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2. Secret Service Agent Clint Hill(check name) restraining Mrs. Kennedy as she reached for a piece of her husband's skull after the fatal head shot. Hill's quick response probably prevented her from falling off the rear of the limousine compounding the horror of that tragic day.
3. The presidential limousine in front of the Texas Book Depository seconds before the first shot.
4. The (FN) Altgens photo of the presidential limousine seconds after President Kennedy was first hit. Some researchers have claimed that the figure circled standing in front of the Texas Depository is Oswald. Check my notes on Altgens in Oswald/Lovelady chtp. Not submitted.

Pic of Oswald in the shirt he was wearing when he was arrested later that day. Add pic of Lovelady and shirt he was wearing the day of the assassination. Compare this photo w/ the one submitted by the FBI, etc. Make point about the bldgs along Houston Street.

5. Commission Exhibit #395 was prepared by SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, the FBI's forensic photographer. According to the official account a bullet entered Kennedy's posterior neck and exited his throat severing his tie before penetrating Connally's back. This photograph was to support the Commission's single-bullet theory.
6. By contrast, the Commission dared not print FBI Exhibit 60 because it destroys the official version of the assassination. The hole in Kennedy's shirt aligns perfectly with a shot that entered at the third thoracic vertebra as confirmed in Dr. Burkley's official death certificate and not the president's posterior neck. The non-overlapping slits in the president's collar were made by a scalpel and not a missile. When Commissioner Dulles asked Dr Carrico where the president's front wound was the Parkland physician told him it was *above* the shirt. All of the FBI's forensic testing of the tie and the shirt collar were suppressed from the Commission's Report because they proved that no bullet hit either the tie or the neckband in front of the shirt.
7. Commission Exhibit 393 shows the front of the suit coat Kennedy was wearing in Dallas when he was assassinated. The great tears in the coat were made by the

attending Parkland scalpel-wielding nurses Bowron and Henchcliffe to prepare Kennedy for emergency medical attention. In medical emergencies when time is of the essence a scalpel is used to remove the victim's clothes.

8. This autopsy description sheet was executed by Dr. J. Thornton Boswell at Bethesda Naval Hospital Friday night before the official fabrication of the assassination was decided upon. Boswell's body sheet places Kennedy's non-lethal rear wound at about the third thoracic vertebrae, a back not a neck wound. Notice that in the left hand corner of the document Dr. Burkley verified Boswell's location of the back wound.
9. Despite all evidence to the contrary, with Exhibit 385 the Commission maintained that Kennedy's non-lethal wound was a through-and-through neck wound.
10. FBI Exhibit 23 (or Commission Exhibit #399)is the bullet that allegedly produced all seven of the non-lethal wounds in Kennedy and Connally, breaking two of Connally's bones.. The condition of CE399 when it was discovered at Parkland Memorial Hospital was virtually pristine except for the flattening at the base and the cratering of its lead base. FBI ballistics expert Robert Frazier scooped out a lead sample from the base for scientific testing.
11. FBI Exhibit 24 as indicated is a photograph of bullet fragments found in the presidential limousine. The Commission failed to make any convincing case for their origin. Given the near pristine condition of CE399 it defies credulity that these fragments came from that bullet. According to testimony from Bethesda's Dr. James J, Humes, and the Secret Service and FBI agents who were present in the morgue, when X-rays of Kennedy's head were examined they revealed a track of 40 or more *dust-like* particles. The origin of these two fragments, in addition to other lost evidence,was made even more problematic when it was disclosed that the Secret Service washed out the presidential limousine shortly after the assassination while it was parked outside Parkland Memorial Hospital.
12. Base plat of Dealey Plaza.
13. Book Depository & Dal-Tex Building looking Northeast from Southwest of Dealey Plaza. .
14. Associated Press photographer James W. Altgens took the most important still picture of the assassination. His history-making picture captured the motorcade just after the President and Connally were struck and seconds before the fatal head shot. Altgens' picture catches the front of the Book Depository and a live oak tree in full foliage. The Commission contended that the oak tree blocked any clear view from Oswald's alleged "sniper's nest" of the presidential limousine until about Zapruder frame 210. But the FBI's photo-analysis of the Zapruder film indicated that the first shot came at around Zapruder frame 170. The most likely

origin of a shot coming at Z 170 was the Dal-Tex Building located at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets.

15. Robert Lee Studebaker Exhibit D is one of four pictures of the alleged “sniper’s nest” taken on the day of the assassination. The picture refutes key arguments in Howard Brennan’s (the Commission’s “star witness”) testimony. In order for Brennan’s detailed description of the man firing from this window to ring true the assassin would have had to be standing. If Oswald was standing upright he would have had to fire through a double-paned window.
 16. Robert Lee Studebaker Exhibit C is the Dallas Police Department’s photo depicting how carefully the alleged murder weapon was hidden under two boxes behind a barricade of cartons. The picture explains why Dallas deputies Weitzman and Boone’s search for a weapon took time and why the FBI and Commission ignored this in their reconstruction of Oswald’s alleged movements after shooting Kennedy.
 17. *Dallas Morning News* photographer Tom Dillard’s picture of a Dallas detective pointing to a chip in the curb on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass.. Either a piece of the concrete or bullet struck bystander James Tague on the cheek. Dillard’s picture of the concrete scar appeared in the Dallas newspapers the day following the assassination.
- 18/19 Dallas detectives and police searching the area for the bullet that hit the curbstone. .
20. Initially committed to a shooting scenario of only three shots, the FBI and the Commission ignored the “Tague bullet” or fourth shot until forced to account for the curbstone shot. It was not until July 1964, 8 months after the assassination, when Hoover ordered FBI agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt to go to Dallas and recover the bullet scared curbing. The foot-long section of curbing Shaneyfelt brought back to Washington for examination showed no damage, it had obviously been patched.
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 24. Shaneyfelt brought back to Washington the section of the curb described by Dillard for examination. The

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