

A DRAFT BRIEF FOR REOPENING THE INVESTIGATION  
INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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PREFATORY NOTE:

This document is intended to point out some of the arguments in favor of reopening the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We have framed the arguments in "brief" form to overcome the threshold barrier to consideration of the issues by Members of Congress and the news media posed by the great volume of conflicting writings and evidence.

We believe that an appropriate committee of Congress should hear the evidence which calls into question the findings of the Warren Commission.

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## SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

We contend that there is a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We further contend that the magnitude and quality of responsible criticism of the essential findings of the Warren Commission justify a formal governmental inquiry into the assassination.

At a minimum, we contend that a Congressional committee should hold hearings to gather all evidence which calls into question the findings of the Warren Commission so that a representative body can independently determine if there is sufficient doubt that Oswald acted alone to justify reopening the investigation.

## THE WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally,<sup>1</sup> and that these shots were fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.<sup>2</sup> The shots came from behind,<sup>3</sup> the President first struck by a bullet in the back of his neck, and secondly by a bullet which entered the right rear portion of his head.<sup>4</sup> Governor Connally was struck by a bullet which entered the right side of his back and exited under his right nipple, then to pass through his right wrist and enter his left thigh.<sup>5</sup>

The Commission concluded that the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository because:

a) of witnesses reporting seeing a gun fired from the sixth floor window of that building;<sup>6</sup>

b) the bullets recovered from Governor Connally and the Presidential limousine were fired from the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository building "to the exclusion of all other weapons." Used cartridge cases also found on the sixth floor were identified as having been fired from the same rifle;<sup>7</sup>

c) the windshield of the limousine was struck on the inside by a bullet fragment;<sup>8</sup>

d) the autopsy report and examinations of Governor Connally's wounds by doctors and wound ballistic experts lead to the conclusion that the bullets were fired from above and behind.<sup>9</sup>

Although some witnesses said that they thought the shots came from the direction of the Triple Underpass (a forward direction), and from several other sites as well, the Commission found no substantial evidence to that effect.<sup>10</sup>

The Commission believed that there were three shots fired, based primarily on the evidence that three spent cartridge cases were found in the Depository Building. Witnesses varied on the number of shots they heard,<sup>11</sup> though the general consensus was three. However, "soon after the three empty cartridges were found, officials at the scene decided that three shots were fired, and that conclusion was widely circulated by the press. Eyewitness testimony may be subconsciously colored by the extensive publicity..."<sup>12</sup> There is some speculation about which bullets struck the President and Governor Connally, and whether the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds.<sup>13</sup>

Furthermore, the Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots because:

a) Oswald owned the rifle from which the shots were fired and was observed to enter the Depository Building November 22, 1963 carrying a brown paper wrapped bundle, presumably the dissembled rifle. The two eyewitness reports of this bundle are not completely concurrent and somewhat vague.<sup>14</sup>

b) Oswald was seen by one eyewitness at the time of the assassination at the sixth floor window.<sup>15</sup>

c) Oswald had capable marksman abilities.<sup>16</sup> and

d) had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker on April 19, "thereby demonstrating his disposition to take human life."<sup>17</sup>

The Commission also concluded that Oswald killed Patrolman J. D. Tippit because of positive identification by two eyewitnesses who saw the shooting, and by seven eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the gunman leaving with a revolver in hand.<sup>18</sup> Oswald, at the time of his arrest possessed the revolver from which the cartridge cases found at the scene were fired "to the exclusion of all other weapons." And Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight of the gunman.<sup>19</sup>

The Commission also concluded that Jack Ruby did not act as part of a conspiracy.<sup>20</sup>

#### ARGUMENT

#### I. THE IMPLAUSIBILITY OF THE SINGLE BULLET THEORY CALLS INTO QUESTION THE ESSENTIAL FINDINGS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION.

The widely discussed "single bullet" theory is seen by critics of the Warren Commission as essential to the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.<sup>1</sup> The Warren Commission said: "Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds. However, Governor Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the minds of any member of the Commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Governor Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository."<sup>2</sup>

#### A. The single bullet theory is essential to the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The back/neck wound in President Kennedy and the wounds in Governor Connally, whether from the same or different bullets, occurred between frames 210 to 240 as shown by the Zapruder film.<sup>3</sup> This represents a time span, based on the 18.3 frames/second running speed of Zapruder's camera, of just over 1.6 seconds. The minimum firing time without airming of Oswald's 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was 2.3 seconds,<sup>4</sup> precluding the possibility of separate shots from the same gun inflicting these wounds in the men.

#### B. A study of the evidence shows that it is highly improbable that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

1. The Zapruder film shows rather convincingly that the President and Governor Connally were struck by separate bullets.

The Warren Commission said that the wound in President Kennedy's neck was incurred between Zapruder frames 210 to 225.<sup>5</sup> It is apparent in frame 230 that the President has been shot and Governor Connally is still unharmed, holding his hat in his as yet uninjured right hand in a position higher than when it was struck.<sup>6</sup>

Governor Connally, his wife, and his doctors<sup>7</sup> believe he was hit by a separate, second shot. About the single bullet theory, Mr. Connally has said: "They talk about the 'one bullet' theory, but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory'. There is my absolute knowledge, and Nellie's, too, that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me."<sup>8</sup>

An analysis of the angle subtended by the line drawn along the shoulder and the line along the car indicate that Governor Connally was struck between Zapruder frames 237 and 238.<sup>9</sup> Other involuntary responses indicating this as the location of the hit on Governor Connally include the puffing of his cheeks and the disarranging of his hair. According to Dr. Gregory these factors are consistent with involuntary physical reactions to a bullet hit.<sup>10</sup>

2. Governor Connally's doctors believe the bullet which wounded him did not first pass through the President.

" Dr. Gregory indicated that both he and Dr. Shaw thought it highly unlikely that the President and the Governor had been hit by the same bullet."<sup>11</sup> The doctors were influenced by the character of the wound being very small and having clean-cut edges<sup>12</sup> and the fact that there were no cloth fibers in the back wound (as opposed to their presence in his wrist) in reaching the conclusion that the bullet which struck Connally had not struck Kennedy first.

3. Government reports also support this evidence of separate bullets.

Preliminary Special Dallas Report No. 1, Assassination of the President, prepared by the Secret Service said that the President was shot and "Immediately

thereafter Governor Connally ... was shot."<sup>13</sup> The FBI, in its five-volume report presented to the Warren Commission on Dec. 9, 1963, contained similar conclusions.<sup>14</sup>

4. The vertical and horizontal trajectories necessary for a single bullet to have wounded both men from the Depository window at a downward trajectory of 17 degrees are not plausibly established by the evidence.

An examination of the photograph contained in the Commission's final report reportedly demonstrating the bullet path of the single bullet theory shows a trajectory originating from the left (rather than the right) rear and in a vertical angle less than 17 degrees. Furthermore, such a bullet would be exiting from below the President's throat.<sup>16</sup> When examining the trajectories of the wounds and the bullet flight paths according to the Commission's report discrepancies arise.

"According to the commission theory, a bullet entered the upper right side of the President's back and emerged at the midline of the anterior throat, grazing the left side of the knot of the President's tie as it emerged."<sup>17</sup>

The bullet was then supposed to have entered Governor Connally's back, exiting below the right nipple of his chest, and then crushing his wrist and lodging in his knee.

To do this, the bullet would have had to make an acute turn to the right in mid air before entering Governor Connally, which is virtually impossible.

From evidence obtained from an examination of the President's brain, an explanation of the smaller throat wound is made. It is believed to have been an exit wound for a piece of bone that was caused by the second head shot. This is consistent with the damage to the President's throat and also the fact that no traces of metal were found on the President's shirt or tie.<sup>18</sup> If this is true, then the single bullet theory has no credibility because there was no other bullet exit in the front of the President.



Exhibit 399, the pristine bullet, believed by the Commission to have caused the non-fatal wounds to President Kennedy and Governor Connally, is inconsistent with tests of like bullets in similar circumstances.<sup>19</sup>

The bullet which supposedly went through both the President and the Governor, shattering two bones in the process shows no deformity in the upper 2/3 of its length. There is a small loss of lead at the base of the bullet but the copper jacket remains intact. This is inconsistent with the amount of metallic particles which were found in the wounds.<sup>20</sup>

If it is accepted (as the Warren Commission did) that the bullet which entered Kennedy's back, exited from his throat and then entered Connally's back, the angles of the trajectories need to be examined. Cyril Wecht has done so and concludes:

It should also be pointed out that the indicated pathways of these wounds are in considerable disagreement with the calculated trajectories from the postulated firing position of the assassin. The supposed assassin's site looked down on the car at an angle which varied from 22 to 20 degrees in the vertical plane and from 12 to about 8 degrees (right to left) in the horizontal plane, during the time interval over which these wounds might have been inflicted. The slope of the street, about 3 degrees, might perhaps be deducted from the vertical angle if we assume that the men's seating posture was determined by the slope of the car rather than their own sense of balance. (The Warren Commission made this correction although it is open to some question.) However, the vertical angle through the President's back/neck wound measures only about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, while that through the Governor's chest is larger, namely about 25 degrees. The indicated lateral angles (right to left in the horizontal plane) are about the same for both men, namely about 20 degrees. While these angular measurements are subject to error of a few degrees either way, the discrepancies seem too large to explain away in this fashion.

The original autopsy face sheet places, the President's neck wound in his back at a position below the neck wound in the front. Though said later to have been an incorrectly low, rough estimation of the wound, it does line up with the holes in the President's coat and shirt<sup>21</sup>. The response that the President's coat and shirt were "bunched up" in the back, thus accounting for

the low clothing holes in light of a high wound, as conclusively disproven by a glance at Willis slide #5.<sup>22</sup>

5. The character of the wound in the front of the President's neck establishes that a pristine bullet did not exit there as postulated by the single bullet theory.

The bullet wound in the President's throat, described later as viewed prior to the tracheotomy incision, was "very small ... 3 to 5 mm."<sup>23</sup>

Dr. Cyril Wecht has said that he finds a wound of that size "... very, very hard to buy as an exit wound for a bullet which would have entered the back."<sup>24</sup>

An experiment done for the Warren Commission by Dr. Alfred G. Olivier of the Army's Edgewood Arsenal was done to simulate the wound through the President's neck. Three 6.5 millimeter bullets were fired through 14 centimeters of goat meat held between goat skins and shirt and jacket cloth.<sup>25</sup> The bullet entry wounds are the same size as the wound in the President's back, but the smallest exit hole was 10 mm, compared to the 3-5 mm. throat wound<sup>26</sup> in President Kennedy.

6. The neutron activation analysis done on the bullet fragments found in Connally's wrist could not identify them with the bullet said to have wounded the President.

J. Edgar Hoover's letter of July 8, 1964 to the Warren Commission reports the results of the neutron activation analysis - that the metal fragments from Connally's wrist could not be identified as having come from the bullet which wounded the President.<sup>27</sup> The extensive studying of the (as yet unreleased) raw data could determine whether these test results prove the single bullet theory incorrect.

## II. DOUBLE HEAD SHOTS

- A. There is strong evidence to indicate that the President's head was hit by two shots in rapid succession, one from the front and the other from the rear.

1. The motion of the President's head tends to indicate that there were two shots.

Between frames 312-313 of the Zapruder film the President's head is seen to move forward at a rate of 69.6 feet/second. Beginning at frame 313 the head moves violently backward and to the left until it bounces off the back seat at frame 321. Its speed backwards is 100.3 feet per second. This all occurs in 1/18 of a second.

This motion is extremely rapid and analysis of the film shows that it was not caused by acceleration of the car, as none of the occupants were thrown off balance at that time. Secret Service agent Clint Hill testified that he was thrown off balance by the acceleration of the car, yet he did not reach the car until frame 368 which is 3 seconds after the head shots.

The motion cannot be explained as a neuromuscular reaction. The startle response takes place over an interval of 40-200 milliseconds. The time required for the head to move forward is 83 milliseconds. The change in direction of Kennedy's head observed in the film occurs in 56 milliseconds, much too fast for a neurospasm.

Similarly, with a neuromuscular reaction we would expect the head to keep accelerating, however, in this case the velocity remained constant. Also, since the motor strip (pre-central gyrus) was blown out by the entering bullet, the likelihood of any muscular reaction is considerable diminished.<sup>1</sup> The Warren Commission chose to completely disregard this backward head motion.

2. The location of brain matter after the shots supports the double shot theory.

Governor and Mrs. Connally were covered with brain matter which would support a shot from the rear. However, a large amount of brain debris splattered on the left rear of the presidential car and also on the uniforms and windshields of the two motorcyclists who were riding 6 to 8 feet to the left rear of the President's car. One officer testified that the

splattering was with such force that he at first thought that he had been struck.

A piece of skull bone, found in the street by an observer approximately 25 feet from where the President was shot. It was identified by Dr. A. B. Cairns, chief pathologist at Methodist Hospital as being from the occipetal (rear) region of the skull. A bullet fired from the rear would have great difficulty causing this effect, but one fired from the front could easily explain it.<sup>2</sup>

3. Doctors at Parkland Hospital described the President's head wounds in a manner consistent with the double shot theory.

In addition to the massive wound to the right temple, the Parkland doctors described a large wound in the occipetal region with brain matter protruding from it. This tends to corroborate the belief that one of the head shots came from the front.

The Bethesda doctors give the picture of a shot entering the rear of the President's head and causing the massive damage to the temple region.<sup>3</sup>

### III. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT OSWALD DID ALL THE SHOOTING.

- A. It is a widely accepted misconception that Lee Harvey Oswald was an expert rifleman, and that the shots from the Depository window were "easy".

Oswald's Marine Corps shooting scores indicate that he was not an expert rifleman. His last shooting score was taken in May of 1959 when Oswald scored 191 points. This performance barely qualified him for "marksman", the lowest title given out by the Marine Corps. Lt. Col. A. G. Folsom testified before the commission that Oswald's ability as evidenced by his score was that of a "rather poor shot."<sup>1</sup>

Complicating Oswald's rather mediocre shooting skill was the alleged assassination weapon itself, the Italian Manlicher-Caracano. The Caracano was a very cheap rifle, retailing for only \$12.78. It had a reputation for being a "humanitarian" weapon, a poor choice for any assassin.<sup>2</sup> The maladjusted scope on the rifle sent bullets flying high and off to the right<sup>3</sup>. It's difficult bolt made rapid firing very difficult. In addition, Oswald's Caracano had an eccentric trigger and a disintegrating firing pin.<sup>4</sup>

Some of the Commission's difficulties regarding Oswald's rifle capability and his weapon's effectiveness might have been allayed had it been determined that Oswald had been practicing with the Manlicher-Caracano shortly before the assassination. The Commission was unable to document a single instance of Oswald practicing with his Manlicher-Caracano despite an extensive effort to do so.<sup>5</sup>

But even given an excellent rifle and a superb marksman, Oswald's alleged feat of shooting is remarkable. He fired three shots from a bolt action rifle (which he had to load and unload twice) in a short span of 4.6 - 5.6 seconds. He was shooting at a target moving down an incline, from 60 feet up and 180 to 265 feet away. He had only .8 seconds to aim for his first shot and yet he

managed to land two accurate hits, the last one causing the President's fatal head wound.

The Commission endeavored to determine if Oswald was capable of such a performance. The Commission's rifle tests were so different from the actual conditions Oswald encountered, that any of their conclusions are open to serious question. The Commission's rifleman was shooting at stationary targets instead of moving ones; they were firing from 30 feet up instead of Oswald's 60; they took as much time as they wanted for the first shot while the assassin had less than one second to aim for his; and even more remarkable they corrected the defective sight of Oswald's Caracano by mounting the rifle with metal shims. Furthermore the Commission employed "master" riflemen for the test, experts in firearms some four classes above Oswald's shooting ability.

Even under these more favorable circumstances, the Commission's test only served to prove how difficult Oswald's alleged feat really was. Only one of the three "master" riflemen, (with the stationary targets, corrected sight, reduced distance and added firing time for the first shot) managed to duplicate Oswald's ability.

- B. The psychological stress evaluation indicates that Oswald was telling the truth when he said that he did not kill the President.

The Psychological Stress Evaluator (P.S.E.) was developed in the early 1970's as an auxilliary component to the polygraph which is designed to determine the authenticity of a suspects testimony. It was later discovered by its inventors, Alan D. Bell, Jr. and Charles R. McQueston (former lieutenant colonel in army intelligence), that the P.S.E. evaluated authenticity accurately enough to be used independently of the polygraph.<sup>1</sup> Other polygraph experts have come to the same conclusion and the P.S.E. is now growing to be a respectable device in crimenological circles.<sup>2</sup>

In 1972 George O'Toole processed tape recordings of Lee Harvey Oswald's statements to reporters through the P.S.E. His results were interesting: the P.S.E. indicated that Oswald was telling the truth when he said that he had not killed the President.<sup>3</sup> Mr. O'Toole's results brought criticism from experts who learned of his project; however, after processing the tapes themselves, the experts had to agree with his conclusions.<sup>4</sup> For example, L. H. "Rusty" Hitchcock, a former army intelligence agent and one of the most experienced polygraph examiners in the country, sent a supportive letter to Mr. O'Toole after analyzing the appropriate material.<sup>5</sup>

The P.S.E.'s evaluation of the Oswald tapes brings Oswald's role in the assassination into question.

IV. THE AUTOPSY OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY RAISES DOUBTS AS TO THE WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS.

The autopsy of President Kennedy at Bethesda Naval Hospital was very incomplete and vague in its findings.

1. The autopsy team was mostly military and had had limited forensic experience at the time. No civilian forensic pathologist was present.
2. The positions of the wounds were determined by faulty measuring methods.
3. The wound to the anterior neck was not recognized and dissected because of the tracheotomy that had been performed in Dallas. This wound was only discovered the following day during a conversation with the Dallas physician who attended Kennedy at Parkland.
4. The back wound was not dissected or tracked under military orders.
5. Coronal sections through the fixed brain were not made, although this is a routine procedure in cases of gunshot wounds of the head in order to track the pathway of a bullet or bullet fragment.
6. As a result, the autopsy was unable to provide detailed analysis of the wounds to help investigators in locating the assassins positions.<sup>1</sup>
7. See also autopsy analysis of trajectories in Single Bullet Theory - Argument I, page 1.



V. THE WARREN COMMISSION INADEQUATELY INVESTIGATED THE MOVEMENTS AND ACTIONS OF JACK RUBY.

The Commission waited six months before interviewing the assassin of Oswald, indicating a predilection to accept the lone assassin theory before all the facts were in. Had the Commission been interested in thoroughly investigating the possibility of a conspiracy, its first witness would have been Jack Ruby, a man with troubling connections with the underworld and long time croney of many members of the Dallas Police force.

Testimony by several reliable witnesses bring the Commission's timetable of Ruby's movements into serious question. The Commission claims that Jack Ruby was not in Parkland Hospital shortly after the assassination, in the face of unequivocal testimony by dissinterested and respectable witnesses. Seth Kantor, a member of the White House press corps reported in the Scripps-Howard Alliance newspaper on Monday, Nov. 25, that he had met Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital about an hour after the assassination. As Kantor testified before the Warren Commission "I was indelibly sure at the time and have continued to be so that the man who stopped me and with whom I talked was Jack Ruby. I feel strongly about it, because I had known Jack Ruby and he did call me by my first name...."<sup>1</sup>

For the Commission to accept Kantor's credible testimony, they would have to admit they were unsure of Ruby's movements during a critical period following the assassination. Instead they chose to accept the testimony of a convicted murderer over that of a respected member of the White House corps.

Even more troubling is the Commission's inability to determine exactly Jack Ruby's means of entrance to the Dallas Police basement the day he murdered Oswald. The Commission was only able to state that Ruby "probably" entered by the Main Street Ramp, while the police guard, Officer Robert Vaughn was distracted by a departing vehicle. But five witnesses cast considerable doubt on the Commission's

Main Street ramp hypothesis. The three officers who were in the car which allegedly distracted Vaughn, were departing by the same ramp that Ruby was supposed to have entered...yet none of the officers saw Ruby entering. Two of them, C. T. Pierce, the driver of the car and Sgt. Putnam stated they were positive no one came in while their car was leaving.<sup>2</sup>

The guard at the ramp, Officer Vaughn, also firmly denied that Jack Ruby slipped by him. Not taking his word, the Dallas police administered a lie detector test which the Officer passed.

The Commission also did not fully investigate the allegation that Jack Ruby was involved in Anti-Castro activities. Nancy Perrin Rich, a former waitress and bartender at Mr. Ruby's Carousel Club testified that several men approached her husband, a former gunrunner during the Spanish Civil War, about shipping some arms into Cuba. One of these men, Mrs. Rich testified, was Jack Ruby, from whose employment she had quit several months earlier. The Commission did not even mention her testimony in the 888 page report.

As a footnote to the Commission's incomplete treatment of Jack Ruby, it is noteworthy to mention the meeting of five men at Jack Ruby's apartment the night of Oswald's murder. Though all of these men were thought to be in good health, within 18 months, three of those men were dead, two by violent means. On April 23, 1964, reporter Bill Hunter was shot to death in a Long Beach Police station. Then on Sept. 21, 1964, Jim Koethe, another reporter present that night, was murdered, dying of a karate chop to the neck. Finally, on March 27, 1965, one of Jack Ruby's lawyers, Tom Howard died of what was diagnosed as a heart attack. The death of Hunter was termed accidental while the murder of Koethe remains unsolved to date.<sup>3</sup>

## CONCLUSION

There is a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A governmental body should reopen the investigation of the assassination.

FOOTNOTES

WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS

1. The Official Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy (Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. J.: 1964), at 19.
2. Ibid., at 18.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., at 19. See also 86-90.
5. Ibid., at 19. See also 92-93.
6. Ibid., at 18. See also 143-149.
7. Ibid., at 18.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid., at 18. See also 87-96.
10. Ibid., at 19.
11. Ibid., at 19. See also 110.
12. Ibid., at 19. See also 111.
13. Ibid., at 19. See also 87-96 and 111-117.
14. Ibid., at 19. See also 131-134.
15. Ibid., at 19. See also 63.
16. Ibid., at 19. See also 189.
17. Ibid., at 20. See also 183-184.
18. Ibid., at 20. See also 166-171.
19. Ibid., at 20.
20. Ibid., at 21.

FOOTNOTES

ARGUMENT I. SINGLE BULLET THEORY

1. (Critics of Commission).
2. Warren Report at 19.
3. Interview with Josiah Thompson with Life Zapruder prints, Haverford, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1975.
4. (5 H 153-154); (3 H 407) (Frazier).
5. Warren, at 114.
6. See Zapruder frame 230. See also Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas (Bernard Geiss Associates, New York: 1967), at 68.
7. (4 H 114).
8. Thompson, Life interview with Governor and Mrs. Connally, October 30, 1966.
9. Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas, at 75.
10. Interview with Thompson on April 1, 1975 re: his November 2, 1966 interview with Dr. Gregory.
11. Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas, at 77.
12. (4 H 104).
13. Archives CD 87, dated November 28, 1963.
14. Archives CD 1.
15. (5 H 160; 18 H 89-90).
16. Warren, photo #12 after page 428.
17. Cyril H. Wecht and Robert P. Smith, "The Medical Evidence in the Assassination of President John Kennedy", Forensic Science 3(1974), at 124.
18. Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas, at 54-55.
19. Ibid., at 146-154.
20. Wecht and Smith, at 124.
21. (5 H 59-60).
22. Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas, at 223.

23. (17 H 29).
24. See Six Seconds; Thompson interview with Wecht, May 26, 1967.
25. (5 H 77-78).
26. See Commission Exhibit 850.
27. Interview with Thompson, April 1, 1975.

#### FOOTNOTES

##### ARGUMENT II. DOUBLE HEAD SHOT

1. Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas, at 86-95.
2. Ibid., at 98-101.
3. Ibid., at 102-111.

##### ARGUMENT III. Oswald: Section A

1. Warren Report: (8 H 304)
2. Meagher, Sylvia; Accessories After the Fact, (New York; The Bobbs Merrill Company, 1967) at 131.
3. Warren Report at 194.
4. Meagher at 131.
5. Ibid., at 108.
6. Warren Report at 193-4.
7. Meagher at 108.
8. Ibid.

##### ARGUMENT III. Oswald: Section B

1. "Lee Harvey Oswald was Innocent", by George O'Toole, Penthouse Magazine, April 1975, p. 46.
2. Ibid., p. 124.
3. Ibid., pp. 45-46 and pp. 124-132.
4. Ibid., p. 132.
5. Ibid., p. 125 (See letter).

FOOTNOTES

ARGUMENT IV. AUTOPSY

1. Wecht, pp. 112 - 113. See also Appendix D in Thompson's "6 Seconds in Dallas", pp. 278 - 284.

ARGUMENT V. JACK RUBY

1. (15 H 88)
2. See CE 5073; (15 H 189); CE 2002, p. 180, CE 2050 and 2063.
3. Meagher, at 299.