed by Oswald. (92) One of the cards was signed at the time of his enlistment in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956; the other, dated August 9, 1963, was signed by Oswald at the time he was arrested in New Orleans for disturbing the peace. (Although Oswald was fingerprinted when he was arrested in Dallas on November 22, 1963, he refused to sign the card.)

The questioned documents panel determined that the money order and the post office box application were filled out and signed by the same person and that the handwriting on them was identical to the handwriting on the two fingerprint cards signed by Oswald. (94) On the basis of this analysis. the committee determined that Oswald bought the weapon in question from Klein's Sporting Goods Co.

(2) *The backyard photographs.*--The photographs of Oswald holding the rifle, with a pistol strapped to his waist and also holding copies of "The Militant" and "The Worker," were taken by his wife in the backyard of Oswald's home on Neeley Street in Dallas in March or April 1963, according to the testimony of Oswald's widow, Marina, given to the Warren Commission and the committee.¹¹ (95) There has been considerable controversy about the photographs. While in the custody of the Dallas police from November 22 to November 24, 1963, Oswald claimed that he did not own a rifle and that the photographs were composites, with his head superimposed over someone else's body.(96) The Warren Commission, however, concluded that the photographs were authentic.(97) Critics of the Commission have questioned their authenticity for reasons generally based on alleged shadow inconsistencies, an indication of a grafting inbetween the mouth and chin, inconsistent body proportions and a disparate square-shaped chin.(98)

To determine if evidence of fakery was present in these photographs, the photographic evidence panel first sought to determine if they could be established as having been taken with Oswald's Imperial

Reflex camera. This was done by studying the photographs (and the single available original negative) for unique identifying characteristics that would have been imparted by that camera. Once this was successfully done, the objects imaged in the photographs, as well as their shadows, were analyzed photogrammetrically. Finally, the materials were visually scrutinized, using magnification, stereoscopic analysis and digital image processing.⁽⁹⁹⁾

In its analyses, the photographic evidence panel worked with the original negative and first-generation prints of the photographs.⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ Only such materials contain the necessary and reliable photographic information. In contrast, some of the critics who claimed the photographs were faked relied on poor quality copies for their analyses.⁽¹⁰¹⁾ Copies tend to lose detail and include defects that impair accurate representation of the photographic image.

After subjecting these original photographic materials and the camera alleged to have taken the pictures to sophisticated analytical techniques, the photographic evidence panel concluded that it could find no evidence of fakery.⁽¹⁰²⁾

Of equal significance, a detailed scientific photographic analysis was conducted by the panel to determine whether the rifle held by Oswald in the backyard photographs was, in fact, the rifle stored at the National Archives. The panel found a unique identifying mark present on the weapon in the Archives that correlated with a mark visible on the rifle in the Oswald backyard photographs, as well as on the alleged assassination rifle as it appeared in photographs taken after the assassination in 1963.⁽¹⁰³⁾ Because this mark was considered to be a unique random pattern (ie., caused by wear and tear through use), it was considered sufficient to warrant the making of a positive identification.

In addition, the relative lengths of component parts of the alleged assassination rifle at the National Archives were compared to component parts of the rifle that appeared in various 1963 photographs, including the backyard photographs.⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ They were found to be entirely consistent, component part for component part, with each other.¹² Upon completion of its analysis, the photographic evidence panel concluded that the rifle depicted in the backyard photographs is the one that was found in the book depository after the assassination and that was stored at the National Archives. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾

In addition to the photographic analysis, the committee was able to employ handwriting analysis to aid in the determination of whether the photograph was authentic. During the course of the committee's investigation, George de Mohrenschildt, who had been a friend of Oswald, committed suicide. The committee, pursuant to a subpoena, obtained de Mohrenschildt's personal papers, which included another copy of the Oswald backyard photograph. This copy, unlike any of those previously recovered, had an inscription on the back: "To my dear friend George, from Lee." It was dated April 1963 and signed "Lee Harvey Oswald." ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾

In an unpublished manuscript, de Mohrenschildt referred to this copy of the photograph and stated that after his return from Haiti, where he had been at the time of the assassination, he discovered the

photograph among personal possessions that he had previously stored in a warehouse. (107) The committee examined the photograph to determine its authenticity and examined the handwriting to determine if Oswald had actually written the inscription and signed it. If Oswald did sign the photograph, his claim that he did not own the rifle and that the photograph was a fake could be discounted.

The photographic panel found no evidence of fakery in the backyard photographs, including the one found in de Mohrenschildt's effects. (108) The handwriting on the back of the de Mohrenschildt copy was determined by the questioned documents panel to be identical to all the other documents signed by Oswald, including the fingerprint cards. (109)

Thus, after submitting the backyard photographs to the photographic and handwriting panels, the committee concluded that there was no evidence of fakery in the photographs and that the rifle in the photographs was identical to the rifle found on the sixth floor of the depository on November 22, 1963. Having resolved these issues, the committee concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald owned the rifle from which the shots that killed President Kennedy were fired.

4. Lee Harvey Oswald, shortly before the assassination, had access to and was present on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building

- a. Testimony of book depository employees
- b. Physical evidence of Oswald's presence
- c. Oswald's whereabouts
 1. Lovelady or Oswald?
 2. Witness testimony

The Warren Commission found that Lee Harvey Oswald worked principally on the first and sixth floors of the Texas School Book Depository, gathering books listed on orders and delivering them to the shipping room on the first floor. (110) He had, therefore, ready access to the sixth floor and to the southeast corner window from which the shots were fired. The Commission reached this conclusion by interviewing Oswald's supervisors and fellow employees. (111)

(a) Testimony of school book depository employees

In its investigation, the committee also considered the statements and testimony of employees of the Texas School Book Depository who worked with and supervised Oswald. Roy Truly, superintendent of the depository, had stated to the Warren Commission that Oswald "had occasion to go to the sixth floor quite a number of times every day, each day, after books." (112) Truly and others testified that Oswald normally had access to the sixth floor of the depository, and a number of them said that they

saw and heard Oswald in the vicinity of the sixth floor throughout the morning of November 22, 1963. (113)

(b) Physical evidence of Oswald's presence

In determining whether Oswald was actually present on the sixth floor of the depository, the committee paid primary attention to scientific analysis of physical evidence. Materials were examined for fingerprints, including a long, rectangular paper sack that was discovered near the southeast corner window and cartons that were found stacked adjacent to the window. The paper sack, which was suitable for containing a rifle, showed a latent palmprint and fingerprint of Oswald; one of the cartons showed both a palmprint and fingerprint identified as belonging to Oswald, and the other showed just his palmprint. The determination that Oswald's prints were on the sack and cartons was originally made in the investigation that immediately followed the assassination. It was confirmed by a fingerprint expert retained by the committee. (114)

The committee was aware that Oswald's access to the sixth floor during the normal course of his duties would have provided the opportunity to handle these items at any time before the assassination. Nevertheless, the committee believed that the way the boxes were stacked at the window and the proximity of the paper sack to the window from which the shots were fired must be considered as evidence indicating that he handled the boxes in the process of preparing the so-called sniper's nest and that he had used the paper sack to carry the rifle into the depository.

(c) Oswald's whereabouts

As for Oswald's presence on the sixth floor shortly before the assassination, the committee considered the testimony of Oswald's fellow employees at the depository. Although a number of them placed him on the fifth or sixth floor just before noon, a half hour before the assassination, one recalled he was on the first floor at that same time. (115) The committee decided not to try to reconcile the testimony of these witnesses. Whether Oswald was on the first, fifth or sixth floor at noon, he could have still been on the sixth floor at 12:30. There was no witness who said he saw Oswald anywhere at the time of the assassination, and there was no witness who claimed to have been on the sixth floor and therefore in a position to have seen Oswald, had he been there.

*(1) Lovelady or Oswald?---*It has been alleged that a photograph taken of the president's limousine at the time of the first shot shows Oswald standing in the doorway of the depository. (116) Obviously, if Oswald was the man in the doorway, he could not have been on the sixth floor shooting at the President.

The Warren Commission determined that the man in the doorway was not Oswald, it was Billy Lovelady, another depository employee. (117) Critics have challenged that conclusion, charging that Commission members did not personally question Lovelady to determine if he was in fact the man in

the photograph. In addition, they argue that no photograph of Lovelady was published in any of the volumes issued by the Warren Commission (118).

The committee asked its photographic evidence panel to determine whether the man in the doorway was Oswald, Lovelady or someone else. Forensic anthropologists working with the panel compared the photograph with pictures of Oswald and Lovelady, and a photoanalyst studied the pattern of the shirt worn by the man in the doorway and compared it to the shirts worn by the two men that day. (119) Based on an assessment of the facial features, the anthropologists determined that the man in the doorway bore a much stronger resemblance to Lovelady than to Oswald. In addition, the photographic analysis of the shirt in the photograph established that it corresponded more closely with the shirt worn that day by Lovelady. Based on these analyses, the committee concluded that it was highly improbable that the man in the doorway was Oswald and highly probable that he was Lovelady.

The committee's belief that the man in the doorway was Lovelady was also supported by an interview with Lovelady in which he affirmed to committee investigators that he was the man in the photograph.(120)

(2) *Witness testimony.*--The committee also considered witness testimony as to Oswald's whereabouts immediately following the assassination. Three witnesses were particularly significant. Depository Superintendent Roy Truly and Dallas Police Officer M.L. Baker both entered the depository right after the shots were fired. They encountered Oswald on the second floor, and in testimony to the Warren Commission, they gave the time as 2 to 3 minutes after the shots. (121) A witness who personally knew Oswald, Mrs. Robert A. Reid, also a depository employee, testified to the Warren Commission that she also saw him on the second floor approximately 2 minutes after the assassination. (122)

The testimony of these three witnesses was mutually corroborating. Since all were outside the depository when the shots were fired, their statements that it took them about 2 minutes to get to the second floor were reasonable.(123) It appeared equally reasonable that in those same 2 minutes Oswald could have walked from the sixth floor window to the rear stairway and down four flights of stairs to the second floor.

The conclusion with respect to this evidence alone was not that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, but merely that the testimony of these witnesses appeared credible and was probative on the question of Oswald's whereabouts at the time of the assassination.

5. Lee Harvey Oswald's other actions tend to support the conclusion that he assassinated President Kennedy

- a. The Tippit murder
- b. Oswald: A capacity for violence?
- c. The motive

The Warren Commission concluded that shortly after the assassination, Oswald boarded a bus, but when the bus got caught in a traffic jam, he disembarked and took a taxicab to his roominghouse.⁽¹²⁴⁾ The Commission also found that Oswald changed clothes at the roominghouse and walked about nine-tenths of a mile away from it before he encountered Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit. ⁽¹²⁵⁾ After being stopped by Tippit, the Commission concluded, Oswald drew a revolver and shot Tippit four times, killing him. He then ran from the scene.⁽¹²⁶⁾ He was apprehended at approximately 1:50 p.m. in a nearby movie house, the Texas Theatre. ⁽¹²⁷⁾

The committee found that while most of the depository employees were outside of the building at the time of the assassination and returned inside afterwards, Oswald did the reverse; he was inside before the assassination, and afterward he went outside. That Oswald left the building within minutes of the assassination was significant. Every other depository employee either had an alibi for the time of the assassination or returned to the building immediately thereafter. Oswald alone neither remained nor had an alibi.

(a) The Tippit murder

The committee investigated the murder of Officer Tippit primarily for its implications concerning the assassination of the President. The committee relied primarily on scientific evidence. The committee's firearms panel determined positively that all four cartridge cases found at the scene of the Tippit murder were fired from the pistol that was found in Lee Harvey Oswald's possession when he was apprehended in the Texas Theatre 35 minutes after the murder. ⁽¹²⁸⁾

In addition, the committee's investigators interviewed witnesses present at the scene of the Tippit murder.⁽¹²⁹⁾ Based on Oswald's possession of the murder weapon a short time after the murder and the eyewitness identifications of Oswald as the gunman, the committee concluded that Oswald shot and killed Officer Tippit. The committee further concluded that this crime, committed while fleeing the scene of the assassination, was consistent with a finding that Oswald assassinated the President.

The Warren Commission had investigated the possibility that Oswald and Tippit were associated prior to the assassination. but it failed to find a connection. ⁽¹³⁰⁾ Similarly, the committee's investigation uncovered no direct evidence of such a relationship, nor did it attribute any activity or association to Officer Tippit that could be deemed suspicious. The committee, however, did find and interview one witness who had not been interviewed by the Warren Commission or FBI in 1963-64. His name is Jack Ray Tatum, and he reported witnessing the final moments of the shooting of Officer Tippit. ⁽¹³¹⁾ Oswald, according to Tatum, after initially shooting Tippit from his position on the sidewalk, walked around the patrol car to where Tippit lay in the street and stood over him while he shot him at point blank range in the head. This action, which is often encountered in gangland murders and is commonly described as a coup de grace, is more indicative of an execution than an act of defense intended to allow escape or prevent apprehension. Absent further evidence, which the committee did not develop, the meaning of this evidence must remain uncertain.

(b) Oswald: A capacity for violence?

The committee also considered the question of whether Oswald's words or actions indicated that he possessed a "capacity for violence." The presence of such a trait would not, in and of itself, prove much. Nevertheless, the absence of any words or actions by Oswald that indicated a capacity for violence would be inconsistent with the conclusion that Oswald assassinated the President and would be of some significance.

In this regard, the committee noted that Oswald had on more than one occasion exhibited such behavior. The most blatant example is the shooting of Officer Tippit. The man who shot Tippit shot him four times at close range and in areas that were certain to cause death. There can be no doubt that the man who murdered Officer Tippit intended to kill him, and as discussed above, the committee concluded that Oswald was that man.

Another example of such behavior occurred in the Texas Theatre at the time of Oswald's arrest. All of the police officers present--and Oswald himself--stated that Oswald physically attempted to resist arrest.⁽¹³²⁾ The incident is particularly significant, if, as some of the officers testified, Oswald attempted, albeit unsuccessfully, to fire his revolver during the course of the struggle.

Another incident considered by the committee in evaluating Oswald's capacity for violence was the attempted murder of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald shot at Walker and that this demonstrated "his propensity to act dramatically and, in this instance violently, in furtherance of his beliefs."⁽¹³³⁾ Many critics of the commission, however, dispute the conclusion that Oswald was the shooter in the Walker case.⁽¹³⁴⁾

The committee turned to scientific analysis to cast light on the issue. As discussed earlier, the evidence is conclusive that Oswald owned a Mannlicher-Carano rifle. The committee's firearms panel examined the bullet fragment that was removed from the wall in the home of General Walker and found that it had characteristics similar to bullets fired from Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.⁽¹³⁵⁾ In addition, neutron activation analysis of this fragment confirmed that it was probably a Mannlicher-Carcano bullet.⁽¹³⁶⁾

In addition, the committee considered the testimony of Marina Oswald, who stated, among other things, that Lee Harvey Oswald told her that he had shot at Walder.⁽¹³⁷⁾ Further, the committee's handwriting experts determined that a handwritten note that, according to Marina Oswald's testimony, was written to her by Oswald prior to the Walker shooting, was written by Oswald,⁽¹³⁸⁾ This undated note, although it did not mention General Walker, clearly indicated that Oswald was about to attempt an act during the course of which he might be killed or taken into custody.⁽¹³⁹⁾

The committee concluded that the evidence strongly suggested that Oswald attempted to murder General Walker and that he possessed a capacity for violence. Such evidence is supportive of the committee's conclusion that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

Finding a possible motive for Oswald's having assassinated President Kennedy was one of the most difficult issues that the Warren Commission addressed. The Commission stated that "many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination, and the Commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives."⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ The Commission noted Oswald's overriding hostility to his environment, his seeking a role in history as a great man, his

commitment to Marxism, and his capacity to act decisively without regard to the consequences when such action would further his aims of the moment.(141)

The committee agreed that each of the factors listed by the Warren Commission accurately characterized various aspects of Oswald's political beliefs, that those beliefs were a dominant factor in his life and that in the absence of other more compelling evidence, it concluded that they offered a reasonable explanation of his motive to kill the President.

It is the committee's judgment that in the last 5 years of his life, Oswald was preoccupied with political ideology. The first clear manifestation of this preoccupation was his defection to the Soviet Union in the fall of 1959 at the age of 20.(142) This action, in and of itself, was an indication of the depth of his political commitment. The words that accompanied the act went even further. Oswald stated to officials at the American Embassy in Moscow that he wanted to renounce his citizenship and that he intended to give the Russians any information concerning the Marine Corps and radar operations that he possessed.(143) In letters written to his brother Robert, Oswald made it clear that in the event of war he would not hesitate to fight on the side of the Russians against his family or former country.(144) The paramount importance of his political commitment was indicated in one letter in which he informed his family that he did not desire to have any further communications with them as he was starting a new life in Russia. It was also reflected in his attempt to commit suicide when he was informed he would not be allowed to remain in the Soviet Union. (145) In considering which were the dominant forces in Oswald's life, the committee, therefore, relied on Oswald's willingness to renounce his citizenship, to betray military secrets, to take arms against his own family, and to give up his own life, if necessary, for his political beliefs.

Upon Oswald's return to the United States from the Soviet Union in 1962, although his fervor for that country might have diminished, his words and actions still revolved around ideological causes. Oswald made no attempt to hide or tone down his deep-seated feelings. He expounded them to those with whom he associated, even when they could be expected to be opposed. He subscribed to Marxist and Communist publications such as "The Worker" and "The Militant," and he openly corresponded with the American Communist Party and the Socialist Worker's Party. (146) His devotion to his political beliefs was cogently symbolized by the photograph, authenticated by the committee's photographic and handwriting panels, in which he is defiantly holding copies of "The Worker" and "The Militant" and his rifle, with a handgun strapped to his waist. (147)

His involvement in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was another example of Oswald's affinity for political action. (148) This organization was highly critical of U.S. policy toward the Cuban government of Fidel Castro. Oswald not only professed to be a member of the organization, but he characteristically chose to become a highly visible spokesman. He corresponded with the national office, distributed handbills on the streets of New Orleans and twice appeared on a local radio program representing himself as a spokesman for the organization.

The committee fully recognized that during the course of Oswald's activities in New Orleans he apparently became involved with certain anti-Castro elements, although such activities on Oswald's part have never been fully explained.(149) Considering the depth of his political commitment, it would not have been uncharacteristic for Oswald to have attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro Cuban organizations.

(150) But the significant point is that regardless of his purpose for joining, it is another example of the dominance of political activity in Oswald's life.

A short time before the assassination of the President, Oswald traveled to Mexico City, where he went to the Cuban Consulate and indicated an intense desire to travel to Cuba and Russia. (151) Once again, it appears that Oswald was ready to leave his family and his country to fulfill a political goal. Precisely why Oswald wanted to go to Cuba or Russia is not known, but it was certainly of significance that he chose those particular countries, both of which are Marxist.

Finally, in considering the extent to which Oswald acted on behalf of his political beliefs, the Walker shooting also was relevant. As discussed above, the committee concluded that Oswald attempted to murder Major General Walker in April 1963. In the city of Dallas, no one figure so epitomized anticommunism as General Walker. Considering the various activities to which Oswald devoted his time, his efforts and his very existence, General Walker could be readily seen as "an ultimate enemy." It is known that Oswald was willing to risk death for his beliefs, so it is certainly not unreasonable to find that he might attempt to kill Walker, a man who was intensely opposed to his ideology.

In analyzing Oswald's possible political motive, the committee considered the fact that as one's position in the political spectrum moves far enough to the left or right, what may otherwise be recognized as strikingly dissimilar viewpoints on the spectrum may be viewed as ideologically related. President Kennedy and General Walker hardly shared a common political ideology. As seen in terms of American political thinking, Walker was a staunch conservative while the President was a liberal. It can be argued, however, that from a Marxist's perspective, they could be regarded as occupying similar positions. Where Walker was stridently anti-Communist, Kennedy was the leader of the free world in its fight against communist. Walker was a militarist. Kennedy had ordered the invasion of Cuba and had moved to within a hairsbreadth of nuclear war during the Cuban missile crisis. Consequently, it may be argued that Oswald could have seen Walker and Kennedy in the same ideological light.

The depth and direction of Oswald's ideological commitment is, therefore, clear. Politics was the dominant force in his the right down to the last days when, upon being arrested for the assassination, he requested to be represented by a lawyer prominent for representing Communists. Although no one specific ideological goal that Oswald might have hoped to achieve by the assassination of President Kennedy can be shown with confidence, it appeared to the committee that his dominant motivation, consistent with his known activities and beliefs, must have been a desire to take political action. It seems reasonable to conclude that the best single explanation for the assassination was his conception of political action, rooted in his twisted ideological view of himself and the world around him.

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RIVISTA DI PSICODINAMICA CRIMINALE

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Un termine che ammette due grafie differenti deve sempre essere scritto nello stesso modo (per esempio, i termini "psicoanalisi" e "psicanalisi" sono entrambi corretti, ma è importante utilizzarne uno solo per tutto il testo).

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Il riferimento alle illustrazioni va scritto nel seguente modo: (Fig. 1).

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Si raccomanda il rispetto di alcune convenzioni come le seguenti: p. e pp. (e non pag. o pagg.); s. e ss. (e non seg. e segg.); cap. e capp.; cit.; cfr.; ecc.; vol. e voll.; n. e nn.; [N.d.A.] e [N.d.T.].

I numeri di nota dovranno sempre precedere i segni di interpunzione (punti, virgole, punti e virgole, due punti ecc.), ma seguire le eventuali virgolette di chiusura. Esempio: "Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita"²³.

La frase deve sempre finire con il punto. Esempio: Verdi, nel 1977 (87) si chiedeva: "Perché l'alleanza non resse?".

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Per le note a piè di pagina usare corpo 10 Times New Roman.

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Rientrare di cm 0,5. Se sotto lo stesso punto sono riportati più periodi, rientrare la prima riga dei periodi successivi al primo di cm 1.

Quando l'elencazione è preceduta da una frase che finisce con due punti, fare minuscola la prima parola di ogni punto (se non è un nome proprio) e mettere il punto e virgola dopo l'ultima parola di ogni singolo punto. Quando invece la frase che precede l'elencazione finisce con il punto, fare maiuscola l'iniziale della prima parola e mettere il punto dopo l'ultima parola.

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es.: Pellizzi F., *I generi marginali nel Novecento letterario*, in «Bollettino '900», 22 maggio 1997, <<http://www3.unibo.it/boll900/convegni/gmpellizzi.html>> (15 agosto 2004).

d. Figure

Tutte le figure devono essere numerate, in modo progressivo iniziando da uno per ogni capitolo. Nel testo è necessario indicare la posizione esatta in cui inserire le foto e le tabelle (nel caso creare un elenco a parte) e riportare la didascalia, comprendente eventuale indicazione dell'autore il soggetto, luogo, anno, la fonte.

In didascalia di solito si utilizza l'abbreviazione tab., fig..

Le immagini dovranno essere caricate in files a parte debitamente numerati con numerazione progressiva che rispetti l'ordine di inserimento nel saggio.

Nel testo non si può scrivere «come evidenzia la tabella seguente:...» dato che ciò creerebbe la rigidità di doverla necessariamente collocare dopo i due punti. È molto più vantaggioso numerare progressivamente per capitolo tutte le figure e le tabelle e scrivere ad es. «come evidenzia la tab. 2», in modo che questa può essere inserita in qualsiasi punto della pagina o addirittura in quella a fronte, dove risulta più comodo ed esteticamente più confacente: ad es. all'inizio pagina, sopra il riferimento nel testo.

Il formato dei file grafici deve essere tra i più diffusi, preferibilmente Jpeg o Gif o Tiff.

Per le tabelle e i grafici è da preferire il formato excel o trasformate in Jpeg.

e. Titoli e sottotitoli

Titolo capitolo: non centrarli sulla pagina ma allinearli a sinistra. La distanza tra il titolo, se è di una riga, e il testo o il titolo del paragrafo è di 10 spazi in corpo 12.

Titoli paragrafi, sottoparagrafi e sotto-sottoparagrafi e altri titoli o parole in evidenza su riga a sé: lasciare 2 righe bianche prima di digitarli e ancora una riga bianca dopo averli digitati. Se il titolo finisse a fine pagina spostarlo alla pagina successiva aumentando il numero di righe bianche (di norma una o due sono sufficienti). Anche i titoli dei paragrafi, sotto paragrafi, ecc. sono allineati a sinistra, senza rientro.

f. Bibliografia

Gli autori sono invitati a utilizzare la bibliografia secondo i criteri illustrati di seguito, perché consente di ridurre l'uso delle note bibliografiche che, per un testo visionabile sul video, distolgono l'attenzione dal contenuto.

◇ *titoli dei periodici e dei libri* in corsivo senza virgolette inglesi;

◇ *titoli degli articoli* tra “virgolette inglesi” (si trovano in “inserisci - simbolo”);

◇ *nome autore*: nel testo il cognome dell'autore va preceduto, quando citato, dal nome; nella bibliografia alla fine del capitolo o del libro e nelle citazioni bibliografiche in nota mettere sempre prima il cognome. Non mettere la virgola tra il cognome e il nome dell'autore ma solo (nel caso di più autori) tra il primo autore e quelli successivi digitando preferibilmente una “e” prima del nome dell'ultimo autore;

◇ *data di pubblicazione*: metterla tra parentesi dopo il nome; per gli articoli dopo il nome della rivista o dopo il numero del fascicolo, sempre divisa da una virgola.

◇ *editore*: metterlo solo per i volumi, dopo il titolo, separato da questo da una virgola. Mettere, quindi, sempre dopo una virgola, il luogo di pubblicazione;

Esempi:

Mowen J.C., Mowen M.M. (1991), “Time and outcome evaluation”, *Journal of marketing*, 55: 54-62.

Murray H.A. (1938), *Explorations in personality*, Oxford University Press, New York.

- Bibliografia nel testo

Le indicazioni bibliografiche devono essere espresse direttamente nel testo fra parentesi tonde, secondo il seguente schema.

- Nome dell'autore (se non espresso nel testo) e anno di pubblicazione senza virgola:

Uno studio recente (Neretti, 1999) ha confermato questa opinione.

Il recente studio di Neretti (1999) ha confermato questa opinione.

I recenti studi di Neretti (1999; 2000; 2001a; 2001b) hanno confermato questa opinione.

Recenti studi (Bianchi, 2000; Neretti, 1999; Vitali, 2001) hanno confermato questa opinione.

- L'eventuale numero della pagina in cui si trova la citazione, obbligatorio quando la citazione è diretta, è separato da virgola senza nessuna sigla (Neretti, 1999, 54).

- Riviste

Cognome dell'autore e iniziale del nome puntato, anno di pubblicazione fra parentesi, separato da uno spazio, *titolo in corsivo*, nome della rivista tra virgolette preceduto da "in", numero della rivista.

Esempio:

Alberti G. (1999), *Democratizzazione e riforme strutturali*, in "Politica Internazionale", nn. 1-2.

Per le riviste, non si ritiene necessario il luogo di pubblicazione, né l'indicazione della pagina esatta in cui si trova l'articolo.

- Articoli di periodico

titolo tra virgolette, nome del periodico - per esteso o in forma abbreviata in corsivo – numero del volume, pagine di riferimento:

Stevenson T. (2003), "Cavalry uniforms on the Parthenon frieze", *American Journal of Archeology* 104, 629-654.

Nel caso di un periodico composto da vari fascicoli con numerazione separata nell'ambito della stessa annata, si scrive: 104/4

- Articolo di giornale

Nelle citazioni da quotidiani, al nome dell'autore e al titolo dell'articolo si fanno seguire il titolo del giornale tra virgolette angolari, giorno, mese e anno della pubblicazione.

- Tesi di laurea

Dopo il nome e il cognome dell'autore e il titolo, che si riportano con le stesse norme usate per i libri, si aggiunge il nome del relatore, la Facoltà e l'Università di appartenenza, l'anno accademico in cui la tesi è stata discussa.

Il materiale deve essere inviato esclusivamente a: rivistapsicodinamica.criminale@gmail.com

Gli Autori riceveranno una mail di conferma del ricevimento del materiale.

I dati personali conferiti vengono trattati con il rispetto della normativa relativa alla tutela della privacy e in particolare ai sensi del D.Lgs. 196 del 2003.

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psicodinamica criminale” dell’articolo dal titolo

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