

YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

Lee Harvey Oswald, Lyndon Johnson & the JFK Assassination

John Delane Williams

Last accessed on Friday November 15, 2019

11 Highlight(s) | 0 Note(s)

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,942

> His ninth grade year (1954-55) showed Oswald having a greatly improved attendance record compared to New York.30 He obtained a job where his mother was working, at the Dolly Shoe Company. Oswald was hired on February 5, 1955 and worked there part-time until he was fired for poor performance on April 12.31 More importantly, he began attending Civil Air Patrol meetings; the instructor at those meetings was Captain David Ferrie.32

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,948

> Before addressing the issue of his interactions with David Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) it would be remiss not to point out that the authors of the Warren Commission refused to acknowledge ANY interaction between Ferrie and Oswald, either in regard to the CAP in the 50's, or any relationship between the two in 1963. This early use of advocacy research33 was seemingly felt necessary to avoid any interpretation of conspiracy in regard to the assassination of JFK. Were a conspiracy suggested by the Warren Commission, they might not have had a clean report to hand to President Lyndon Johnson prior to the 1964 Presidential election. Apologists for the Warren Report, particularly Gerald Posner34 and Vincent Bugliosi,35 denied any relationship between Ferrie and Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald became interested in the Civil Air Patrol and began attending sessions during late Fall 1954 and early Winter 1955 at the Lakefront Airport, New Orleans. His instructor was a Captain working for the Eastern Airlines, David Ferrie. Oswald attended several meetings, which sometimes may have involved an invitation to go to Ferrie's house.36 On one such occasion, Oswald went upstairs to see Ferrie's laboratory. After the other cadets left Ferrie's house, Ferrie went upstairs, and seeing Oswald alone in his laboratory, Ferrie came in and locked the door behind himself. As Oswald saw the door locked, he thought that he was in

> danger. Ferrie tried calming Oswald and telling him that he wished to discuss Oswald's lack of a father. Lee remembered what happened to him in New York when he was incarcerated there, and assumed that Ferrie might try to abuse him. He broke a window in order to get a shard of glass to use as a dagger against Ferrie. As Ferrie moved toward him, Oswald poked the shard of glass toward Ferrie. Ferrie, in telling the story, said he was furious at Oswald for disrespecting him and the aggression shown to him by one of his cadets. He decided to teach Oswald a lesson. A brutal fight ensued, in which Ferrie was delivering a serious beating, knocking Lee down several times, but each time, he got up. Finally, Ferrie hit Oswald in the mouth with a vicious blow, nearly knocking him out. Ferrie reluctantly admitted that, despite his intentions, he had an erection. As Ferrie came to his senses, he remembered that

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,979

> But Oswald and Ferrie were destined to meet again in CAP. Lee attended a weekend bivouac of the CAP in early August, 1955, a session that was also attended by David Ferrie. It was at this bivouac that a photograph was taken, on August 7, 1955, that contains both Ferrie and Oswald. This picture has been shown on television, is available on the internet, and was published by Robert Groden39 as well as several other places. A relationship between Oswald and Ferrie was denied by the Warren Commission; the need for this lack of relationship seemed to be a central tenet of the Commission's thinking. It is clear that a relationship between Ferrie and Oswald existed back in 1955. In a later chapter, it will be seen, that relationship was continued in 1963. High

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,202

> It was revealed at the House Select Committee on Assassination (1976) that LHO had been recruited by the CIA when he was stationed at Atsugi to be a double-agent in the Soviet Union. This was testified to by James A. Wilcott, a CIA finance officer. Wilcott testified that he had personally handled the funding for Oswald's mission. Other CIA employees denied all knowledge of such a mission.22 That the other CIA officers would testify that they had no knowledge of such a mission could have been true, but there still could have been such a mission. If they did have knowledge of such a plan, they could still be expected to testify otherwise, to protect the agency.23 Endnotes

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,343

> The trial of Gary Francis Powers had some interesting moments and one intriguing sidebar. The trial took place July 17-19, 1960. An interesting aspect of the trial is that Powers' behavior was remarkable. The Soviets were in total control of what Power knew. In his imprisonment after the crash of his plane he never had any contact except for Soviets who gave him no useful information, except that his crime could easily get the death penalty. In the presentation of evidence against him, they began with a map, which was claimed to be Powers' flight map. He asked to see the map and inspected it closely. When finished, Powers stated, 'Yes, this is my flight map." Then, the Commission presented a pistol, which they had determined was Powers,' and he would have used it to kill Soviet citizens. The judge turned to Powers and asked, "Is that your pistol?" To which Powers explained, "Yes, that is my .22 caliber pistol." If Powers had crashed, and was alone in the woods, he could use the gun to shoot birds, rabbits or squirrels for survival. The Commission then surmised that the coin/poison pen would be used to poison Soviet citizens so they wouldn't even know they'd been poisoned. The judge turned to Powers and asked his comments. Powers explained that this poison was also part of his accident gear. In case he was in agony, or attacked by wild beasts, he could end his life quickly and painlessly. (Or to end his life under questioning.)20 Powers was found guilty of Criminality Responsibility for States Crimes. He received a sentence of 10 years; three years of prison, and seven years of prison camp. Powers was exchanged with student Frederick Pryor, in exchange for Colonel Vilyam Fisher.21 This exchange was depicted in the 2015 movie, Bridge of Spies. The sidebar involves Oswald. Oswald claimed to have been in Moscow for a May Day celebration, which would have to have been in 1960, the day Powers was shot down. A more interesting bit of information, which is rarely addressed, is that Oswald had remarked seeing Gary Powers' U-2 in Moscow, which could only have been at Powers' trial.22 Why would Oswald have been in Moscow for both the May Day celebration and the trial? It was most likely because the Russians wanted him to be there. Their motivation could have been a test for Oswald to allow him to stay in the Soviet Union.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,656

> DeMohrenschildt had initially accepted that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy. After his interaction with Agent Wood,

deMorhenschildt began to have doubts about Oswald's guilt. He told the agent that either the FBI or CIA was implicated in the assassination.26 The Warren Commission wanted George and Jeanne deMohrenschildt to testify before them, providing airfare and all expenses associated with coming to Washington. Jeanne said they would come only if they could bring their two dogs. The government accepted these conditions. George deMohrenschildt was the first to be deposed, before Albert Jenner. George remembers saying some unkind things about Lee at the deposition. Jenner also tried to get George to deny his statement about Oswald being harmless. Then,

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,746

Ferrie explained to Judyth that he and Dr. Sherman were engaged in confidential work; they were investigating cancer with drugs not available in the United States. Ferrie explained that they were getting results faster than typical science research projects, because they did not have to do all the paperwork; this project was under the direction of Dr. Alton Ochsner. Dr. Ochsner served as a physician to many wealthy and influential South Americans, who made big donations to his clinic, which allowed his clinic to conduct creative cancer research with no outside oversight. They were looking at fast-acting cancers, an area where Judyth had also conducted research, even at her young age.6 Later

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,847

It is known through the testimony of CIA Director Stansfield Turner that the CIA funded 159 medical research centers to do classified medical research. It is highly likely that one of these centers was Alton Ochsner's facility. 19It was shown by Ed Haslam that Ochsner's team had access to a particle accelerator.20 In most cases, the information on the particle accelerator had to be meticulously documented, but apparently not for secret research being conducted through the CIA.21 In fact, Haslam has gone to great lengths to show the existence of a particle accelerator in New Orleans, and the likelihood that the accelerator was involved in the mysterious death of Ochsner close associate, Dr. Mary Sherman. Prior to Haslam's research, the existence of a particle accelerator (LINAC) was covered up.22 It is most likely that the accelerator was already installed prior to the beginning of the project. Dr. Ochsner received millions of dollars in donations from right-wing oil millionaires who

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 4,841

> That is, if Ruby didn't kill Oswald, not only would he be killed, also every one of his blood-relatives would also be killed. It was an offer, that he, as a member of the mafia, "could not refuse." This offer was communicated to him by John Roselli from Santos Trafficante.27

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 5,140

> On Saturday, November 23, 10:01 a.m. President Johnson spoke with FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover on the telephone. Hoover first informed Johnson that Oswald had been charged with the murder of the President. Hoover indicated that evidence they had at that time was not strong. President Johnson asked if anything more had been established regarding the visit by Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in September. HOOVER: No, that's one angle that is very confusing, for this reason – we have up here the tape and the photograph of the man who was at the Soviet embassy, using Oswald's name. That picture and the tape do not correspond to this man's (Lee Harvey Oswald) voice, nor to his appearance. In other words, it appears that there is a second person who was at the Soviet Embassy down there. We do have a copy of a letter which was written by Oswald to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington, inquiring as well as complaining about the harassment of his wife and the questioning of his wife by the FBI. Now, of course, that letter information – we process all mail that goes to the Soviet Embassy. It's a very secret operation. No mail is delivered to the embassy without being examined and opened by us, so we know what they receive – The case as it stands now, isn't strong enough to get a conviction…. Now if we can identify this man who was at the … Soviet Embassy in Mexico City...This man Oswald has denied everything. He doesn't know anything about anything, but the gun thing, of course, is a definite thing.1 There are several interesting points in this discourse. There is the revelation that Oswald was being impersonated in Mexico City in September 1963. This has been verified by J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI Director, and communicated to the new President. Also, there is the assessment that the case to be made against Oswald is very weak, and unlikely to obtain a conviction. None of this was communicated to the general public. In fact, much of this information was withheld for years. Also on November 23, 1963, President Johnson held a conversation with Senator George Smathers (D-Florida). Smathers was thinking about trying to get around Senator Harry Byrd, Chairman of the Senate

> Finance Committee, who was holding up the budget; Smathers was sure they had the votes to do this.2 President Johnson responded, “No, no, I can’t do that. This would destroy the [Democratic] party, and destroy the election, and destroy everything. We’ve got to carry on. We can’t abandon this man’s [President Kennedy’s] program, he is a national hero and there is these people [who] want his program passed and we’ve got to keep this Kennedy aura with us through this election.”3 In a sense, this Lyndon Johnson was very different from the Lyndon Johnson just 36 hours earlier. He somehow became deferential to the fallen president. In a sense, Lyndon Johnson had become “Presidential.” Whitney

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 7,037

> Hoover had an FBI report of the assassination prepared in early December, 1963. In the report, three shots were described, two hitting President Kennedy, and one hitting Governor Connally. No missed shots were described. When the Warren Commission came up with the “magic bullet theory,” requiring one shot to have hit both President Kennedy and Governor Connally, to make up for the shot that missed the Presidential limousine entirely and hit the curbing in front of the limousine, causing an injury to James Tague.24 Hoover chose not to alter the original FBI report after the Warren Commission invented the “magic bullet theory.” The

Note: