

**RESEARCH
ARTICLE**

The State of Continuing Qualitative Research on the Kennedy Assassination

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HIGHLIGHTS

Contrary to the official narrative, a review of key evidence suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald actually attempted to stop the Kennedy Assassination rather than perpetuate it.

SUBMITTED June 29, 2022
ACCEPTED August 16, 2022
PUBLISHED December 30, 2022

ABSTRACT

<https://doi.org/10.31275/20222669>

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Followers of the Warren Commission's findings continue to accept Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Deniers of the Warren Commission's findings take a contrary view. This paper argues that Oswald was involved in the assassination, but this was an attempt to stop it. Oswald's life is explored, focusing on his military service in Japan until his own death. Particular emphasis is placed on (a) the writings Ernst Titovets (Oswald's time in Russia); (b) Judyth Baker (the summer of 1963 in New Orleans); (c) Dick Russell's writing of the experiences of Richard Case Nagell (in Atsugi Japan, 1957; and in Mexico City, New Orleans, and El Paso, 1963); and (d) Douglas Horne, on the medical evidence in the assassination. These writers collectively correct the record of Oswald's life. Baker showed Oswald's continuing relations with Jack Ruby and David Ferrie, persons supposedly unknown to Oswald. Baker clearly pointed out Oswald's involvement in the project that aimed to eliminate Fidel Castro with a bioweapon (i.e., a fast-acting cancer). Russell showed the importance of Richard Case Nagell with Oswald, and Horne elucidated the many missteps in the medical evidence in JFK's autopsy. During Lyndon Johnson's presidency (in 1965), a law was passed naming all materials involved in the JFK assassination were owned by the federal government. This development unfortunately serves to stifle any future forensic or quantitative research in the Kennedy assassination.

KEYWORDS

Kennedy assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald, conspiracy, qualitative research, witness psychology

INTRODUCTION

This article does not rehash issues as to how many shooters there were, their location(s), or how Jack Ruby was able to situate himself to subsequently kill the alleged lone sniper in the 1963 assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. Nor will a recitation of all the possible shooters be addressed. The Warren Commission (1964) focused its attention on one person, and no other—Lee Harvey Oswald. Their focus was to present evidence that they saw as showing him to be the likely assassin. They accomplished

this by denying a defense to be the advocate for Oswald's side. A great deal of evidence has been produced over the years, though not necessarily widely circulated in the larger population. Evidence that would appear to exonerate Oswald is now available, but again not widely disseminated to the public. Some of that key evidence is displayed here. Oswald's life is explored with information from several different sources. The information itself often counters the Warren Commission findings, even if reference to refuting the Warren Commission is not explicitly made.

As many others who experienced the weekend of No-



vember 22, 1963, I was engrossed with events in Dallas and Washington D.C. I awaited the arrival of the Warren Report; I found the reported ballistics as probably incorrect. I went about finishing my doctorate in statistics and putting my emphasis in academic concerns. My own specific involvement in statistics was in linear models, using multiple linear regression. A book that demonstrates this approach is Williams (1996). I also received a second PhD in 1994 in clinical psychology, though my second dissertation was very much a complex quantitative study on aging and cognitive change over a 21-year period (Williams, 1991; Williams & Klug, 1996). I had begun to integrate both quantitative and qualitative research as a valid alternative to only using one approach. Though I had had very little published about the assassination of President Kennedy, I used his assassination as a way of combining the two research methodologies (Williams, 2001). At that point in time, I had not passed judgment as to what might be the accurate descriptor of the events of November 22, 1963.

Fellow JFK assassination researcher Judyth Baker was concerned that several other assassination researchers did not accept her claim of knowing Oswald well and that she had a relationship with him in the summer of 1963. Her critics generally claimed that she most likely did not know him well, their employment at Reily Coffee was merely coincidental, and her claim that they coordinated their applying to work there the same day was untrue. She asked me to use existing information from the want ads of the *New Orleans Picayune*, for the five days prior to the day they were both hired in 1963. As it turned out, the probability of them not knowing one another and thus not coordinating their efforts was 1.2 in a million. However, this outcome did not get too many people to change their beliefs (Williams & Cousins, 2005).

There are other quantitative reports regarding the assassination, but many of them consider the shot was presumably made by Lee Harvey Oswald, or a shooter from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD). An argument is made that Oswald was not on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination, rendering calculations from that site less relevant for those who are still trying to defend the Warren Report. One such study was completed by Nicholas Nalli (2018). His article is an excellent display of mathematics for addressing a hypothetical shot from the sixth floor of the TSBD, but it has no provenance regarding Oswald's having made the shot. There is no evidence placing Oswald on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination, but considerable evidence that places him on either the first or second floor for the critical time period. No calculations were made for any other location. In Nalli's article, the elapsed time was given as eight seconds; originally, it was given as six seconds. Thomas (2001) stud-

ied the impulses recorded on Dallas motorcycle policeman D. B. McLain's dicta-belt during the JFK motorcade on November 22, 1963. His analysis showed that one of the five impulses on the recording was consistent with a shot by a .30 caliber rifle from the Grassy Knoll. Thomas estimated that the probability that the Grassy Knoll shot was attributable to random noise was .037.

Most of the research efforts into the Kennedy assassination follows a qualitative approach, often using interview techniques with a particular witness. There are a few quantitative studies, but techniques used may be outside the technical understanding potential readers. An excellent example of using both qualitative and quantitative methods in researching the JFK assassination is the five volumes of Douglas Horne's (2009) *Inside the Records Review Board: The U.S. Government's Final Attempt to Reconcile the Conflicting Medical Evidence in the Assassination of JFK*.

Horne pointed out missteps in the processes used in the autopsy. The three military pathologists were stopped from tracing the bullets thru President Kennedy's body. Military brass present, including Rear Admiral George G. Burkley, President Kennedy's personal physician, yelled out instructions to the then young pathologists. Also loudly instructing the three pathologists was General Curtis LeMay, who made Herculean efforts to get to the JFK autopsy from an outpost in Canada, flying directly to Washington D.C. to the major civilian airport. He ignored the orders of the Secretary of Defense to fly to the military airport in the D.C. area, where he was supposed to be for the arrival of JFK's body.

Horne brings up several important points. Regarding the Zapruder film, two separate groups independently worked on "supposedly different" original 8 mm films. The two, non-overlapping crews worked at different times on the weekend following the assassination, at a secret CIA lab at the Kodak Headquarters in Rochester, New York. The Zapruder film was sold to *Time* magazine for \$50,000 for still picture rights. The next day, *Time* re-negotiated their contract with Zapruder for \$150,000, to include motion picture rights. During the period that *Time* held the rights to video, no attempt was made to either distribute the film or sell rights to distribute the film; apparently, their intent was to keep the film from ever being seen. A bootleg version of the film was shown on network television by Geraldo Rivera on March 6, 1975. The film had been shown on some local newscasts as early as 1969 in Los Angeles and in 1970 in Chicago. The source of these "leaks" were bootleg copies from a copy made available to District Attorney James Garrison when he was trying Clay Shaw for conspiracy in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Garrison left the copy he had used in a trial for one of the volunteers assisting on the trial to make copies if he wished. Reportedly, the volunteer

made about 100 copies that night. Those copies and subsequent copies were used by researchers, including showing the film on college campuses. (My first viewing of the film was at the University of North Dakota in 1980).

The Horne volumes have many other notable reports. Two (or perhaps 3) separate brains were examined as if they were JFK's actual brain. His brain was missing half of its contents, due to the massive destruction. The reported weight of the brain was 1500 grams, a normal weight for an undamaged male brain. JFK's body was delivered twice to the Bethesda morgue, first at 6:35 p.m. At that time surgery was performed in the head area. A second arrival of the body occurred when Mrs. Kennedy arrived at 7:17 p.m. The crowd assembled for the first surgery was removed before the second arrival of the body. A second audience was assembled before the autopsy continued. This was for the "saving of appearances"; for those just arriving, they would think that nothing had taken place yet in the autopsy, and that the autopsy was just beginning. An observer who was there for the entire autopsy was Tom Robinson, a worker from the morgue who was there with a replacement coffin. The coffin JFK was placed in at the hospital in Dallas had a broken handle. Presumably, some of the military brass were also there for the entire proceedings.

Because Horne was mainly dealing with medical evidence, Lee Harvey Oswald is not considered until Volume 5, and there only briefly. Horne cited Sylvia Meagher (1976), who pointed out that paraffin tests were conducted on Oswald's hands and right cheek. The test was positive for his hands, but negative for his right cheek. Oswald may have fired a pistol, but he did not fire a rifle; the positive test for his hands could also be from the nitrates in the boxes he handled. The paraffin test for Oswald's cheeks of and by itself is proof that Oswald did not shoot a rifle, the purported type of weapon that killed President Kennedy.

Horne also cited George O'Toole (1975), who used a Psychological Stress Evaluator to determine stress levels in Oswald's voice from recordings of questions from reporters and Oswald's answers on November 22 and 24, 1963. Oswald most likely was telling the truth when he stated that he did not kill the President. The Horne volumes refute much of *The Warren Commission Report* (1964). Horne also took exception to their methodologies. He saw the Zapruder film as an altered film, even though the first group of researchers who examined it argued for its authenticity, perhaps so their research would not be invalidated.

FOLLOWING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The publication of the *Warren Commission Report* took place in October 1964. They credited the assassination to Lee Harvey Oswald as a lone assassin. In reading that report

in 1964, my reaction was that they might have got most of the conclusions correct, but the ballistic results seemed to be somehow illogical. At that point and for many years to come, I accepted Oswald as the assassin. But my problem with the ballistics had not gone away. A trip to Dealey Plaza in 1980 further eroded for me the idea that Oswald was the lone assassin. An excellent marksman would view the task of shooting three accurate shots in under six seconds as quite difficult. But Oswald was *not* an excellent marksman. First, a short review of his life is made, including aspects of his life that are less well-known.

Oswald was born to a recent widow, Marguerite Clavier Pic Oswald. When Oswald was 3 years old, he was placed in the orphanage where his two older brothers had previously been placed. Marguerite would marry for a third time. Several moves would take place, first to Fort Worth, then back to the New Orleans area, then to New York, where Marguerite's oldest son lived with his new bride. In New York, Oswald would become a truant. On one occasion, the 13-year-old Oswald hitchhiked to Niagara Falls, where he encountered a border agent named Arthur Young. Oswald pleaded with Young to allow him to cross the border into Canada for a few hours. Young gave the thirteen-year-old explicit instructions to follow. Oswald followed those directions including returning by dusk. They would later go to lunch in New York, where Oswald reported that he wished to become a spy. Young and Oswald had a significant encounter in New Orleans in 1963 (Baker, 2010, pp. 352–353).

Oswald and his mother returned to New Orleans, leaving behind his difficulties with the trancies in New York. In New Orleans, Oswald joined the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), and had as his instructor Captain David Ferrie. On one occasion, Oswald was at Ferrie's house, and Ferrie locked himself in a room with Oswald. Oswald feared he was in danger; Oswald broke a window and took a shard of glass and pointed it at Ferrie. A fight ensued and Oswald was badly beaten. After smashing Oswald in the mouth, Ferrie remembered that Oswald's uncle was a significant member of the local Mafia. Ferrie begged Oswald not to tell anyone. Oswald said he was not a snitch, but he did not want to see Ferrie again (Baker, 2010, pp. 42–45). Oswald quit going to CAP, but returned when he heard Ferrie was no longer with CAP. Later, Ferrie resumed his CAP duties. A picture with both Oswald and Ferrie was taken in August 1955 at a CAP bivouac (Grodin, 1995, p. 20). In the Warren Commission's view, Oswald and Ferrie did not know each other. This picture proves otherwise. For years defenders of the Warren Commission denied any relationship between Ferrie and Oswald. As will be seen later, they worked together in the Summer of 1963 as well.

Oswald and his mother moved back to Fort Worth, where Oswald re-enrolled in high school (though he sel-

dom attended). At 16, he attempted to join the armed services by claiming to be 17. Failing in that quest, he finally enlisted in the Marines shortly after his 17th birthday. His time in the Marines was noteworthy. Early on in military service, Oswald established his lack of marksmanship with a rifle, but finally achieved the minimum to finish basic training. Then he took Advanced Infantry Training. He was then sent to Jacksonville, Florida, to the Naval Air Technical Center where Oswald was taught radar theory and map reading, after which he was promoted to Private First Class (PFC). Next was a course in Aircraft Control and Warning at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi. He finished 7th in a Class of 30. He was then sent to the Marine Air Station in El Toro, California, as a replacement trainee. His training resulted in him being classified as a radar operator; considering Oswald dropped out of high school at the beginning of 10th grade, this was a somewhat surprising achievement (Grodin, 1995, pp. 25–26).

His next assignment was to the Marine Air Control Squadron 1 in Atsugi, Japan. This facility was the most sensitive intelligence unit of the United States in the Pacific. The Station had a large CIA involvement present. Oswald went to the Queen Bee, a bar in Tokyo, which catered to men who had considerable money to spend, particularly if they were interested in dating one of the beautiful women there. A date could cost \$100, well beyond Oswald's pay as a PFC. Yet he met a beautiful Eurasian woman, who was trying to pry information out of Oswald. When getting back to the base he immediately informed his supervisor, who suggested that Oswald continue to see the woman, apparently with sufficient money provided to keep the relationship viable. Oswald was instructed to give her misinformation. Oswald would fall in love with his Queen Bee escort. At this point, Oswald was still 17 years old and having seeming success in the military, getting to become involved with work similar to a spy, and in love with a beautiful woman. It would not last.

Also at the Queen Bee, Oswald met Richard Case Nagell, who apparently was assigned to the Atsugi installation as well. Nagell would play an important role for Oswald. Very likely Nagell was the CIA contact who recruited Oswald to go to the Soviet Union. The remainder of Oswald's time in Japan would sour for Oswald. His girlfriend took up with another Marine. Oswald would find troubles with literally shooting himself in the foot, and then pouring beer on his competition for the beautiful Eurasian girl. These offenses resulted in a court martial for Oswald.

Oswald returned to the United States and was again stationed at the El Toro Base. A woman flew in from New York, ostensibly to see Oswald and his Commanding Officer, Lt. John Donovan. The woman, Rosaleen Quinn, the aunt of one of Oswald's Marine acquaintances at El Toro,

had taken a Berlitz Course studying Russian, and was going into the U.S. Foreign Service. She had heard from her nephew about a person in his unit who seemed to have considerable mastery of the Russian language. She might have had just as much interest in Lt. Donovan, who was leaving the Marines, also to enter the U.S. Foreign Service. Quinn was dazzled by Oswald's command of the Russian language. Seemingly, his display of comprehension of spoken Russian perhaps enhanced his sense of being successful in Russian. If so, he would be profoundly disappointed when he arrived in the Soviet Union (Parker & Purcell, 2020).

Theory of John Armstrong. Before proceeding with Oswald in Russia, it is useful to introduce a theory about Oswald from John Armstrong. A quick summary of Armstrong's theory is that a young male, born in a Russian-speaking area in Eastern Europe, immigrated to the United States. At some point this young man subsumed Lee Harvey Oswald's identity. The false Oswald is referred to as Harvey, and Lee Harvey Oswald would be called Lee in Armstrong's theory. The so-called actual Lee Oswald is not prominent in Armstrong's theory, though he may have been active in Dallas. Armstrong posited that Oswald's remarkable learning of Russian was because he was a native speaker of Russian from a Soviet bloc region. Further, Armstrong posited that, "Oswald had to be suspicious of everyone around him, including Marina and the Zigers, and would never have dared to speak Russian. In fact, no one ever said he did, except Marina" (Armstrong, 2003, p. 340).

Gary Severson and I met at a JFK assassination Conference in Minneapolis. One of the main speakers was John Armstrong. Gary made inroads with Armstrong and his entourage, and we were asked to go to Stanley, North Dakota, to interview a Russian-speaking woman who ostensibly was to help this young man to get his Russian back to where it was in his homeland. Gary and I went to Stanley, North Dakota, to interview her. On going to her front door, there was no indication of any occupation of the house. We interviewed one of her neighbors. We were told the neighbor had not seen the woman for several months. She did indicate that the woman was reclusive.

I had one other assignment from the Armstrong contingent; I was to check records of driver's licenses in the names of two possible aliases supposedly used by the substitute Oswald in the state of North Dakota; the names were Don (Donald) Norton and Charles Bair. I received the following reply from Marsha M. Lembke, Director, Driver's License and Driver Safety, North Dakota Department of Transportation. Her letter stated, "A search of Drivers License and Traffic Safety records indicate that no licenses were ever issued to Don (Donald) Norton, nor to a Charles Bair." Over two weekends, we interviewed several residents about a possible Oswald visit to Stanley, in the Sum-

mers of 1954 and/or 1955, which led us to writing two articles about our Stanley experience (Williams & Severson, 2000a,b).

Oswald's Russian Experience. Oswald's experience in Russia (then the Soviet Union) was brought to American readers by Priscilla Johnson McMillan (1977). McMillan interviewed Oswald's wife, Marina Oswald, several times. She had visited with Lee Harvey Oswald in the Soviet Union in 1959, shortly after he had defected there. Arguably, she had little information about Oswald except through Marina's lens. The writing of Ernst Titovets (2010) gives a very different perspective from McMillan's.

The first part of Oswald's Russian Experience seems to be relatively well-known. In Moscow he went to the American Embassy, attempting to renounce his citizenship; this part was heard by the Soviets, who were bugging the American embassy. By not returning to the Embassy, Oswald retained his right to eventually return to the United States. Oswald applied for Soviet citizenship, which was denied. He gave the appearance of attempting suicide, was taken to a hospital, and was given a temporary residence permit and was sent to Minsk. He was given an apartment and a job at a radio factory. His salary was 1400 rubles a month, above other workers and approximately equal to the supervisor in the factory. Oswald's lament is that he had nowhere to spend the money. It was deemed that Oswald needed significant tutoring to help his dismal abilities in spoken Russian; the local Communist party assigned a person to give him instruction in the language. If Oswald had the impression he was proficient in Russian, the persons he interacted with saw his language skills as inadequate. He was helped also by in-tourist guides. One in-tourist guide mused, just before Oswald was married, "How could they communicate?" Perhaps this was an example of the native Russian speakers noticing that Oswald was *not* a native speaker.

Oswald had been friendly with a department manager at the radio factory, Donald Ziger, who emigrated to Russia from Argentina. Ziger was fluent in Polish, Spanish, Russian, and English. He invited Oswald to his apartment many times. Ziger had two daughters near Oswald's age, Eleanora and Anita, whom Oswald would spend much of his time with when at the Zigers. On one occasion in late September 1960, Ernst Titovets also visited the Ziger household. The two young men left together and agreed to get together at Oswald's apartment a few nights later. Titovets presumed Oswald was an educated person; he seemed to enjoy classical music, his apartment appeared to be that of a higher-level employee. His fluency in Russian seemed adequate; when they were together with no one else present they would speak English, at Titovets' request; Oswald was the first native American speaker Titovets encountered and he wished to improve his spoken English. However, if

even one person in a group did not speak English, everyone would use Russian. Oswald and Titovets would attend concerts or operas or plays and motion pictures together. Oswald would often pay for both of their admissions. They would also go to see university girls in their dorms.

It should be clear that Armstrong was wrong in his belief that Oswald never spoke Russian in the Soviet Union. To this point, the Communist Party even appointed a person to provide instruction in Russian to Oswald.

Ella German was a girl who attracted Oswald's attention shortly after he began work at the radio factory. She had friends who worked at the radio factory. Oswald and German began with taking walks together. Their "romance" was definitely on the slow side. Yet Oswald seemed smitten by her. On New Year's Eve 1960, her parents invited him to their family party; Oswald met her parents for the first time. The evening was very satisfying to Oswald. Oswald decided to propose to Ella German. Two days later, they went to the cinema. When they got back to her doorstep, Oswald proposed. After hesitating, Ella said, "No." She explained that his being an American could be a potential problem, he might be arrested just because he was an American. Oswald's hastening of the proposal might have been related to a decision that had to be made soon. Oswald had to decide on whether he wanted to formally seek Soviet citizenship again, or if he wanted to return to the United States. Perhaps if she consented to marry him, he might have chosen to seek Soviet citizenship. Two days later he stopped seeking Soviet citizenship.

Oswald Meets Marina Prusakova. On March 17, 1961, Oswald and Titovets attended a lecture by Lydia Cherkasova, a higher-level Communist Party member. Titovets was more interested in going to the dance in a different part of the hall. After the lecture, Oswald joined Titovets at the dance. There he saw an attractive girl who was surrounded by several suitors. Oswald went up to her and asked for a dance. Titovets noted that several of her suitors had previously had relations with her. Oswald walked Marina home. It was Titovets' view that Oswald was beginning to court Marina to make Ella German jealous. Marina had worked as a pharmacy assistant in St. Petersburg, but had been expelled to Minsk for prostitution. After a short courtship, Oswald and Marina were married. Their first child would be born before they left the Soviet Union for the United States (Titovets, 2010, pp. 240–260). The Oswalds arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 13, 1962 (CE 279, 260–261). They moved to Dallas. Their relationship there was tumultuous. Oswald did hold at least one interesting job, at Jaggers-Stiles-Stovall, a graphics arts company. Among other things, they were doing classified work, including making maps of Cuba. This was only weeks before the Cuban missile crisis.

New Orleans. Oswald returned alone to New Orleans on April 24, 1963. Marina was to join him later. On April 26, Oswald went to the post office. As he was standing in line, a young lady in front of him in line dropped some papers. Oswald picked up the papers and handed them to her. In Russian, she said, "Thank you." Oswald responded to her in Russian, "You're welcome. It's dangerous to speak Russian in New Orleans" (Baker, 2010, p. 113). They then sat on a bench together and learned about each other. The young lady was Judyth Vary and she was in New Orleans for an internship with Dr. Mary Sherman. Oswald said he could introduce her to several people, including Dr. David Ferrie, a cancer researcher, who worked with Dr. Sherman. Ferrie is the same person who was an instructor in CAP who had been one of Oswald's teachers. The project employed Oswald, Ferrie, and Judyth Vary Baker; Judyth married her fiancé Robert Baker on May 2, 1963, in Mobile, Alabama, when Robert Baker had a chance to have time off from his job working on a drilling operation in the Gulf of Mexico (Baker, 2010, pp. 189–195).

THE PROJECT TO ASSASSINATE FIDEL CASTRO

The project that Oswald and Judyth Vary Baker as well as David Ferrie would be working on was secretly funded by a government agency that could skirt ordinary procedures; the funding most likely was from the CIA. The aim of the project was to produce a biological specimen that could be injected into a human and be a fast-acting cancer that within weeks would kill the intended target—the intended target was Fidel Castro, the head of the Cuban government. Castro had ruffled too many feathers after removing the dictator, Fulgencio Batista. Castro eliminated prostitution, closed most of the casinos, and imprisoned many of the people profiting from these enterprises. He had also aligned his country with the Soviet Union and received massive aid. Judyth had as a high school student developed fast-acting cancers in mice. Oswald's role during the project was carrying specimens from Ferrie to Dr. Sherman. Ferrie would take already cancerous mice, send them to Dr. Sherman, and she would take the most potent cancers and inject them into a new group of mice. Several iterations of this process took place. Judyth served as the lab assistant to Dr. Sherman. When a satisfactory biological product was achieved, it would be tried out on available subject(s). When it was successful, Oswald would take the specimen to a particular store in Mexico City and a handoff would be made to a Cuban medical worker (Baker, 2010).

Along the way, Baker met several notable persons; first there was Jack Ruby, though he was introduced to Judyth as "Sparky Rubenstein." When Oswald first moved to

Ft. Worth, Oswald's uncle Dutz Murret asked Ruby, who lived in Dallas, to "Watch over my boy, Lee." Both Murret and Ruby had allegiance to Carlos Marcello, the Mafia boss in New Orleans; Dallas was in the Mafia jurisdiction of New Orleans. Ruby also had provided financial support to the "Project," and he was aware that they intended to eliminate Castro with a fast-acting cancer. Others who Oswald introduced Judyth to included Guy Banister (Baker, 2010, pp. 171–175) and Dr. Alton Ochsner. Oswald preceded Judyth in having an interview with Dr. Ochsner; Dr. Ochsner discussed with Judyth her role in the project. She would be enrolling at Tulane University to attend medical school in the Fall. Yet another person that Oswald would introduce Judyth to was Arthur Young, who was in New Orleans for one day to process Oswald for a passport to Mexico (and whomever else appeared that day to get passports). This was the same man who allowed Oswald to cross the border into Canada ten years previously. The passports would be available the next day. It should be pointed out that very few prior publications address information about Oswald knowing Jack Ruby or David Ferrie, or that Oswald introduced them to other persons.

Oswald and Judyth Baker. Judyth Vary Baker (2010) described her time with Oswald, including their plans for the future. Initially they knew they were each married, but they still fell in love. They began an intimate relationship, with the intent of getting together in Mexico after the current issue (the getting rid of Castro and avoiding an assassination of President Kennedy) was done. Arguably, their plans had a low probability of success.

Jackson, Louisiana. The occurrence of Oswald being in Jackson, Louisiana, has puzzled several persons following the evidence regarding persons connected to the Kennedy assassination. In a black Cadillac, David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Bertrand/Shaw, and a hospital orderly from Jackson State Hospital were waiting near a phone booth for a call informing them that the volunteer(s) would soon be arriving. The volunteer(s) were to be injected by the "fast acting cancer" developed through Dr. Ochsner's research project. Later, Judyth was sent to check on the patient(s). As Judyth checked the patient(s), she became aware that multiple prison "volunteers" were injected with the fast-acting cancer that she helped develop. She wrote a note to Dr. Ochsner, which stated, "*Injecting disease-causing materials into an unwitting subject who does not have a disease is unethical*" (Baker, 2010, p. 470). As Judyth was aware, this note ended everything in her presumed medical future. She was fired from the job with the project, she would not be going to medical school at Tulane, but she was still required to test the subjects at Jackson State Hospital one last time. Oswald was told he should not contact Judyth ever again by Dr. Ochsner. Oswald would speak to

her on the phone several times after she returned to the University of Florida. Once she left New Orleans a few days later, they would never see each other again (Baker, 2010, pp. 470–475).

It would be remiss of me to not address the intense criticisms of Judyth Baker as a reliable witness. Specifically, she has been accused of not knowing (or not knowing well or not having a relationship with) Lee Harvey Oswald. It has also been claimed that Oswald and David Ferrie did not know each other; we know that claim was proved false by a picture showing the two together at a bivouac when Oswald was in the Civil Air Patrol. Baker also claims that Oswald and Ferrie worked together on the “Get Castro” project in the Summer of 1963. As to the relationship between Oswald and Baker, we, of course, do not have any documentation from Oswald about the relationship; we do not know if their planned get-together after successfully saving President Kennedy from an assassination attempt had been agreed to by both of them. Neither President Kennedy nor Lee Oswald survived the weekend.

Judyth in her reporting tells us what she knows from her personal experience, and what she thinks she knows from what others told her. The latter communications from others need to be fact-checked. Her own experiences are subject to her own interpretation of events. With these caveats in mind, it is my opinion that she has tried to be honest in her accounts. She is steadfast in her belief that Oswald was attempting to stop the assassination of President Kennedy. She is criticized for not revealing her experiences in the Summer–Fall of 1963 until sometime after her divorce from her husband. One can disagree with her timing, but she finally revealed it in 1999, the same year that the author became aware of her, and we began correspondence then.

Also, another researcher has addressed the issue of her veracity in his most recent book. Edward Haslam (1995) had written an earlier book that gave him credence as a New Orleans based researcher who was contacted by producers of the CBS news show *60 Minutes* regarding his assessment of Baker. Years earlier, he had met a woman using that name who had left a poor impression but he found out later she was not the same person who is now known within the JFK research community. He was told that the missing ingredient in his first book was a lack of a witness. Interviews with Baker convinced him that Baker was that witness. Haslam’s (2007, p. 328) view is “She has been treated disgracefully in Internet news groups and subjected to insults from people hoping to humiliate her back into silence.”

Richard Case Nagell. Though Richard Case Nagell and Lee Harvey Oswald had last met up in Atsugi, Japan, they would have encounters in July, August, and September

1963. The reasons for these meetings appear to be Nagell’s wanting to determine, according to the wishes of the Soviet KGB, would Nagell murder Oswald? Nagell had been “loaned” to the Soviets by the CIA. The Russian interest was, were there an assassination of President Kennedy, the Russians would be able to avoid any implications that Oswald had been involved in the assassination at the behest of the Soviet Union. Nagell had already determined he would not perform the killing in the United States. The CIA was not authorized to commit felonies on U.S. territory. The question for Nagell was, would he do it outside the United States?

The first get-together of the two was in Mexico City between July 23 and July 27 at the Luma Hotel. Oswald also reportedly went to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. No reason was stated for this trip, but Nagell and Oswald went where they could shoot guns at some cacti. Nagell’s assessment was that “Oswald couldn’t hit the side of a barn” (Russell, 2003, p. 237–241). The second meeting was said to have taken place in “Houston.” Nagell told Russell that the meeting was neither in Houston nor Texas. At the meeting were Nagell, Oswald, “Angel,” and a fourth unidentified person. This meeting occurred in the time period August 23–27, 1963. The meeting was about the assassination of President Kennedy. The meeting began in Spanish, with Nagell translating for Oswald, and then turned to English. The name of Sergio Arcacha Smith came up. Raul was also mentioned. Raul was a cover name allegedly used by David Atlee Phillips (Russell, 2003, p. 275).

The September 7, 1963, Meeting of Oswald, Phillips, and Antonio Veciana. For much of the time in September, Oswald was waiting for the outcome of the injections to the prisoner “volunteers.” Oswald did meet with David Atlee Phillips together with Antonio Veciana, on September 7. Much of that meeting was observed by two teenagers, Wynne Johnson and his girlfriend, Vicki, though Wynne only became aware of the identities of two of the participants (Phillips and Veciana) in 2014. The teenagers observed the younger person (Oswald) arrive in a taxi. The two teenagers walked to the Southland Center, adjacent to where the younger man was dropped off. The teenagers planned to go to the observation deck of the 42-story Dallas skyscraper. Inside the building, when they reached the lobby, the youngest man and two others were talking. The older man (Phillips) turned to the two teenagers and asked, “Excuse me, can you tell me if there is a coffee shop around here?” Vicki answered by telling him about a coffee shop they saw on their way to the Southland Center.

As that conversation appeared to be ending, Oswald said to Phillips, “He seemed to recognize me.” Vicki immediately replied to Oswald, “We saw you outside.” Then, Phillips said, “I thought he was on our side.” Oswald quipped,

“That’s what you’re going to find out.” Phillips asked Vicki, “Does he (Wynne) have a camera?” Vicki stated, “No.” (Wynne did have a camera in his pocket, but he had not taken any pictures.) The two teenagers then continued on toward the observation deck elevator. Vicki suddenly decided to go back into the lobby. As Wynne recalls, when Vicki returned, she stated that the younger man was “Lee Harvey Oswald,” whom Wynne had heard on the radio of the rebroadcast of a program in New Orleans in August, but without committing the name to memory. The two teenagers went to the observation deck, their original intention (emails from Wynne Johnson, 4/25/2021; 5/3/2021, Johnson, 2021 a,b). Shortly thereafter, Oswald was sent back to New Orleans without getting invited to lunch with Phillips and Veciana (Williams, 2019, pp. 127–128).

The Third and Decisive Meeting with Richard Case Nagell. The third meeting took place between Oswald and Nagell on or before September 17, 1963, in New Orleans. “Laredo” (a code name for Nagell) called for the meeting. Presumably, he wanted to know what Oswald was doing, before he made a decision as to what he would do with Oswald. We do not know precisely what Nagell and Oswald spoke about in New Orleans; Nagell reported that Oswald denied involvement with plots against President Kennedy. Nagell also reported criticizing Oswald for attempting to interfere with the revolution in Cuba. What we do know is that Oswald was directed to get a 15-day visa to Mexico, which Oswald applied for on September 17 (Russell, 2003, p. 288). Nagell entered the conversation with the possibility of killing Oswald in Mexico; his decision was to not only not kill Oswald, but Nagell also would deliberately commit a crime a few days later, guaranteeing that he would be in jail/prison when Oswald was in Mexico, and if President Kennedy would be assassinated, Nagell would be in jail/prison at that time. Also, Nagell would send Oswald \$500 and a plane ticket to get to Mexico (Russell, 2003, p. 290). This would suggest that Nagell supported Oswald’s assignment in Mexico. One might consider that Oswald gave some information to Nagell about his efforts in New Orleans, and his role in delivering the bioweapon for the elimination of Fidel Castro, hopefully thereby ending planning for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Nagell in El Paso, September 20, 1963. On September 20, 1963, Nagell drove around the streets of El Paso, perhaps trying to decide exactly what he would do. Nagell parked his Ford Fairlane in an alley near the post office, by a “no parking” sign. He had written three letters, one to Desmond Fitzgerald, then Chief of the CIA Cuban Task Force, and previously, from 1957–1962, Chief of the CIA Far East Division. A second, and nastier letter went to an unnamed CIA official at the Langley Headquarters; the third letter was to Lee Harvey Oswald, which contained five \$100 bills,

and an airline ticket to Mexico City. Later, Nagell indicated that the FBI was aware of this letter. In the week prior to this, Nagell had sent a letter to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, warning him of a planned assassination against President Kennedy. In a letter written in 1974 to lawyer Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., in replying to Fensterwald’s question, “Why did Oswald take the bus to Mexico City, instead of the plane to Mexico in an effort to ‘make a few bucks?’” Nagell responded that he had “. . . cause to believe that he (Oswald) was never given, or did not receive, the five hundred dollars” (Russell, 2003, p. 290).

Nagell mailed the three letters at the downtown post office. Nagell then walked across the street to the State National Bank and shot two bullets into the wall. In that Nagell had threatened no one and did not attempt to rob the bank, he presumed that he would be charged with only a misdemeanor. He then casually left the bank, went to his car, and waited to be arrested. Finally, a young policeman, James Bundren, arrived and asked, “Why did you try to rob a bank?” Nagell replied, “I didn’t know there had been a robbery.” Nagell left several clues about what he was doing; he said his actions would “. . . keep anyone from following me.” Nagell also stated, “All my problems have been solved for a long time, and now I won’t have to go back to Cuba” (Russell, 2003, pp. 291–292). Nagell would be right about his last statement. However, instead of being charged with a misdemeanor, Nagell found that firing a gun in a bank was a felony. He was to spend several years in prison. Finally, Nagell was released from Leavenworth Prison on April 29, 1968.

In re-addressing the meeting in New Orleans between Oswald and Nagell, recall that Nagell was deciding what he might do with regard to Oswald, in that he had been given the assignment of eliminating Oswald, which Nagell would only consider outside the United States, if at all. We know that Nagell not only removed himself from having any possibility of eliminating Oswald, we can infer from Nagell’s castigating Oswald for being involved with a plot against Castro, and yet attempting to fund Oswald’s trip to Mexico, that, all things considered, given the direction that Oswald might go, trying to avoid the assassination of President Kennedy was preferable to saving Castro, if those were the only choices available (Williams, 2020).

Outcome of the New Orleans Fast-Acting Cancer Project. The ultimate outcome of the project was the building of a biological weapon that appeared to meet the expectations for it. The weapon did not however, get used on its primary target, Fidel Castro, as Lee Harvey Oswald was not able to successfully hand over the weapon to a Cuban medical technician, who never arrived in Mexico City. Apparently, the hurricane season kept the Cubans responsible for their co-ordination with the project from fulfilling

their duties. But, there is an even more sobering outcome; the CIA now had a terribly destructive cancer that could be used at their discretion (or lack thereof). It so happened that Jack Ruby died of cancer within weeks of winning his appeal for a new trial for the murder of Oswald. Ruby claimed he had cancer cells injected into him.

OSWALD AND THE JFK ASSASSINATION

Oswald Warns the FBI. On November 16, 1963, Oswald contacted an FBI agent regarding the impending assassination of President Kennedy. A telegram was constructed and sent (probably to national FBI Headquarters). The next day the telegram was sent to relevant FBI offices (Figure 1), including the New Orleans office. At the time that the Assassination Records Review Board was Operational (1990s), Marina Oswald wrote to the Board Chairman “I now believe that my former husband met with the Dallas FBI on November 16, 1963, and provided information on which this telegram was based” (Baker, 2010, p. 516). This document shown in Figure 1 has been published by several authors, including Williams (2004).

Oswald’s Whereabouts Prior to the Assassination. At 11:45 a.m. on November 22, 1963, Oswald was at his work assignment on the sixth floor. When fellow employee Charles Gibbons was asked by police, he responded that Oswald was in the Domino Room at 11:50 a.m. on the first floor reading a newspaper. Bill Shelly, foreman at the Texas School Book Depository, saw Oswald shortly before noon. Another employee, Eddie Piper, talked to Oswald at noon on the first floor. Oswald apparently went to the second floor and purchased a soda, returned to the first floor, and began eating his lunch; another employee, Harold Newman, was eating his lunch at the same time. Carolyn Arnold, a secretary at the Texas School Book Depository, observed Oswald in the Domino Room at 12:15. Carolyn Arnold stayed in the Domino Room until 12:25 (Ernst, 2013). There is some evidence that places Oswald in the doorway at the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository just prior to the time of the assassination (Dane, 2015; Rivera, 2018, pp. 242–257). As the shots rang out during the assassination (12:30 p.m.), Oswald was getting change in the office of a secretary, Jeraldean Reid (Grodin, 2020, 2013).

Oswald’s Whereabouts Immediately After the Assassination. From the work of Barry Ernst, (2013), we know that Oswald was not on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination. Dorothy Ann Garner, Elsie Dorman, Victoria Adams, and Sandra Styles were watching the motorcade from Dorothy Ann Garner’s office window. Gorman was filming the motorcade from the window. Shortly after the 12:30 assassination (90 seconds later), motorcycle Officer Marion Baker and Building Superintendent Roy Truly

encountered Oswald on the second floor. Shortly after his encounter with Officer Baker and Superintendent Truly, Oswald left the building.

After the shooting, Garner sat between the stairs and elevator, and could see both ways with no obstacles interfering with her vision. Garner stayed there for several minutes, well after Oswald left the building. Adams and Styles began descending the stairs and proceeded to exit the building in the rear entry. Oswald would board a bus, which became caught in traffic, then took a cab to his boarding house. Upon leaving the boarding house, we know that Oswald went to the Texas Theater, where he was apprehended by the Dallas police. Oswald would later be charged with the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. One curious point is that there were three wallets involved for Oswald on that day. He left a wallet for Marina in their room at Ruth Paine’s home. A second wallet with contents that appeared to belong to Oswald (though it may have been a deliberate drop) was found at the scene of the killing of J. D. Tippit. A third wallet was in Oswald’s possession at the time of his arrest. It would seem strange that 1) Oswald would have three wallets; 2) he would be carrying two wallets that day (Baker & Schwartz, 2017, p. 50).

Verdict on Oswald. Did Oswald shoot President Kennedy? The answer from the totality of qualitative information available seems very clear—Oswald did *not* shoot President Kennedy. There is no further reason to consider him as a possible shooter. So, what was Oswald’s role in the assassination of President Kennedy? Most likely, Oswald was what he said he was, a “patsy,” though probably not the only one. It appears he had other roles, which includes seemingly trying to stop the assassination.

ALBARELLI’S RESEARCH

H. P. Albarelli’s (2021) final book, *Coup in Dallas: The Decisive Investigation into Who Killed JFK* is best described as a research process that begins its story much earlier than most attempts to address the crime of the twentieth century, going back to the Roosevelt administration. The research is an important contribution, but it is arguably not definitive, only suggestive. Albarelli has written two previous books that may be of interest to JFK assassination researchers. *A Terrible Mistake: The Murder of Frank Olson and the CIA’s Secret Cold War Experiments* (2009) describes misguided military research of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) that clearly violates the rights of unsuspecting subjects of that research. In the case of Frank Olson, it cost his life.

His second book, *A Secret Order: Investigating the High Strangeness and Synchronicity in the JFK Assassination* (Albarelli, 2013) does in fact have several examples of very un-

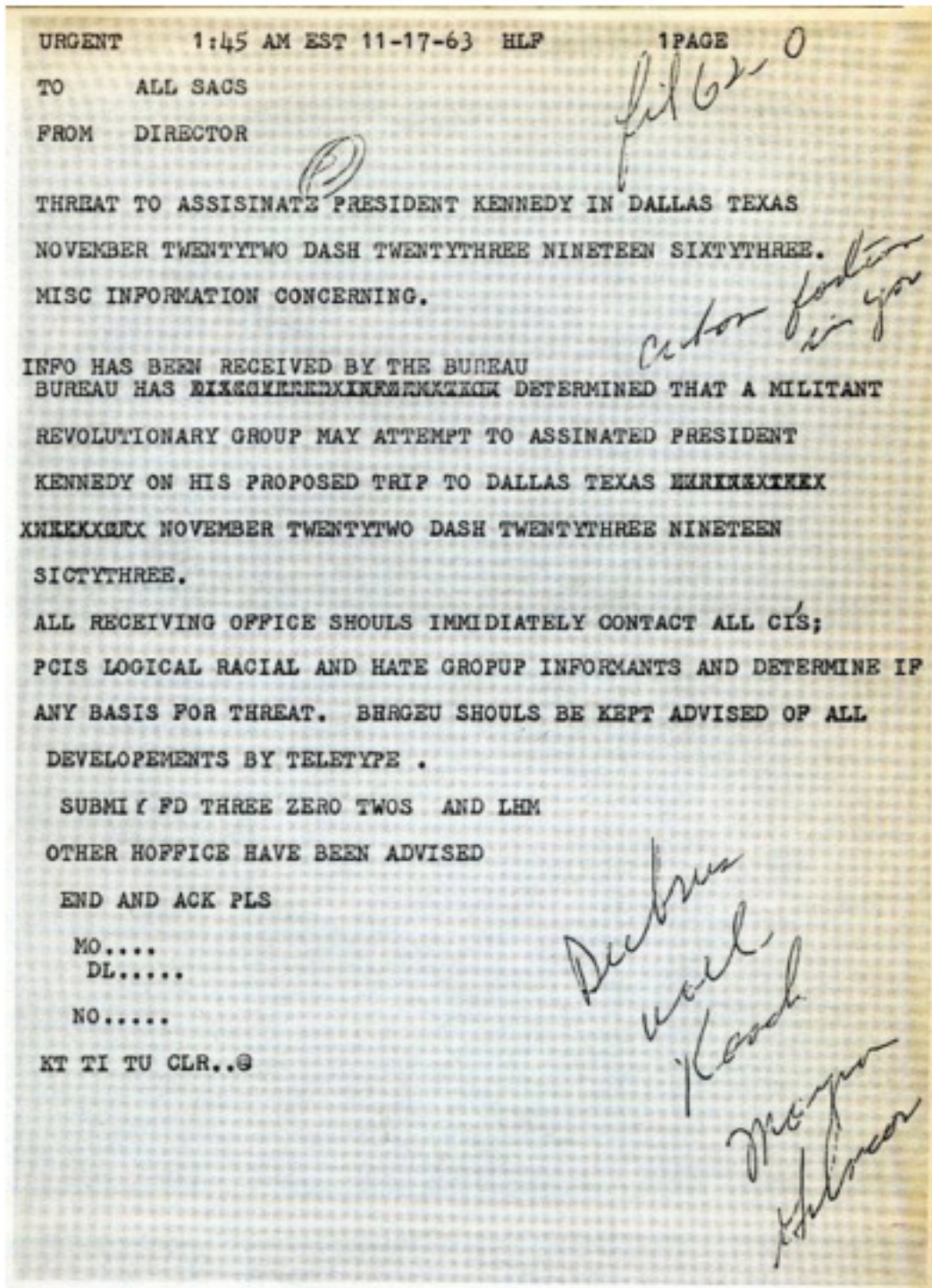


Figure 1. Telegram sent to FBI offices from FBI headquarters on November 17, 1963.

usual circumstances. One such strange circumstance (also summarized in Williams, 2019, pp. 273–275), occurred with a young scientist, Adelle Edisen. She was a post-doctoral fellow with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Her contact person at the Institute was Dr. Jose Rivera. Edisen was meeting with Rivera in April 1963. At a dinner meeting, Rivera told Edisen that, “When you would go to Dallas, you should go to the Carousel Club because it is a very nice night club.” Then Rivera asked, “Do you know Lee Harvey Oswald?” Edisen replied, “No.” Rivera said that Oswald had lived in the Soviet Union, married a Soviet citizen, and had a child, and that they would soon be moving to New Orleans. Rivera suggested getting to know them, because they are a lovely couple. Then Rivera gave Edisen their upcoming telephone number, 899–4244. Upon returning to New Orleans, Edisen called the number given to her; she was told no one by the that name lived there. One week later she tried again. Oswald had just arrived. In finding out his address, Edisen remembered that it was a somewhat rundown neighborhood suggesting that Oswald was not a scientist who was of the same status as Edisen.

Rivera then asked, as they drove by the White House, “What will Jackie do when her husband dies?” Edisen exclaimed, “What?” Rivera then said, “I mean the baby. She might lose the baby.” He then told Edisen to write down the name, “Lee Harvey Oswald.” Then Rivera told Edisen to tell Oswald to “Kill the Chief. Were just playing a little joke on him. It will occur when the Shriner Convention comes to New Orleans. That’s in November. It will happen after the Shriners come to New Orleans” (Albarelli, 2013, pp. 137–138). The question that comes to mind is “How can a person know these details seven months before the incidents take place?”

Jean Pierre Lafitte. Jean Pierre Lafitte was a remarkable man. Here is a description of him given by George White (Albarelli, 2009, p. 429): “He was what you call a changeling. I don’t mean master of disguises. I mean an actual chameleon, a man that had the ability to transform himself right in front of you. He could go from good to bad, from rich to poor, from royalty to commoner, from intellectual to simpleton, from hoodlum to police officer. He would disappear for months or years at a time, and then show up at your door, like only a day or two had passed.”

White continued, “I liked him, but I never trusted him because he was always in the game. He only loved and cared about his wife and children; everyone else was fair game. He was the greatest imposter and confidence man that ever lived, not because he was a good actor, but because he was one hundred different people in one” (Albarelli, 2009, p. 429). It seems that Lafitte chose his own name. Most likely, he was born in New Orleans, perhaps

in 1902, 1907, or 1912. However, there are reports that he was born in Corsica. His mother was a madam. They moved to Marseille when Jean Lafitte was 7 years old. His mother apparently was murdered about a year later, though her body was never found. Relatives took him in, but he ran away and lived on the streets. As a practical solution to his situation, he worked in restaurant kitchens of restaurants, which provided him with food, and kept him dry and warm. He also acquired culinary skills that would serve him well. He claimed that he was descended from two pirate brothers, Jean and Pierre Lafitte, two well-known pirates from Corsica in the 1800s (Albarelli, 2009, p. 418).

Lafitte became an undercover contract agent for the CIA and the Narcotics Bureau, through George White. He was the person who convinced Joe Valachi to turn against the Mafia and testify against them.

Another strange situation occurred in 1953 but remained a mystery for more than 50 years. Dr. Frank Olson died in a bizarre way. Olson was a chemist for the military, but was “on loan” to the CIA. He had been involved in a couple of situations that caused him remorse, and apparently mentioned them to someone. He was deliberately given lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in a drink. Several other CIA co-workers also consumed LSD in drinks. Olson had a bad “trip”, and the plan was to take him by automobile to a CIA treatment facility in Maryland. This plan would have included George White and one accomplice, who would have been Jean Pierre Lafitte. However, White’s mother was quite ill in California and White went to see her; she passed away, and White remained there through her burial. Lafitte chose as his back-up, Francois Spirito, recently released from prison, but a long-time companion of Lafitte, from their days as youths in Marseille. In the hotel room in the Statler Hotel in New York on November 28, 1953, a struggle took place between Olson and the two men (Lafitte and Spirito) trying to remove Olson from the hotel room on the 13th floor (but numbered room 1018A). During the struggle, Olson was pitched headfirst through a closed window. He landed on his feet but was killed by the impact of the fall.

The Lafitte 1963 Notebook. As Albarelli was finishing his book, *A Terrible Mistake*, he became aware that Lafitte and his wife Rene were living in New England; as Albarelli was living in Vermont working on the book, he immediately got in contact with Rene, who was now Lafitte’s widow. In their conversations, she mentioned her husband had kept several datebooks. One that interested Albarelli was the one for 1963. Albarelli took a trip to her lawyer and several negotiations took place before an agreement could be made for her to release the notebooks. The agreement included areas that were not to be revealed. The notebook was in code. One example,

for September 22, 1963, is: *Oswald—Mex City Gaudet?* This is coded but more easily read than most entries. In terms of Oswald's actual activities, he had taken a trip to Mexico City earlier in late August when Gaudet was on the same bus traveling to Mexico City.

If that is what is referenced to, then this is a report of Oswald's activities, possibly only related to Lafitte at that time. While Albarelli concludes that Lafitte was the mastermind behind the assassination, the notebook was evidence that Lafitte was a silent scribe, reporting in code information perhaps intended for only Lafitte himself. Lafitte's wife Rene related that in more than 40 years, no one else had successfully sought the notebook. Additionally, she said his friend George White had introduced him to the CIA and the Federal Narcotics Bureau. We know that White did not trust Lafitte—why would the CIA trust him to be the mastermind behind the Kennedy assassination? Nevertheless, Albarelli concluded that Lafitte was the Project Manager.

Lafitte in New Orleans. Lafitte purchased a house in Gretna, Louisiana, a suburb of New Orleans, in late 1961 or early 1962. He was employed briefly as a maintenance worker at Reily Coffee for three months, before gaining work as a chef at one of New Orleans finest restaurants. Lafitte was given the job of keeping track of Lee Harvey Oswald on the day Oswald was hired at Reily Coffee. This job was assigned to Lafitte by Mr. T. (probably Tracy Barnes of the CIA; see Kent, 2021). Lafitte would remain as a special agent until 1978. In 1967, Lafitte became the manager and executive chef at the Plimsoll Club, located in the International Trade Mart, which formerly was under the direction of Clay Shaw.

OTHER PLAYERS

Financiers. Some of the financiers were persons being scammed by others involved in the assassination project. One such person was James Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union. Using Teamsters' money as a loan (never to be repaid), Hoffa turned over 2.6 million dollars, and later, an additional 2 million dollars to Santo Trafficante, Jr., as payment for arranging the murder of President Kennedy; Hoffa believed Trafficante and Carlos Marcello were in charge of the assassination and did it on Hoffa's behalf (Ragano & Rabb, 1994). The financiers would include the Texas oil industry, the CIA, and organized crime. The latter two groups would also play other roles.

Planners and Decision-Makers. This would include persons who had the ability to give the go ahead for the plan to remove President Kennedy by way of assassination. Members of the inner circle would have included some of the long-time members from the CIA particularly persons

like James J. Angleton, though he may not have been a member of the inner circle. Members of the military might have been involved, but their involvement might have been on the periphery. One of these persons was General Le May, though his direct involvement could have been in the coverup only. In the actual decision making as to whether or not to proceed would likely have been as few as three persons. My assessment of Jean Pierre Lafitte is that he was kept in the loop, but as an advisor. Albarelli saw him as the actual main person in the coup, the Lancelot Project. We may yet come to know some of these persons and their roles in the Lancelot Project. Seemingly "up the food chain" from Lafitte was Otto Skorzeny who informed Lafitte on November 5, 1963, that the Lancelot Project was a go. Skorzeny's wife Ilse was an important person in this matrix of persons. While Otto was restricted to either his home in Ireland or Franco's Spain, Ilse was free to travel, and spent much of her time in the United States. Skorzeny had been important in World War II Nazi Germany and had been involved with commando training in Spain.

The Caretakers, or Handlers. Lafitte was a handler for Oswald from the day Oswald got the job at Reily for the time Oswald was in New Orleans. Along the way, Lee Harvey Oswald had several different handlers. Another handler likely was David Atlee Phillips. Earlier, George deMohrenschildt apparently also played this role for Oswald. Marina Oswald had handlers, including Ruth Paine, pre-assassination, and Isaac Don Levine post-assassination.

Jean Souetre. Jean Rene Marie Souetre was born October 15, 1930, in La Brede, France. In 1950, Souetre joined the French Air Force, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1959 he abandoned the French Air Force and joined the Organisation Armee Secrete-(OAS) with the intent of keeping Algeria under French control. In 1962, Souetre was involved in the attempted assassination of Charles deGaulle. Souetre was reportedly brought to Mexico along with other Corsicans to assassinate President Kennedy. Other Corsicans who might have been accompanying him were Michel Mertz, Michel Roux, and Lucian Sarti. Mertz and Roux were also pseudonyms used by Souetre. Whether there were three different people among Souetre, Mertz, and Roux is not clear. Reported by Benson (2002, p. 48), Sarti was the shooter behind the fence on the Grassy Knoll. According to Albarelli (2021), Souetre was either a shooter, or knew who they were.

DISCUSSION

The qualitative research summarized here disagrees with both the Warren Commission (1964) report and the 1977 Congressional Investigation of the JFK assassination. It also conflicts with John Armstrong's 'two Oswalds' hy-

pothesis. Firsthand information from several authors help in this effort. The Armstrong theory is decimated by Ernst Titovets, without Titovets ever hearing of Armstrong or his theory. Oswald freely speaking Russian in the Soviet Union accomplishes that. Judyth Baker's experience in being present when Oswald conversed with Jack Ruby or worked with David Ferrie renders the Warren Commission investigators' failure to learn this as remarkable. These experiences, together with Oswald's reasons to be in New Orleans (eventually, carrying the bioweapon to hand over to medical personnel to accomplish the demise of Fidel Castro), cast Oswald in a very different light from that portrayed by the Warren Commission. The change in the demeanor of Richard Case Nagell toward Oswald after their meeting in New Orleans is pivotal in Nagell's life. Oswald continued to advance prevention of the assassination of JFK in convincing an FBI agent to alert the Headquarters of the FBI of a possible assassination attempt in Dallas November 21–22, 1963.

It may be surprising that the coverup of the Kennedy assassination continues. Going back to 1965, a law was passed by Congress at the behest of Lyndon Johnson (89-318) that made all materials related to the assassination of President Kennedy the property of the U.S. government. While the appearance of the law was to keep safe such materials, its outcome was to keep such materials from the public. One such item was the pink outfit Jacqueline Kennedy was wearing. She turned it over to the government. It was put away for safekeeping and was to be left there until 2103. Even then, it was to have no public viewing. One sought-after item was JFK's Cartier wristwatch, given to him by Jacqueline Kennedy on their 3rd wedding anniversary in 1957. JFK did not like it and started wearing a new watch, an Omega. In 1960, Jackie put the Cartier watch with her other possessions.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, a Secret Service agent gathered all of President Kennedy's metallic items for radon detection, to be returned to JFK upon his return to Washington. Whatever protection that might have been afforded through these objects were stripped from him that morning. Jackie then retrieved the Cartier watch for President Kennedy to wear that day. Initially, the Secret Service was going to provide the Omega watch as the one he was wearing during the assassination. A nurse took the watch off President Kennedy's wrist at Parkland Hospital handing it to a Secret Service person, and the watch was to be returned to Jacqueline Kennedy. Evelyn Lincoln, President Kennedy's secretary, took possession of the Cartier watch. She left it in her will with several other JFK memorabilia to Robert White, a young man who wished to start a museum in honor of President Kennedy. Neither Lincoln

nor White knew anything about the 89-318 law regarding assassination materials. White sold the watch and some other materials to Christopher Fulton. What was important about the watch and Jackie Kennedy's dress? They both would have been spattered by material from JFK's brain, which would have contained not only blood, but also material from the bullet. Were the bullet to show signs of military-grade mercury, the cover-up would be jeopardized. Oswald would not have access to such bullets, and the military might be put in the position of having to explain the origin of the bullet. Fulton lived in Vancouver, British Columbia, and held citizenship in both the United States and Canada. In turn, he proceeded to sell the watch through Sotheby's to John F. Kennedy, Jr.

Fulton likely is the only person charged and convicted regarding the 1965 law on materials related to the JFK assassination. The prosecution sought a 25-year sentence for Fulton. Earlier a retired Secret Service agent named Robert Bouck handed Fulton a note inside a sealed envelope, which Fulton was to provide to the trial judge *before* the sentence was passed, which Fulton accomplished. Fulton was unaware of the contents of the note. Later, Fulton learned that the note said, "Working under executive order of the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan" (Fulton & Fulton, 2018, p. 287). After a two-hour recess, the judge returned and fixed the sentence to 8½ years with credit for time served. Fulton had 7½ years to go. During his incarceration, he learned of John F. Kennedy, Jr.'s death, the death of his grandparents, and that he would not be able to resume his life with his wife, without any explanation. Upon getting out of prison, he asked his father about his wife; he would like to see her if possible. His father took him to the cemetery to show him her grave. She was killed under suspicious circumstances in a car accident shortly after he was incarcerated (Fulton & Fulton, 2018).

IMPLICATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

The implications of the present research clearly point out that Oswald has wrongly been deemed the assassin of President Kennedy. However there appear to be no governmental efforts to reconsider this failure of removing the casting of Oswald as assassin. Perhaps it is because those who have benefitted from JFK's death wish to avoid the negative imputations and possible loss of wealth. Perhaps the current rancor in the political goings-on in the United States is enough reason for some to avoid yet another fire-brand issue. The hope is that addressing Oswald's miscasting as the assassin may someday be achieved in his native country.

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