

## How death struck in Dallas

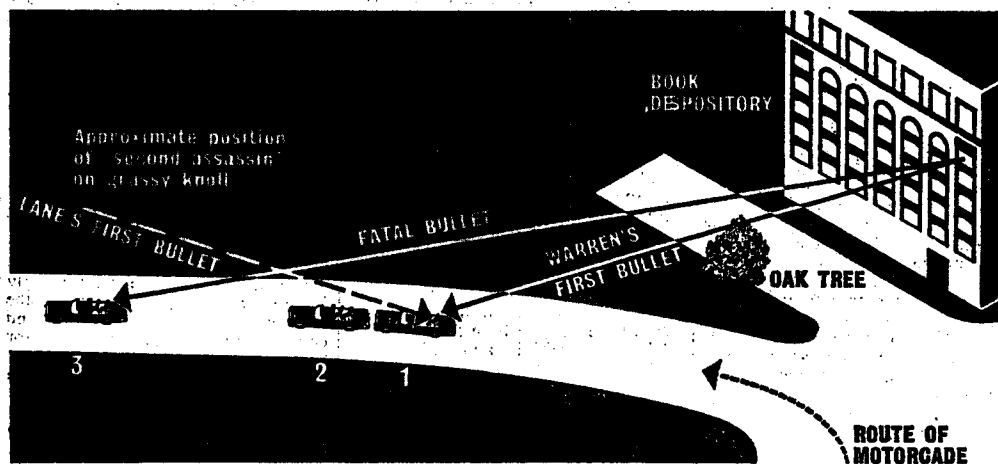
The Warren Commission found 'persuasive evidence' that the first bullet entered the base of Kennedy's neck and exited at the front, then passed through Connally's chest and struck his wrist and thigh.

Lane argues that the hole in the throat was an entrance wound, not an exit wound, produced by a shot from in front.

Epstein argues from the first FBI report of the assassination that Kennedy's back was pierced six inches below the collar-line (he cites

Kennedy's jacket and shirt, drawings of which are shown above, in support of this theory) and that a downward-directed bullet could not have exited from his throat.

He suggests that the small hole in Kennedy's throat was caused by a fragment from the fatal bullet which struck Kennedy's head. Photographs and X-rays known to have been taken at Bethesda Naval Hospital—and which are now missing—might contain vital evidence on these points.



Car position 1—where Kennedy was first struck, according to the film of the assassination. (The oak tree obscured the view from the Book Depository before that point.)

Car position 2—where, approximately 1.8 seconds later, Connally was seen to slump forward.

Car position 3—where—according to all versions—Kennedy received the fatal bullet in the head.

The rifle found in the Book Depository could not have fired twice in 1.8 seconds. Therefore:

Kennedy and Connally were struck by the same bullet (the Warren Commission's finding)—or there was more than one assassin.

LANE advances the theory, based on evidence of eye-witnesses not called by the Warren Commission, that some shots came from a grassy knoll behind a fence in front of the motorcade.

EPSTEIN argues that some of the medical evidence, and the evidence of Kennedy's clothes, are strong points against the Warren Commission's finding that Kennedy and Connally were struck by the same bullet.