

Assassination 1963

The Citizen and the Critic: A Dialogue in Defense of Conspiracy  
by David S. Lifton

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\*\*\*\*\* by DAVID S. LIFTON

"And all the people standing by and those at the windows cried out, "Oh, how beautiful are our Emperor's new clothes! What a magnificent train! And how gracefully the scarf hangs!" In fact, no one would admit that he could not see these clothes which everyone seemed to think so beautiful for fear he would be called a simpleton or unfit for his office."

The Emperor's New Clothes

by Hans Christian Anderson

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Introduction

Citizen. I've heard about you. There's always a certain number of people who seem to find conspiracies to explain every aspect of life. It would be absolutely ridiculous for me to take seriously what you are saying!. Do you really think that the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service, the members of the Warren Commission, the great newspapers and magazines---all these people and institutions conspired to keep a secret?! Besides, Earl Warren is a great man. Do you mean to impugn the integrity of Earl Warren? And the men on the Commission---these were also men of integrity: they had no purpose at all but to find the facts, and they had the greatest investigative facilities in the world at their disposal. No person or group is omniscient!. Everybody can make mistakes. Surely in a document of that size, there may be some small errors, but I think you are being irresponsible and unfair to imply that this is cause to doubt the truthfulness and validity of the major conclusions of the Warren Report.<sup>1</sup> Why would they want to hide anything? How could they?

Critic. I can't answer all those questions. Why they did what they did and the social dynamics behind the subsequent public acceptance of

1. Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Page references to the Report refer to the Bantam edition and are designated by "W" followed by a page number.

their findings is something for psychologists, historians, and sociologists to analyze, but only after all the facts are known. I don't think, however, that you should assume that every newspaper and magazine is hiding something. Most people haven't even read the Warren Report itself and, except for a tiny minority of Americans, most haven't read a single page of the 26 volumes of testimony and evidence,<sup>2</sup> which weren't made public until almost two months after the Report volume was released.<sup>3</sup> The great majority of citizens do not even know that these 26 volumes exist!

What I am prepared to show you is that there was more than one man involved in the actual shooting of John F. Kennedy. I want to show you that the most crucial conclusions stated in the Report volume are not supported by, and frequently contrary to, the evidence and testimony compiled in the 26 Hearings Volumes. This is especially so in the area of whether or not ONLY one man did the shooting. I claim that the conclusion of the Report that states: "...the Commission has found no evidence of conspiracy...Oswald acted alone" (W-42) is simply not true. No evidence indeed! There is probably not enough evidence in the 26 volumes to determine just who did kill our late President, but there is plenty of evidence indicating that the shooting itself was the work of more than one gunman---and that means conspiracy!<sup>4</sup> Before I procede, I want you to agree to certain "ground rules". Don't ask me "why" certain questions weren't asked particular witnesses, or "why" certain witnesses weren't called to testify. Don't ask me "who"

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2. Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. United States Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1964. Page references in these 26 volumes are designated by the volume number (in roman numerals) followed by the page number.

3. The Report was released on September 27, 1964. The 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits were not released until 7 weeks later.

4. It is within the realm of speculative possibility that, unbeknownst to one another, more than one shooter opened fire at precisely the same time. This possibility is being ignored for the purposes of the dialogue.

I think killed Kennedy, or "why" I think the truth has not been told. These are important questions which will eventually have to be answered, but I don't know the answers at this time. What I want to show you is that the Warren Commission has not published the true answers to these questions, either.

Citizen. You mean that they deliberately withheld the truth? Or that they just couldn't find it?

Critic. You see? You've just asked me a question in that vein already. You'll simply have to wait and formulate for yourself an answer to that question, but only after I'm through, and after you have decided whether or not my arguments about the truthfulness of the Report's conclusions are valid.

These arguments have nothing to do with personalities, politics, motives, or conspiratorial relationships. They only have to do with the nature and location of the wounds of the President, the trajectories of the shots, the number of shots fired, and the timing. If you follow these arguments carefully, you will understand why I claim it was physically impossible for only one man to kill President Kennedy and inflict all those wounds on Governor Connally, too.

Citizen. But what about Oswald? Wasn't he involved?

Critic. That's the next item. For the sake of argument---and for the sake of argument only---I concede Oswald's guilt.

Citizen. You mean you don't think he was guilty?

Critic. Let me explain. The most important question facing us is whether or not President Kennedy was killed by one deranged man who happened to be in the right place at the right time, or whether his murder was the work of a conspiracy. The Warren Commission has presented a whole chain of evidence/<sup>and associated reasoning</sup> linking Oswald with the crime. I'm suspicious of many, if not all, of the links in that chain. But it would be logically inefficient to try to prove conspiracy by attempting to discuss and refute every link in that chain of evidence---ie: to prove Oswald wasn't involved at all. We both agree that the main

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question is whether or not there was a conspiracy. So let's concede Oswald's guilt,<sup>but not necessarily as the lone assassin,</sup> Perhaps at a future time we can critically examine all the links in that chain, but not now. According to the Commission, Oswald is the lone assassin/<sup>of President Kennedy. He is</sup> firing a 6.5 mm Manlicher Garano bolt action carbine from the window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD). I want to prove to you that there must have been at least one other shooter.

Citizen. I'm not supposed to ask you "who did it"; I can't ask you to speculate about the motives of the investigators/<sup>or anyone else on the Commission.</sup> We assume that Oswald was firing from that window. If you can prove that there was a second shooter, then the most important conclusions of the Warren Report are wrong. If you can't prove it---the Report stands.

## Constraints

Critic. Here is the approach I will use. We are dealing with what you might call, for the sake of formality, the lone-assassin theory of the assassination. Now there are certain constraints on that theory. Citizen. What do you mean by "constraints".

Critic. These are merely conditions imposed by the theory such that, if any of them are violated, the lone assassin theory falls: it fails to explain the shooting. These are necessary conditions-----conditions necessary to the validity of the lone assassin theory.

Citizen. For example?

Critic. I'm going to list three. Then, I'm going to present 4 arguments based upon testimony and exhibits contained in the 26 volumes. I will show that each of these arguments violates one or more of these conditions. ~~If my arguments are valid, each by itself would imply~~ the existence of a second shooter. If any one of them is valid, there must be a second shooter! You will have to decide for yourself whether or not they are valid arguments. I think they are all valid.

Citizen. If all four arguments are valid, does that mean there are four additional shooters?

Critic. Definitely not. I make no claims about how many additional shooters there are. I am only claiming there is one in addition to the one in the 6th floor window. If you accept three of the arguments, for example, that simply means there will be three independent and separate reasons why you think there is a second shooter. The fact that you may reject one or more of the arguments does not do harm to any of the others. In this sense, they are logically independent. We will now examine the constraints on the lone assassin theory.

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1.

### Three Important Constraints

1. 42 frame minimum firing time constraint of the rifle

Critic. The Report tells us that "The rifle found on the sixth floor



of the Texas School Book Depository shortly after the assassination was a bolt-action, clip-fed, military rifle...serial number C2766... The rifle was identified as a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle..." (W-513) "Three FBI firearms experts tested the rifle in order to determine the speed with which it could be fired. The purpose of this experiment was not to test the rifle under conditions which prevailed at the time of the assassination but to determine the maximum speed at which it could be fired..." (W-182) "Tests of the assassins rifle disclosed that at least 2.3 seconds were required between shots." (W-100) We now want to convert this figure into Zapruder frames.

Citizen. What are Zapruder frames?

Critic. Mr. Abraham Zapruder was a bystander who filmed the assassination with his 8mm home movie camera. He was standing forward and to the right of the motorcade. (His film was purchased by Life magazine and individual frames have appeared in three issues <sup>5</sup> since the assassination.) The Report notes: "Substantial light has been shed on the assassination sequence by viewing these motion pictures, particularly the Zapruder film...from which individual 35-millimeter slides were made of each motion picture frame...Examination of the Zapruder motion picture camera by the FBI established that 18.3 pictures or frames were taken each second." (W-100) At that camera speed, it turns out that 2.3 seconds corresponds to 42 frames of the film. This was brought out during the testimony of FBI photographic expert Lyndal Shaneyfelt, during his testimony before the Commission:

Mr. Specter. And does a 42 frame count have any significance with respect to the firing time on the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle?

Shaneyfelt. Yes; we have established that the Zapruder motion picture camera operates at an average speed of 18.3 frames per second. And...the minimum time for firing the rifle in successive shots

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5. Life Memorial Issue, 12/63; Life, 11/29/63; Life, 10/2/64 (on the release of the Warren Report)

is approximately two and a quarter seconds. So that gives us then a figure of two and a quarter seconds of frames. At 18.3, this gives us this figure of 41 to 42 frames...to establish two points in the film where two successive... shots could have been fired.

(V,153)

Thus, the minimum firing time of the alleged murder weapon is 42 frames on the Zapruder film. Constraint number one can now be stated as follows: at least 42 frames of the Zapruder film must separate any two hits scored at the assassination sight if both hits are to come from the lone assassin's rifle. If two hits are scored less than 42 frames apart, there must be a second shooter, for both hits could not have come from this weapon. (There is only one exception to this rule, and that is if the same bullet causes both hits. We shall discuss this in more detail later, because the Commission claims that this actually happened---that is, that one bullet went through both President Kennedy and Governor Connally.)

2. Throat Wound MUST be an exit wound

Citizen. What is the second constraint?

Critic. The second one is easy. President Kennedy is facing forward at the time he was shot. Since Oswald was directly behind, the President's throat wound must be a wound of exit. The Commission, of course, claims that it is. (W-90) If it is a wound of entrance, there would have to be someone firing from the front.

3. The reaction of President Kennedy's Head to the Final Fatal Shot  
Citizen. What is the third constraint?

Critic. As the Commission states, the shot which killed President Kennedy was "the shot which struck his head at frame 313." (W-110)

"The President was struck...by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head causing a massive and fatal wound." (W-38) Oswald was directly behind and above the President. The view he had through the rifle scope at frame 313 is provided in Commission Exhibit 902,

which is reproduced in the (Exhibits section of) the Report.

The Report notes that "The Zapruder...films show the instant in the sequence when that bullet struck. (See Commission Exhibit 902) That impact was evident...from the explosion of brain tissues..." (W-106) Citizen. What was the position of the President's head in frame 312, the frame before he was shot?

Critic. As the Report says: "The immediately preceding frame from the Zapruder film shows the President slumped to his left, clutching at his throat, with his chin close to his chest and his head tilted forward at an angle." (W-106)

Citizen. Precisely what is the constraint?

Critic. The reaction of President Kennedy's head to the force of this shot must be forward, in order to be consistent with the position of Oswald, the lone assassin. The muzzle velocity of that rifle is 2165 feet per second. (III,400) The Commission's experts claim that when that bullet hit the President it was going at about 2000 feet per second. That is over 1300 miles per hour! As the camera snapped frame 312, that bullet was in flight, and heading towards the President. The Commission claims that bullet was fired by Oswald. It had impacted by frame 313. Oswald is directly behind and above the President. Do you know which way your head would be thrust if it was struck from behind by an object going at 1300 miles per hour?

Citizen. Forward of course!

Critic. Absolutely. And the same laws of physics <sup>6</sup> hold for the President's head, too: his head MUST be thrust forward in response to a collision with this bullet, IF it was fired from directly behind him and overhead.

So much for the constraints.

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6. Footnote with more theoretical explanation based "ACTION-REACTION" and "conservation of momentum".

Critic. And note this: the first constraint is based only on the capability of the rifle. The second is based on the position of Oswald relative to the President at the time he was first shot---ie: the geometry of Dealey Plaza area. The third constraint is based only on the laws of physics, and the position of the President at the time he received his fatal head shot.

Argument #1

The Reaction of President Kennedy's Head to the Final Fatal Shot  
(The following corroborative material is also discussed:

- a) the testimony of the Texas doctors who claim there is no wound of entry where the government says there is ~~one~~
- b) what became of photographs and X-rays
- c) the censorship of Jackie Kennedy's testimony regarding her husband's wounds.
- e) a review of earwitness and eyewitness testimony which corroborates the head reaction
- f) a review of medical testimony which corroborates the head reaction)

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Citizen. You have aroused my curiosity, so please start with the last constraint. Just which way DID President Kennedy's head snap in response to the final fatal shot?

Critic. President Kennedy was slammed against the rear seat of the limousine by the fatal shot to his head. His head was thrown back and to the left.

Citizen. What?!!! How do you know that?

Critic. The best way to know about this, of course, is to personally visit the United States National Archives in Washington, D.C. and actually see the color film. Here is an account written by one who did:

"Of greatest importance in the film is the sequence of the fatal shot and its aftermath. This sequence shows President Kennedy thrust violently back against the rear seat from which he bounces forward and spins off to his left into Mrs. Kennedy's arms...The sudden explosive violence with which President Kennedy is slammed back against the rear seat is unmistakable... The violent backward thrust of President Kennedy occurs, to the eye, at the instant of impact of the fatal shot. The two events appear to be simultaneous and to have an obvious relationship of cause and effect...That President Kennedy could have been thrust back against the rear seat in consequence of a bullet fired from above and behind him seems a manifest impossibility. This sequence in the Zapruder film, occupying a mere fraction of a second, invalidates the official autopsy finding and demolishes the Commission's thesis and findings of a lone gunman firing from the southeast corner, 6th floor window of the TSBDB. It makes of the Report a monstrous fabrication erected to obscure the truth..."

Thomas Stamm

You may possibly think Mr. Stamm has too much of a "vested interest" in this case to give an objective Report. Therefore, let us look at the slightly less detailed but nevertheless corroborative description of Mr. Theodore White, who writes about the 6 seconds as shown on the Zapruder film in his book, "The Making of a President:

1964". Referring to Mrs. Kennedy, who is reacting to her husband's being first wounded in the throat, he writes:

"She quickly puts her arm around him, and leans even further forward to look at him. Then, brutally, unbelievably, the head of the President is JOLTED by some invisible and terrible second impact. IT IS FLUNG UP, JERKED UP. An amber flash flicks in a fractional second from his head into the air..."

If you want to examine this from the still pictures in Volume 18, direct your attention to the sequence of frames 310---321. <sup>BACK OF THE</sup> Note the position of the President's head in frame 312, which is reasonably clear. Then note frame 321, which is also a clear frame. <sup>BACK OF HIS</sup> You can see that the head has been thrust against the car seat and has been turned towards the left. You can fill in the remaining frames. Some are clearer than others. They all have one thing in common: the distance between the back of the President's head and the back of the car seat gets smaller and smaller from frame to frame following frame 313: the head is being thrust backwards.

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Citizen. I can think of several alternate explanations for the head going back. Perhaps you can tell me why you think they are not the correct explanation. First of all, how do you know that this motion was not merely some sort of muscular spasm?

Critic. There is a muscular response called "decerebrate rigidity". In such a case, the brain being suddenly "insulted" causes the whole body to suddenly stiffen up and go rigid. There are several reasons why decerebrate rigidity does not offer a satisfactory explanation for this violent thrust. <sup>8</sup> This reaction depends, first of all, on the fact that the brain is indeed controlling the body. Then, the brain's being suddenly "jolted" can cause the body to stiffen. But the President's brain was <sup>extensively damaged</sup> immediately shattered by the force of this shot. This condition is called "spinal shock". Therefore, in medical terms, "decerebrate rigidity had no time to take effect because of the immediate condition of spinal shock". Furthermore,

<sup>8</sup> This information is from a long interview with a board qualified neurosurgeon.

Second of all, the decerebrate reaction is something which should affect the whole body, not just the head. But Mr. Kennedy's whole body simply went limp, and it was his head which was thrust back. Finally, it is not known whether or not a decerebrate reaction can even take effect so quickly. The President's head started backwards immediately. The very next motion picture frame shows it moving backwards. But these frames are only separated in time by 51 milliseconds. If it wasn't a muscular spasm that drove the President's head backwards, then it must have been in response to an external force. Then physics dictates that the force came from the right front. Since the force came from the collision of the head with the bullet that struck, that bullet must have come from the right front.

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Citizen. How about backlash? Or the sudden acceleration of the car, if it was trying to get away?

Critic. Backlash is a concept that applies after a sudden deceleration. The body continues moving forward, and then suddenly is snapped back when the restraining forces of, for instance, a seat belt or other harness suddenly takes effect. But the film frames show NO such forward motion preceding the violent backward thrust. Starting with the frame after impact---and these frames form a whole series of still photos separated by only 54<sup>\*</sup> milliseconds in time from one to the next---there is only backwards motion.

You also mentioned the possibility of a sudden acceleration of the limousine, itself. Mr. Stamm viewed the film and states that

"against that thesis is the fact that Mrs. Kennedy is obviously not thrust back but maintains her position while the President gyrates back, forward, and into her arms. Against that thesis, also, is the testimony of Governor and Mrs. Connally.."

Both testify that it wasn't until after the fatal shot that Kellerman issued his emergency instructions and the car accelerated." (W-63)

\* { Camera speed was 18.3 frames/second  
 $\frac{1}{18.3} = .0540 = 54 \text{ milliseconds}$

Citizen. Well, couldn't the President's head be simply falling towards the back seat?

Critic. If you believe the description offered by those who saw the film, that is certainly no "fall" , but a violent "slam".

Besides, as has already been noted, the frame preceding impact shows the President with his head already tilted forward with his chin near his chest. Commission exhibit 388 is an artists drawing which depicts accurately the position of the President's head in frame 312. An arrow has been drawn through showing the path of the bullet, according to the Warren Commission . I think it is perfectly obvious that "falling" has no validity here in an attempt to explain the backwards motion of the President's head against a projectile that has impacted from the rear at 1300 mph.

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Citizen. There are other drawings, too. Commission Exhibit 385 and 386 show the President's neck wounds and head wounds, respectively. So doesn't this mean that the autopsy showed that there was a wound of entry on the back of the President's head? Didn't the doctors find such a wound there?

Critic. That depends on which set of doctors you want to believe. Eleven members of the Parkland Hospital staff, who saw President Kennedy immediately after he was rushed there, and 2 Secret Service agents saw no such small wound of entry. ALL, instead, saw the gaping wounds characteristic of EXIT on the back of the President's head. Only the three autopsy doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital Dr. Finck, Dr. Humes, and Dr. Basswell talk of this wound. Here is Their autopsy report describes it as "...small occipital wound..".

the testimony of the Parkland staff; remember when reading it that the Report states the following: "...the smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was the point of entry..." (W-88)



Dr. Ronald Jones described what he found: "...what appeared to be an exit wound in the posterior portion of the skull..." (VI,56)  
Dr. Marion Jenkins told of a massive wound in the left temporal region; then he was asked:

"Mr. Specter. Did you observe any wounds immediately below the massive loss of skull which you have described?

"Dr. Jenkins. On the right side?

"Mr. Specter. Yes, sir

"Dr. Jenkins. No... (VI,48)

Dr. Gene Akin described damage in the right occipital parietal portion of the skull; he made no mention of a small neat hole which would be needed to argue the existence of an entrance wound in the rear: "The back of the right...portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance protruding." (VI, 65)

Dr. Peters also testified to large gaping wounds in this area:

"Mr. Specter. Did you notice any hole below the occiput, say, in this area below here?

"Dr. Peters. No..." (VI,71)

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Here is the testimony of Dr. Adolph Giesecke; he described a

"very large cranial wound" on "the left hand side of the head."

"Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other wound or bullet hole below the large area of missing skull?

"Dr. Giesecke. No..." (VI,74)

Dr. Kenneth Saylor saw "nothing other than he did have a gaping scalp wound---cranial wound." (VI, 81)

Registered Nurse Diana Bowron testified before Mr. Specter:

Mr. Specter. How many holes did you see?

Miss Bowron. I just saw one large hole.

Mr. Specter. Did you see a small bullet hole beneath the one large hole?

Miss Bowron. No, sir. (VI,136)

Dr. Malcolm Perry testified before the Commission. He described "a large avulsive injury to the right occipiteparietal area..."

Mr. Specter. Did you notice a bullet hole below the large avulsed area?

Dr. Perry. No; I did not. (VI,11)

Dr. Clark testified:

Dr. Clark....the wound in the back of the President's head...was a large gaping wound in the right posterior part... (VI,21)

Mr. Specter. Now, you described the massive wound at the top of the President's head...did you observe any other hole or wound in the President's head?

Dr. Clark. No, sir; I did not. (VI,25)

Dr. Rufus Baxter was asked:

Mr. Specter. Did you notice any bullet hole below the large opening at the top of the head?

Mr. Baxter. No; I personally did not." (VI,41)

Dr. McClelland testified:

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other wound on the back of the head?

Dr. McClelland. No. (VI,33)

Secret Service agents William Greer and Clint Hill speak of no such wound.

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other opening or hole of any sort in the head itself?

Mr. Greer. No, sir; I didn't. No other one." (II, 128)

Mr. Hill. The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely covered with blood. There was so much blood you could not tell if there had been any other wound or not, except for the one large gaping wound in the right rear portion of the head." (II,141)

An entrance wound in the rear of the President's head was an absolute necessity for the lone-assassin theory of the shooting. The Commission tells us simply that it does exist. The Report states that it is "the smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull..." This, despite the fact that this was described by the Parkland Hospital's staff as follows: "an exit wound", "back...of his head was shattered...", "large defect in the occiput," "one large hole," "large avulsive injury," and "a large, gaping wound."

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Eyewitness testimony of right side entry and left temporal wound of exit?

Citizen. If your interpretation of the head reaction is accurate, there should be a wound of entrance in the front right hand side of the President's head and, possibly, a wound of exit somewhere on the left hand side of the head.

Critic. There does exist just such testimony, both regarding the right and left. Let's start with testimony concerning a strike on the right hand side. Mr. Zapruder was watching the President through his telephoto lens as he took his movies.

Mr. Zapruder. ...I was here and he was hit on this line and he was hit right in the head---I saw it right around here...

Mr. Liebler. All right, as you stood here on the abutment and looked down into Elm Street, you saw the President hit on the right side of the head and you thought perhaps the shots had come from behind you?

Mr. Zapruder. Well, yes.

(Mr. Zapruder was standing forward and to the right of the President.)

Here <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ the observations of two Secret Service agents.

Special Agent Samuel Kinney was "the driver of the follow-up car." (XVII, 730) He states:

"I saw one shot strike the President in the right side of the head. The President then fell to the seat to the left toward Mrs. Kennedy." (XVIII, 731)

Special Agent George W. Hickey was seated in the left rear of the Presidential follow-up car:

"I heard what appeared to be two shots and it seemed as if the right side of his head was hit and his hair flew forward."  
(XVIII, 765)

At Parkland Hospital, the wound was actually seen by Hurchel Jacks, Texas Highway Patrolman and driver of the then Vice-President Lyndon Johnson's automobile. He observed:

"...it appeared that the bullet had struck him above the right ear or near the temple."  
(XVIII, 801)

Left Temporal Wound

Critic. James Altgens, an A.P. photographer, was situated on the left hand side of the President on the side of Elm Street.

"There was flesh particles that flew out of the side of his head in my direction from where I was standing, so much that it indicated to me that the shot came out of the left side of his head." (VII, 518)

This testimony is certainly corroborated by that of the two Dallas motorcycle policemen who were riding immediately to the left rear of the Presidential limousine. The officers are

E.W. Hargis and B.J. Martin. Both testified before the Commission. Shortly after the shooting, when he returned to direct traffic, later, Martin noticed "there were blood stains on the windshield of my motor and then I pulled off my helmet and I noticed there were blood stains on the left side of my helmet...just to the left of what would be the center of my forehead---approximately halfway, about a quarter of the helmet had spots of blood on it...there was other matter (there) that looked like pieces of flesh...there was blood and matter on my left shoulder of my uniform...There was blood and other matter on my windshield and also on the motor." (VI, 292)

Citizen. Which way was the wind blowing?

Critic. Martin has the following to say on that subject:

"I believe it was blowing out of the southwest at that particular location. It seemed like we were going to turn into the wind as we turned off of Houston onto Elm.

Mr. Ball. The wind was in your face?

Mr. Martin. Yes; the best I can recall. (VI, 289)

The other officer testified as follows:

Mr. Hargis. ...when President Kennedy straightened back up in the car the bullet hit him in the head, the one that killed him and it seemed like his head exploded, and I was splattered with blood and brain, and kind of a bloody water. It wasn't really blood... (VI, 294)

Citizen. Now just where did that bullet exit according to the Commission?

Critic. They claim it exited from the right hand side of his head, and that it entered from the rear. (See CE 386, CE 388)

Citizen. Well, it certainly does seem <sup>more</sup>/consistent with Mr. Altgens observation that the shot came out of the left side of his head, if the two motorcycle officers on that side, and their vehicles, were splattered by materials from the President's wounds, than if the shot exited from the right hand side of his head!

Critic. The following is from a New York Times dispatch of November 23, 1963 and a story headlined: "10 Feet from President". The story is about Norman Simalis, from Willowdale, Toronto, Canada, who was about 10 feet from the President when a bullet struck his head.

"I could see a hole in the President's left temple and his head and hair were bathed in blood."

Citizen. What happened at the Hospital? Did anyone see the wound of the left hand side there?

Critic. Certainly! First of all, there is a handwritten report by Dr. Robert McClelland of Parkland Hospital who attended the President. It is dated November 22, 1963 at 4:45 P.M:

"The cause of death was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the left temple." (W-490)

Citizen. Good grief! What did the Commission have to say about that? Did they ask Dr. McClelland to explain?

Critic. Nope. They didn't ask Doctor McClelland a thing about it. And remember that this is <sup>his</sup> handwritten report which the Commission accepted in evidence. It not only appears in the Report volume (W-490) but also as part of Commission Exhibit 392 (XVII,12) which is a group of Medical Reports from the Doctors at Parkland Hospital. Insead, when Dr. Kemp Clark testified, the following took place:

Mr. Specter. At any of the press conferences were you asked about a hole on the left side of the President's head?

Dr. Clark. Yes...I was asked about this and I personally stated that I saw no such wound...

Mr. Specter. Did Dr. McClelland say that he had seen such a wound?

Mr. Clark. No.

Mr. Specter. What was the origin, if you know, as to the inquiry on the wound, that is, who suggested that there might have been a wound on the left side?

Dr. Clark. I don't recall---I don't recall.

Mr. Specter. Had there been some comment that the priests made a comment that there was a wound on the left side of the head?

Dr. Clark. I heard this subsequently from one of the reporters who attended the press conference with NBC.

Mr. Specter. Were priests actually in trauma room 1?

Dr. Clark. Yes, sir. (VI, 25)

Citizen. Well, what did the priests say they saw?

Critic. No priest was called to testify. But the following is from

a news story describing how Father Oscar L. Huber, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Dallas, administered the last rites. The story states that Father Huber

"...wet his right thumb with holy and and anointed a Cross over the President's forehead, noticing as he did, a "terrible wound" over his left eye." \*

Citizen. And Father Huber was never called to testify before the Commission, and Dr. McClelland is never asked about this wound when he does testify?

Critic. That is correct.

Citizen. What about Mr. Simalas? Did he ever testify?

Critic. No; Mr. Simalas was never called to testify before the Commission.

Citizen. Is there anyone else at Parkland Hospital who indicates he has seen this wound?

Critic. Oh yes. There are two other Doctors who mention the existance of such a wound. Here is the testimony,

\* Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin; Nov. 24, 1963

Mr. Specter. What did you observe specifically as to the nature of the cranial wound?

Dr. Giesecke. It seemed that from the vertex to the left ear, and from the browline to the occiput on the left-hand side of the head the cranium was entirely missing.

Mr. Specter. Was that the left-hand side of the head, or the right hand side of the head?

Dr. Giesecke. I would say the left, but this is just my memory of it. (VI, 74)

Dr. Marion Jenkins of Parkland Hospital also observed a left temporal wound:

"Dr. Jenkins....I don't know wheter this is right or not, but I thought there was a wound on the left temporal area, right in the hairline and right above the zygomatic process.

"Mr. Specter. The autopsy report discloses no such development, Dr. Jenkins.

"Dr. Jenkins. Well, I was feeling for--I was palpating here for a pulse to see whether the closed chest cardiac massage was effective or not and this probably was some blood that had come from the other point and so I thought there was a wound there also." (VI,48)

Thus, a total of six people thought there was a wound in the left temporal area of the skull. Norman Simalis described it as "a hole in the President's left temple", A.P. photographer Altgens thought: "...the shot came out of the left side of his head." Father Huber described it as "a "terrible wound"over his left eye." Dr. Jenkins "...thought there was a wound there also." Dr. Giesecke also thought there was a wound on the left hand side "...but this is just my memory of it." Finally, of course, there is the written report of Dr. McClelland which states: "The cause of death was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the left temple."

But, as Mr. Specter accurately states: "The autopsy report discloses no such development..."(VI,48)

Citizen. I don't understand why this conflict should be so difficult to settle. Either there is a wound on the left hand side of the President's head/or there is not. Either there is a small entry wound on the back of the President's head, or there is not such a wound. I thought a complete set of black and white and color photographs in addition to X-rays were taken during the autopsy. (W-504) The location of these wounds, and their nature, is crucial to the question of whether or not there was only one gunman involved, shooting from the rear! What do these photographs show?

Critic. These photographs, undeveloped, were turned over to the Secret Service. The X-rays were also turned over to the Secret Service. (W-504) The record indicates that no one on the Warren Commission was ever shown any of these photographs. Instead, artist's drawings made from a verbal description of the wounds, a description supplied by the autopsy doctors themselves, was instead used by the Commission. They are Commission Exhibits 385, 386, and 388. 385 is a side view showing the <sup>alleged</sup> trajectory through the President's neck. CE 386 is a rear view. CE 388 is a top view, showing the head wound in more detail and the alleged trajectory through the head.

Here is the relevant testimony concerning the rationale for using these drawings, and how they came into existence.



"Commander Humes. When appraised of the necessity for our appearance before this Commission, we did not know whether or not the photographs which we had made would be available to the Commission. So to assist in making our testimony more understandable to the Commission members, we decided to have made drawings, schematic drawings of the situation as we saw it, as we recorded it and as we recall it. These drawings were made under my supervision and that of Dr. Boswell by Mr. Rydberg, whose initials are H.A. He is a hospital corpsman, second class, and a medical illustrator in our command at Naval Medical School.

"Mr. Specter. Did you provide him with the basic information from which those drawings were made?

"Commander Humes. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Specter. Distances, that sort of thing?

"Commander Humes. Yes, sir. We had made certain physical measurements of the wounds, and of their position on the body of the late President, and we provided those and supervised directly Mr. Rydberg in making these drawings.

Mr. Specter. Have you checked the drawings subsequent to their preparation to verify their accuracy?

"Commander Humes. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Specter. And proportion?

"Commander Humes. I must state those drawings are in part schematic...He had no photographs from which to work, and had to work under description, verbal description, of what we had observed....If it were necessary to have them absolutely true to scale...I think it would be virtually impossible for him to do this without the photographs." (II, 349-350)

Vincent Salandria, a Philadelphia attorney who has analyzed the medical evidence of the Warren Commission wrote about this in an article in Liberation magazine:

"The Warren Commission was loaded with attorneys. Each one of them knew that no criminal court in the land would have admitted those drawings as evidence without having first required the production of the autopsy X-rays with the colored and black and white photographs of the body. (SIC) Those drawings are, by admission of Commander Humes, inaccurate fabrications. Why did the Commission not exclude them and insist on the presentation of the X-rays and the photographs taken at Bethesda?"

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Citizen. What about Dr. Humes rough drafts? Can we examine them for further information which might shed light on these wounds?

Critic. Not at all. On November 24, Dr. Humes signed the following

"Certificate" which appears on official Bethesda **NAVAL HOSPITAL** stationery:

"I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical Autopsy Report A63-272 and officially transmitted all other

papers to higher authority." (XVII, 48)

During his testimony, Dr. Humes elaborated: "In privacy of my own home, early in the morning of Sunday, November 24th, I made a draft of this report which I later revised, and of which this represents the revision. That draft I personally burned in the fireplace of my recreation room." (II,373)

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Citizen. What about Jackie Kennedy's testimony of the wounds? I remember that she was supposed to have cradled her husband in her arms all the way to the hospital? Did she ask to describe the wounds?

Critic. Apparently, yes; but the description was censored from the transcript. There is simply the terse statement: "Reference to wounds deleted". (V,180)

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Citizen. If your interpretation of the Kennedy head reaction is correct, then some shots may have come from the front right hand area of the car. Is there any earwitness or eyewitness testimony of anything happening to the front of the auto, or to the front right? Just what was to the front right hand side of the auto at the time the shots were fired?

Critic. The grassy knoll, and there certainly is much testimony that the shots came from the grassy knoll.

Citizen. Just what is the "grassy knoll".

Critic. Consult the aerial photograph. When the President was first hit, he was about 150 feet past the TSBD, and when the fatal shot was fired, <sup>(JFK-313)</sup> he was about 250 feet away from the building, just about halfway between the TSBD and the overpass ahead of the car. Directly ahead of him was the railroad overpass, under which the motorcade was going to proceed towards the Stemmons Freeway. Elm Street slopes gently downward underneath the overpass. Rising off the right hand side of the President was this sloping grassy area: that is the grassy knoll. It stretches from the Depository behind him to the Overpass

ahead. On this knoll is situated the concrete monument structure and standing on an abutment to the monument was Abraham Zapruder. The knoll itself is lined with large trees.

Citizen. What's behind the knoll?

Critic. The railroad yards which feed the tracks on the Triple Underpass, and parking lots for workers of the railroad company, the TSBD, etc. A picket fence at the top of the <sup>o</sup>slping grassy area separates the knoll area from the yards and parking lots behind. This fence starts near the monument and runs the length of the knoll towards the underpass.

Four pictures showing how the knoll and part of the monument would look to someone standing off to the President's left hand side--- standing in an grassy area called Dealey Plaza---appear in the Report Volume. They are at the top and bottom of Commission Exhibit 902, in the section devoted to exhibits. The left hand two were actually taken during the assassination. The right hand two were taken during the Commission reenactments. The views are given for those times when the car was at frame 313 of the Zapruder film; ie: precisely at the time of the fatal shot.

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Citizen. You mentioned that there was earwitness and eyewitness testimony that the shots came from the grassy knoll?

Critic. Yes; as reported in the March 1, 1965 New York Times, Harold Feldman, writing in the March issue of the Minority of One, analyzed the earwitness and eyewitness testimony of 121 witnesses whose statements are recorded in the 26 volumes: 51 witnesses thought the shots came from the grassy knoll, thought they came from the vicinity of the depository building, and had no opinion.

We will now review some of this testimony.

Earwitness, Eyewitness, and Clafactory Testimony

Indicating that the Shots Came from the "Grassy Knoll" Area.

Critic.

③ Ferrest Sorrels, head of the Dallas Office of the Secret Service was in the lead car which was almost at the Triple Underpass:

"I...turned around to look up on this terrace part there, because the sound sounded like it came from the back and up in that direction." (VII,345)

② Sam Holland, a railroad employee, was standing on top of the Triple Underpass. In a sworn affidavit shortly after the shooting, he stated:

"...the President's car was coming down Elm Street and when they got just about to the Arcade I heard what I thought for the moment was a firecracker...and I looked over towards the arcade and trees and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees... the puff of smoke I saw definitely came from behind the arcade and through the trees." (XXIV,212) When testifying, he reiterated: "I have no doubt about seeing that puff of smoke come out from under those trees either...and I have told those two, four, six, Federal men that have been out there that I definitely saw the puff of smoke and heard the report from under those trees..immediately after the shots was fired, I run around (SIC) the end of this overpass, behind the fence to see if I could see anyone up there behind the fence...I couldn't see up in that corner. I ran on up to the corner of this fence... By the time I got there, there were 12 or 15 policemen and plainclothesman...we looked for empty shells around there for quite a while...I didn't give anyone my name. No one--- didn't anyone ask for it...I remember about the third car down from this fence, there was a station wagon backed up toward the fence...and a spot, I'd say 3 foot by 2 foot, looked to me like somebody had been standing there for a long period..I I guess if you could count them about a hundred foottracks in that little spot, and also mud up on the bumper of that station wagon...the car and the trees that I saw the smoke would probably be the same location...Mud on the bumper in two spots... as if someone had cleaned their foot, or stood up on the bumper to see over the fence . (VI,244-246)

② Austin Miller, also standing on the Triple Underpass, swore:

"I saw something which I thought was smoke or steam coming from a group of trees north of Elm off the railroad tracks." (XXIV,217)

② James Simmons, another railroad employee, was interviewed by the FBI. The FBI report of the interview states:

"Simmons said he thought he saw exhaust fumes or smoke near the embankment. Simmons then ran towards the ...Depository Building...He stopped at a fence near the Memorial Arches and could not find anyone.

*Simmons did not testify before the Commission. (XXII, 833)*  
Clemson Johnson, a machinist for the railroad, was also on the Underpass. The Report of an FBI interview with Mr. Johnson states:

"Mr. Johnson stated that white smoke was observed near the

(numbers refer to aerial photo)

pavillion." (XXII,836)

Neither Johnson nor Simmons were interviewed by the Commission. Another person on the Triple Underpass was Frank Reilley. He was standing with Sam Holland. He testified:

"It seemed to me like they came out of the trees...On the north side of Elm Street at the corner up there...Well, it's at that park where all the shrubs is up there---it's to the north of Elm Street---up the slope." (VI,227)

As Harold Feldman has noted, of the twenty deputy sheriffs on duty whose statements are recorded in the volumes, "only one decided the shots came from the TSBDB, three gave no opinion, and sixteen thought the assassin had fired from the area of the grassy knoll."\* Deputy Sheriffs McCurley and Oxford each state in their investigative reports that after running up the grassy knoll and jumping the picket fence there, a man told them that he had seen

"smoke up in the corner of the fence". (XIX,514 & 530) Most of the deputies were standing near the courthouse. Hearing the shots, they ran across Dealey Plaza, up the slope, and jumped the picket fence or the concrete wall associated with the monument in order to run back towards the railroad yards.

Citizen. Well wasn't there anyone who worked back there in the railroad yards who testified?

8 Critic. Certainly. Mr. Lee Bowers, a towerman for the Union Terminal Company, was at work in a railroad tower/located just north of the grassy knoll behind the curving railroad tracks.

"Since approximately 10 o'clock in the morning traffic had been cut off into the area so that anyone moving around could actually be observed. Since I had worked there for a number of years I was familiar with most of the people who came in and out of the area...there were three cars that came in during the time from around noon until the time of the shooting...They came into the vicinity of the tower, which was at the extension of Elm Street, which runs in front of the School Depository, and which there is no way out. It is not a through street to anywhere...I believe this was approximately 12:10...the (first) car proceeded in front of the School Depository down across 2 Or 3 tracks and circled the area in front of the tower, and to the west of the tower, as if he was...checking the area, and then proceeded back through the only way he could, the same outlet

\*The minority of One: MARCH 1965

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he came into...The ...car was a 1959 Oldsmobile, blue and white station wagon with out-of-state license...Had a bumper sticker,... a Goldwater sticker...some 15 minutes or so after this...there was another car which was a 1957 black Ford, with one male in it that seemed to have a mike or telephone or something that gave the appearance of that at least...He was holding something up to his mouth, with one hand and he was driving with the other...He was very close to the tower. I could see him... Had a Texas license...after 3 or 4 minutes cruising around the area it departed the same way....(A) Third car...entered the area... some seven or nine minutes before the shooting...a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet, four-door Impala, white...bore a similar out-of-state license to the first car I observed, occupied also by one white male...He spent a little more time in the area...and slowly cruised back down towards the front...The last I saw of him he was pausing just above the assassination sight... At the moment I heard the sound, I was looking directly towards the area...At the time of the shooting there seemed to be some commotion...I just am unable to describe rather than it was something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around, but something occurred in this particular spot which was out of the ordinary, which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify.(VI,286-288)

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Citizen. Well those certainly couldn't have been Dallas police cars. Two of them had out-of-state licenses!

Critic. And I doubt very much they could belong to the Secret Service or the FBI. These two agencies usually don't use 4 year old station wagons, with Goldwater stickers on their bumpers!

So far, we have reviewed the testimony of witnesses who were behind the grassy knoll and those to the west of it on the underpass. Lets look at the testimony of some of those at the TSBD itself, before we go on.

16 At the TSBD, Miss Victoria Adams, who works in the building, was watching the motorcade from the third pair of windows from the left (facing the street) on the fourth floor. The window from which the shots are alleged to have been fired was above her (by two floors) and four or five windows over to her left. Testifying before the Commission about the source of the shots, she said: "It seemed as if it came from the right below rather than from the left above." (VI,388)

15 Billy Lovelady was standing below on the steps at the entrance to the TSBD. He was questioned by Commission Counsel Ball.

"Mr. Ball. Where was the direction of the sound?  
"Mr. Lovelady. Right around that concrete little deal on that knoll.  
"Mr. Ball. Thats where it sounded to you?  
"Mr. Lovelady. Yes, sir; to my right...sounded like it was in that area...between the underpass and the building right on that knoll.  
"Mr. Ball. Did you see anything there?  
"Mr. Lovelady. No, sir; well, just people running...and hellerin.  
"Mr. Ball. How did you happen to go down there?  
"Mr. Lovelady. ...because everybody was running...toward that way; everybody thought it was coming from that direction. (VI,338)

Also standing in front of the TSB<sup>were</sup>D was: Mr. Campbell, vice president of the firm; Danny Arce, a worker; ~~AAA~~ Roy Truly, the superindendant; Mrs. Robert Reid, and Wesley Frazier.

(15) Mrs. Reid testified: "I turned to Mr. Cambell and I said, "Oh, my goodness, I am afraid those came from our building." But Mr. Campbell, he said, "Oh, Mrs. Reid, no, it came from the grassy area down this way." " Danny Arce testified: "I thought they came from the railroad tracks to the west of the TSB<sup>D</sup>..." (VI,365) Frazier said the same

thing. Truly heard "explosions from West of the building". ( , )  
*Mr Campbell was not called to testify.*

As noted in the investigative report filed by Jack Faulkner, a deputy sheriff who helped search the T SBD: "...when we got down to the third floor, we talked to office workers who told us they were looking out of the third floor window when the shots were fired from the street near the concrete arcade." (XIX,511)

Citizen. Who are the office workers?

Critic. They are never identified, and no office workers who viewed the parade from any third floor window ever testify before the Commission.

Finally, we want to review the testimony of those people who were standing directly in the vicinity of the grassy knoll. Those on the North side of the street had their backs turned to it, as they were watching the parade. Those on the south side who were watching the President would have the grassy knoll area in the background of their view. The Presidential limousine was just coming abreast of the Stemmons Freeway sign on the grassy-knoll-side of the street when the shots rang out.

## North Side

Standing halfway between the Stemmons Freeway sign and the TSB, Jean Newman swore:

"The first impression I had was that the shots came from my right." (XXIV, 218)

Jean Newman was never called to testify before the Commission.

John Auther Chism testified: "I was standing with my wife and three year old boy, we were directly in front of the Stemmons Freeway sign...I looked behind me, to see whether it was a fireworks display or something..." (XXIV, 204)

⑩ Marvin Faye Chism, his wife, swears in her affidavit:

"...It came from what I thought was behind us..." (XXIV, 205)  
The Chisms were never called to testify before the Commission.

⑨ Further down from the Stemmons Sign was another couple, Gayle and Bill Newman, and their two young children. According to his wife's affidavit, they were "the last people in line going towards the underpass." (XXIV, 218)

In his Sheriff's Department affidavit filed within hours of the shooting, he swears:

"We were standing at the edge of the curb...We fell down on the grass as it seemed that we were in direct path of fire... I thought the shot had come from the garden directly behind me, that was on an elevation from where I was as I was right on the curb. I do not recall looking toward the TSB. I looked back in the vicinity of the garden." (XXIV, 218)

His wife states, in her affidavit:

"...we grabbed out two children and my husband lay on one child and I lay on the other one on the grass..." (XXIV, 219)

The Newman's were not called to testify before the Warren Commission.

A few feet past the Newman's are the steps that climb the grassy knoll. Emmett Hudson, caretaker of Dealey Plaza, was on those steps, (clearly visible in the Mary Moerman photograph). He swore:

"I was...on the...steps of the <sup>slipping</sup> area and about half way down the steps...The shots that I heard definitely came from behind and above me..." (XXIV, 213)

⑦ Mr. Hudson was called to testify before the Commission. Here is what happened when he repeated the same statement that is on file in his Sheriff's Department affidavit:

Hudson...you could tell the shot was coming from above and kind of behind.

\* Sheriff's department affidavit.



Mr. Liebeler. How could you tell that?  
Mr. Hudson. Well, just the sound of it.  
Mr. Liebeler. You heard it come from sort of behind the motorcade and above?  
Mr. Hudson. Yes....

(VII, 560)

Citizen. It seems sort of obvious from the context that Mr. Hudson has been a bit bamboozled by that sort of questioning.

Critic. <sup>Wasn't he?!</sup> There is one more witness who was standing on the North side of the street whose testimony was taken by the Commission.

(17) Mrs. Donald Baker was standing right at the curb, at the westernmost edge of the TSB. Oswald, of course, is directly above and behind her as she is watching the parade.

Mr. Liebeler. Did you have any idea where they were coming from?  
Mrs. Baker. Well, the way it sounded--it sounded like it was coming from--there was a railroad track that runs behind the building...and around...and there was a train that looked like a circus train as well as I can remember now...this other girl and I almost ran back over there and looked and we didn't see anything...

Mr. Liebeler. And you say there are some railroad tracks back in there...Immediately behind Dealey Plaza away from Elm Street... And is that where you thought the shots came from?

Mrs. Baker. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. And when you went down there and looked, did you see anybody at all?

Mrs. Baker. Just a policeman and several people were down there around the tracks working...

Mr. Liebeler. Now, you have subsequently heard, I'm sure, and from reading in the newspapers and one thing and another, that it appears that the shots actually came from the Texas School Book Depository Building; is that right?

Mrs. Baker. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Does that seem possible to you in view of what you heard at the time?

Mrs. Baker. Well, I guess it might have been the wind, but to me it didn't.

Mr. Liebeler. The sounds you heard at the time did not appear to come from the Texas School Book Depository Building?

Mrs. Baker. No, sir.

(VII, 510)

(4) James Tague, an automobile salesman, was standing near the mouth of the Triple Underpass, on the south side of Main Street (just where Main Street goes under the railroad tracks). He was watching the parade.

Mr. Liebeler. ...Did you have any idea where these shots  
came from when you heard them ringing out?

Mr. Tague. Yes; I thought they were coming from my left.

Mr; Liebeler...Of course, now we have other evidence that would indicate that the shots did come from the Texas School Book Depository, but see if we can disregard that and determine just what you heard when the shots were fired in the first place.

Mr. Tague. To recall everything is almost impossible. Just an impression is all I recall, is the fact that my first impression was that up by the, whatever you call the monument, or whatever it was...that somebody was throwing firecrackers up there...When I saw the people throwing themselves on the ground is when I realized there was serious trouble,..I believe they came from up in here.

Mr. Liebeler. Back in the area "C"?...Behind the concrete monument here between Nos. 5 and 7, toward the general area of "C"?

Mr. Tague. Yes...

Mr. Liebeler. Do you think that it is consistent with what you heard and saw that day, that the shots could have come from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository?

Mr. Tague. Yes

Mr. Liebeler. There was in fact a considerable echo in that area?

Mr. Tague. There was no echo from where I stood. I was asked this question before, and there was no echo.

(VII, 557)

Citizen. It gives me a rather uncomfortable feeling when I listen to this sort of questioning. I was under the impression that the Warren Commission was a fact-finding body: they are supposed to gather all the information they can possibly obtain, and then write a Report which states conclusions based upon the evidence they have gathered. But the questioning of Hudson, Tague, and Baker is very argumentative and leading. The attorneys for the Commission seem to be trying to sway the witness to their point of view. It is as if they were prosecuting attorneys, trying to put into the record as many statements as possible which defend the thesis that one man did the shooting all alone.

Critic. That is why the Report has been called a "prosecuter's brief", and "the case for the prosecution".

Mr. Abraham Zapruder was standing on the concrete abutment which extends from the monument structure situated on the knoll. He has the whole assassination sequence on film. He viewed the effect of bullets impacting through his telephoto lens as he followed the car down the street, directly in front of him (where the fatal shot was fired) and on out to his right where Elm Street enters the Triple Underpass.

⑥ Mr. Zapruder...I remember the police were running behind me... I also thought it came from back of me...  
Mr. Liebeler. From the direction behind you?  
Mr. Zapruder. Yes...I assumed that they came from there...the police started running back of me, it looked like it came from back of me...  
Mr. Liebeler. Did you form any opinion about the direction from which the shots came by the sound...?  
Mr. Zapruder. No, there was too much reverberation. (VII,572)

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Later in the testimony, the following remarkable exchange takes place:

Mr. Zapruder. "...they claim it has proven (SIC) it could be done by one man. You know there was indication there were two?  
Mr. Liebeler. Your films were extremely helpful to the work of the Commission, Mr. Zapruder. (VII,576)

⑤ Directly across the street from Mr. Zapruder, facing the grassy knoll, were Mary Moorman and Jean Hill. Mrs. Moorman was never called to testify before the Commission, but the Sheriff's Department did get her affidavit. Mrs. Hill did testify.

Mrs. Moorman states, in her affidavit:

"As President Kennedy was opposite me, I took a picture of him. As I snapped the picture of President Kennedy, I heard a shot ring out...When I heard these shots ring out, I fell to the ground to keep from being hit myself."

Mrs. Hill's testimony is very exciting and interesting. She was perhaps closer to the Presidential limousine at the moment the shots rang out than any other witness before the Commission. (She can be seen in the background of Zapruder frames before frame 313. She is the woman in the red raincoat on page 17 and 20 of the book "Four Days", by UPI and American Heritage).

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Mrs. Hill makes the following points in her testimony

- 1) She thought there were from four to six shots.
- 2) She thought they came from the grassy knoll
- 3) Immediately after the shooting, she chased a man she thought was "running away" into the railroad yards

Mrs. Hill. We were standing on the curb...I jumped to the edge of the street and yelled, "Hey, we want to take your picture."...the shot rang out. Mary took the picture and fell on the ground and of course there were more shots...I have always said there were some four to six shots. There were three shots---one right after the other, and a distinct pause... and then I heard more...they were rather rapidly fired...I think there were at least four or five shots and perhaps six, but I know there were more than three...my girl friend fell on the ground...during the shooting...just immediately after she had taken the picture...She fell on the ground and grabbed my slacks and said, "Get down, they're shooting." And, I knew they were but I was too stunned to move...the (first) three were fired as though one person were firing...They were fired just like you could reload and fire again...I think that firing ...could have been done with...a bolt action.

Mr. Specter. And how about the shots that followed the three shots, then, what would the sequence of timing have been on those?

Mrs. Hill. I thought they were different--I thought the sequence was different...Quicker--More automatic...I think I can still seemingly hear it...I know there were at least 4, and I just almost swear that I heard 5 or 6...I have heard that 1 shot hit Kennedy and also hit Connally, that the same shot that hit Kennedy hit Connally...To me he wasn't hit when the first shot hit...I just think that he was hit after Kennedy was hit because, well, just the way that it looked, I would say that he was hit later...

(VI,208-209)

Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Hill talked to a Secret Service man:

Mrs. Hill...and I talked with this man, a Secret Service man, and I said, "Am I a kook or what's wrong with me?". I said, "They keep saying three shots--three shots", and I said, "I know I heard more. I heard from four to six shots anyway."

He said, "Mrs. Hill, we were standing at the window and we heard more shots also, but we have three wounds and we have three bullets, three shots is all that we are willing to say right now."

(VI,222)

Here is Mrs. Hill's testimony about the source of the shots.

Mrs. Hill...I frankly thought they were coming from the knoll... ---I had always thought that they came from the knoll...I thought it was just people shooting from the knoll--I did think there was more than one person shooting...

Mr. Specter. What made you think that?

Mrs. Hill. The was the gun report sounded...the timing

(VI, )

Mrs. Hill almost immediately ran across the street (and was almost hit by one of the escort motorcycles). She claimed she saw a man running across the knoll and ran into the railroad yards after

after him.

Mrs. Hill. I kept running towards the train tracks...I saw policemen--some were coming off of their motorcycles...the policemen were coming from all sorts of different directions, people were closing in, and all I could think of was, "I want to get out of here fast. I don't want to be caught by anybody... I don't want to be in on anything," and everytime anybody would come toward me I would go another way until I got off of that hill back up there where the tracks were.

Mrs. Hill returned to where her friend, Mary Moorman was standing.

Mrs. Hill...There was a man holding Mary's arm and she was crying and he had hold of her camera trying to take it with him...I started trying to shake his hand loose and grab the camera...he insisted we go...with him...and he just practically ran us up to the court house...and put us in this little room...we couldn't leave. He kept standing in front of the door...we didn't know that we were in a pressroom. We just knew we were in a courthouse and with police...some man came in and offered Mary a sum, I think--say--\$10,000 or something like this for this picture...we realized at that time we didn't have that picture, that it had been taken from us...and that was quite a bit of money and we were getting pretty excited about it, and Mary was getting scared---

Mrs. Hill tells of an incident shortly after the assassination with one of the network affiliates in the Dallas area.

Mrs. Hill...I do want to tell you about a camera team that came out there to my house that this John Coker was with... They came out and brought TV cameras,..they told me they were not going to tell me the questions that they were going to ask me, that they wanted to get my reactions to their questions...I would say they set up hypothetical situations like--could he have been shot from the window, if this is the kind of wound that it would have made? Or, to make this kind of a wound, he had to have been here...I told them and from what I gathered that day...I had gotten the idea from them, that there was speculation or some reasonable doubt that Oswald did not do all the shooting and that all these shots did not come from the window...I asked why were they coming out here, why would they come to my home, why was that important, and they said, "Something big is going to break in a little while and we want to put it on first. We want to be ready for it."

Mr. Specter. Did they ever put that television interview on?

Mrs. Hill. I have never seen...(it)...

Citizen. That is some very exciting testimony. Weren't there any other people also standing on that side of the street, who were actually facing the knoll at the time of the shots?

Critic. If you look in the background of the Zapruder film, starting with about frame 235 and going through 334, and then look

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at the later frames published by Life Magazine, you can count up a total of about 22 people that are standing in the Dealey Plaza area just South of Elm Street.

It is absolutely incredible that only Jean Hill and James Altgens <sup>others</sup> have been called to testify before the Commission. These/are undoubtedly some of /the most important witnesses to the assassination.

(W-6 and W-7, taken within seconds of the shooting, show the reaction of the crowd after the shooting. In W-6, note the couple crouched on the ground over their children ---and peering up the knoll. At the extreme right, another man is crouched down, also looking up the knoll. Beneath the "Fort Worth" sign, a motorcycle patrolman has dismounted and is running up the slope, and two men who had hit the dirt during the shooting are in a sitting position at the base of the tree by the stairway. In W-7, note the police officer and the man in plain clothes racing up and across the slope, respectively. The latter is at the extreme right hand side of the picture. His ~~left~~ foot is thrust forward, bent at the knee. His left hand is whipped backwards: the pose of a man running at full speed. There are only two or three people in these photographs whose attention is not directed at the grassy knoll.)

The Report states: "When the shots were fired, many people near the depository believed that the shots came from the railroad bridge over the Triple Underpass or from the area to the west of the Depository. In the hectic moments after the assassination, many spectators ran in the general direction of the Triple Underpass or the railroad yards northwest of the building. Some were running toward the place from which the sound of the rife appeared to come, others were fleeing the scene of the shooting." (W-80)

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Commenting on this, Mr. Feldman writes: "It requires a patient culling of the 26 volumes appended to the Report to learn that here and elsewhere the Report is a not unskillful deception. We would not learn from the Report itself, for example, that the "many people" were in fact most people, the overwhelming majority. We are drawn a picture of bystanders rushing westward of the TSBDB, "some" to find the assassin, "others" to escape him. But we are not told that practically none of the witnesses belonged to the second category, and that the "some" who looked for the assassin in the vicinity of the grassy knoll included almost every deputy sheriff on duty in the area that day and most of the policemen."

Citizen. What about people who smelled smoke?

Critic. After the second and third shots, Mrs. Earle Cabell who is wife of the Dallas mayor and riding in the third or fourth car in the motorcade states she "was acutely aware of the odor of gunpowder" at that time. (VII, 186)

Patrolman J.M. Smith was standing at the intersection of Houston

\* The Minority of One 3/65

and Main at the time he heard the shots. He ran past the TSBD, up the grassy knoll and into the parking area behind. He is quoted in the Texas Observer, 12/13/63, as having smelled gunpowder there: "...a faint smell of it--I could tell it was in the air...a faint odor of it".

Citizen. Now how could the smell of gunpowder carry the 200 feet from inside the sixth floor window of the TSBD to reach the nostril's of a person in the motorcade, and a policeman in the parking lot behind the grassy knoll?

Critic. That is what I'd like to know. In addition, Mrs. Donald Baker indicates in her testimony that she started to smell the odor also, despite the fact that she ran in the direction of the grassy knoll immediately after the shooting. (VII,510,512)

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Citizen. In conclusion then, you argue that the following are all true:

1. Physics dictates that the fatal shot could not have come from the TSBD. Instead, the head reaction shows that the shot came from the front right hand side of the President, who was slammed against the back seat of the automobile by the force of the shot.
2. The government claims this shot came from the rear, and claims there is a small wound of entry on the back of the President's skull.
3. None of the Doctors at Parkland Hospital saw a wound of entry on the back of the President's skull.
4. Many Parkland Doctors described a wound of exit there.
5. There is testimony of those who saw ~~shots~~ <sup>strike</sup> on the right hand side of the President's head, and those who saw a wound there.
5. There is testimony of those who saw indications that the shot exited from the left hand side of the head, and medical testimony of those who saw a wound there.
7. The Parkland Hospital report of Dr. Clark says the President died of a gunshot wound of the left temple.
8. Photographs and X-rays of the President's wounds were never shown to the Warren Commission; instead, artists drawings of the alleged wounds were submitted.
9. The testimony of Jackie Kennedy concerning her husbands wounds was censored from the transcript.
10. Dr. Humes, the Navy autopsy surgeon, burned his original autopsy report.

11. The great majority of those who heard the shots thought they came from the front right hand side of the road: the Grassy Knoll

12. There is sworn testimony and affidavits of those who saw smoke rising from this area during the shooting. We know of four people who saw smoke.

13. There is testimony of those who smelled gunpowder at ground level after the shooting in the vicinity of the grassy knoll.

14. Many bystanders who were facing the grassy knoll during the shooting were not called to testify.

Do I have it all?

Critic. All but Warren Commission's conclusion: "...there is no question in the mind 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. There is no credible evidence that the shots were fired...from any other location." (W-38, W-39)



Argument Number Two: The Spliced film, the four missing frames, and the "Wounded Sign Hypothesis".

The Existence of the Splice  
Critic. This argument concerns the 4 missing frames and the splice in the Zapruder film, as shown in Commission Exhibit 885.

Citizen. What is Commission Exhibit 885?

Critic. Commission Exhibit 885 is found on the first 85 pages of Volume 18 of the Hearings and Exhibits volumes of the Commission. The first 80 pages contain 160 black and white photographs of frames from the Zapruder film, two frames to a page. The remaining pages contain 9 frames from two other cameras: 6 from the Nix film, and 3 from the Muchmore film. During the hearings of the Commission, this exhibit was bound as a separate item and used during the testimony of several witnesses. Let us go to the official records of the Commission, at that point in the hearings when it was officially described and introduced into evidence, to find out exactly what it is supposed to contain. Here is the sworn testimony of FBI photographic expert Lyndal Shaneyfelt:

Mr. Specter. I now hand you an album which has been marked as Commission Exhibit No. 885...I ask you to state what that album depicts.

Mr. Shaneyfelt. This is an album that I prepared of black and white photographs made of the majority of the frames in the Zapruder film-----

Mr. Specter. Starting with what frame number?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Starting with frame 171 and going through frame 334.

Mr. Specter. And why did you start with frame 171?

Mr. Shaneyfelt....This ...frame number...was...far enough back to include the area that we wanted to study.

Mr. Specter. Is that a frame where President Kennedy comes into full view after the motorcade turns left off of Houston onto Elm Street?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, yes.

Mr. Specter. And how was the ending point of that frame sequence, being No. 334, fixed?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. It was fixed as several frames past the shot that hit the President in the head. Frame 313 is the frame showing the shot to the President's head... (V,143)

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Mr. Specter. At this time I move for the admission into evidence of Commission Exhibits Nos. 885 through 903 which constitute all the photographs referred to by Mr. Shaneyfelt and Mr. Frazer during their testimony...

Mr. McCloy. They may be admitted. (V,171)

Critic. In spite of the description given by the FBI's photographic expert---a description which contains NO MENTION of any deletions between frames 171 and 334, it is a fact that the film from which these photographs were made was SPLICED, with exactly four frames removed: 209, 210, 211, the bottom/<sup>half</sup>of 208, and the top half of 212! The album does NCT contain frames 171 through 334. Instead, it contains frames 171-207, next a frame captioned 212, and then frames 213--334. The frame captioned 212 consists of the top half of the frame 208 rather crudely and obviously spliced to the bottom half of 212. The splice is readily apparent in the photograph captioned 212. \* It is a black horizontal line running across the center of the frame. To see this clearly, direct your attention to the preceding frames numbered 206 and 207: note the tree just coming into view at the right hand side of the picture. Zapruder was scanning his camera from left to right, following the President as he went by him; therefore, that tree marches from right to left/<sup>in the background</sup>from frame to frame of his film. Now examine the frame captioned 212. The tree is severed in half by the splice! It grows up out of the ground/<sup>and</sup> stops in mid-air at the splice. The top half of the tree can be found at the right hand side of the picture: it starts in mid-air, just above the splice. In any event, the album is at least captioned ocorrectly: the numbers run "205, 206, 207, 212, 213, etc."

\* Film cement and horizontal line indicating presence of clear celluloid underhang can be seen in frame 207. Line runs across center of frame. "Blotch" beneath it is film cement.)

Citizen. I gather that you think those four frames were deleted for a reason, and that it has something to do with the existence of a second assassin. What could possibly happen in 4/18's of a second that was recorded on those particular 4 frames of the film, which would prove the existence of a second assassin? Offhand, I can't conceive of anything the camera could see for 4/18's of a second, that wouldn't be recorded by the camera 1/18'th of a second before or after such a short time span.

Critic. Here is the explanation. The Commission concluded that the President "was probably shot through the neck between frames 210 and 225..." (W-102). The lower limit, frame 210, was determined because that is the first frame at which the line-of-sight existed between Kennedy and the lone gunman in the sixth floor window <sup>because of</sup>

~~an obstruction by an oak tree.~~  
As the Report notes, "the point at which the rifleman had a clear view through the telescopic sight of the point where the bullet entered the President's back was when the car emerged from behind the tree at frame 210." (W-101) The Commission concluded "it is probable that the President was not shot before frame 210 ... It is ...doubtful that even the most proficient marksman ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ would have hit him through the oak tree..." (W-102)

However, President Kennedy was visibly reacting to his neck wound when he came out from behind the Stemmons sign in frame 226. The Report notes that "around frame 205...a road sign blocked out most of the President's body from Zapruder's view through the lens of his camera. <sup>(ZAPRUDER'S)</sup> President Kennedy again came fully into view in the <sup>when</sup> Zapruder film at frame 225, he seemed to be reacting ~~up~~ to his neck wound by raising his hands to his throat. According to Shaneyfelt the reaction was.."clearly apprent in 226.." thus the evidence indicated that the President was not hit until at least frame 210 and that he was probably hit by frame 225...the obstruction of Zapruder's view by the sign precluded a more specific determination..." (W-102)

At frame 205, Mr. Kennedy disappeared behind the highway sign in the viewfinder of the Zapruder camera. Keep in mind that Mr. Zapruder thought the shots came from behind him.

Mr. Zapruder....I remember the police were running behind me... I also thought it came from back of me...  
Mr. Liebeler. From the direction behind you?  
Mr. Zapruder. Yes...I assumed that they came from there... the police started running back of me, it looked like it came from back of me...  
Mr. Liebeler. Did you forma any cpinion/~~XXXX~~ the direction from which the shots came by the sound...?  
Mr. Zapruder. No, there WAS TOO MUCH REVERBERATION.

Of course, the Commission would have us believe that the "reverberation" (VII, 572)

set this off separately as at top

described by Zapruder is the result of an echo of Oswald firing his rifle about 200 feet away, from inside the 6th floor window of the TSED. Mr. Zapruder was even more specific later on in his testimony. He said: "...they claim it has proven (sic) it could be dne by one man. You know there was indication there were two?"; to this, the Commission counsel replied: "Your films were extremely helpful to the work of the Commission, Mr. Zapruder." (VII, 576)

IF, however, there WAS a second gunman shooting at the President from behind Mr. Zapruder, he too would be having trouble with that sign. It would start to come between him and Mr. Kennedy in his gunsight in the same way that it blocked Mr. Zapruder's view of Mr. Kennedy at frame 205. If this shooter squeezed off a shot just as the car went behind the sign and provided just a bit too much lead on his target, which was moving to the right, do you know what would happen?

Citizen. He would hit the sign! Is there any indication that a bullet hit the sign?

Critic. Yes. Note that starting at frame 212, there are 2 black curving lines which appear on the back of the sign. They emanate from the upper right hand corner of the lower sprocket hole of frame 212, the first frame after the splice. There are NO SUCH LINES

BEFORE THE SPLICE. The back of the sign is clearly visible in the frames prior to the splice: no such lines are there at all! These lines grow markedly in frame 213, and oscillate with a decreasing amplitude throughout succeeding frames through about frame 222.

If these lines are extrapolated backwards to their point of intersection, one finds that they do indeed intersect but that this point of intersection does not appear on frame 212 because it occurs inside the sprocket hole, and there is no celluloid there to record the event. In fact, JUST THOSE FOUR FRAMES OF THE FILM HAVE BEEN DELETED which would show the point of intersection of the lines. The hypothesis then is that frames 208-211 record the piercing of the sign by a bullet. A bullet hole made its appearance on the sign during this period and just that number of frames were omitted until the first one (ie: frame 212) at which the bullet hole had marched off the left hand margin of the film. In this case, that would be the sprocket hole of the film, and 4 frames would have to be deleted.

Citizen. What are the lines?

Critic. If a bullet pierced the sign, a sudden pulse of energy would be transferred to the sign. This would probably cause the sign to refract light in that manner: along various specific directions.

Citizen. Why?

Critic. The sign would dissipate the energy transferred to it by setting up stress waves which would propagate back and forth across the sign. The sign, however, is made of some material which has a specific structure. Like <sup>wood</sup> ~~GLASS~~ when it fractures, it would have certain "preferred directions". The stresses would propagate along these specific directions, changing the reflectivity of the sign along these directions. The camera would "see" this as a change in the darkness of the material of the sign along these directions.

Hence the oscillating and curving streaks.

Citizen. But its not really important where the bullet was fired from does it? Isn't it only the time element that counts here?

Critic. Corrent. It doesn't matter where the shooter is. It is crucial to realize this. IF the film shows that a bullet hit that sign between frames 208-211, there MUST be a secnd shooter because of the 42 frame minimum firing time constraint of the rifle, and the fact that the Commission concedes Oswald hit the President the first time between 210-225. Conceding Oswald did hit the President at anytime during that time span, who hit the sign from 208-211?

(A brief look at the aerial photograph will show you that they are in entirely different directions as seen from the sixth floor window. It is simply not possible for the same bullet to go

through both the President and the sign.)

Citizen. Why can't we check the sign itself to see whether or not there is a bullet hole in it?

Critic. That is the next mystery. Soon after the shooting, the sign was removed and replaced?

Citizen. How do you know that?

Critic. The easiest way to verify that is from the testimony of

Emmet Hudson, groundskeeper of Dealey Plaza. He was questioned by Mr. Liebeler and shown <sup>two</sup> pictures, <sup>one, photograph 18 of CE 875</sup> which was taken in December of the Dealey Plaza area. <sup>The other, Hudson's, was taken during the assassination</sup> The following transpired:

Mr. Liebeler: Now, this picture, Hudson Exhibit No. 1, has a sign in it that says, "Stemmons Freway, keep right" doesn't it? Hudson. Yes.

Liebeler. Can you find that sign on the photograph #18 of Commission Exhibit No. 875?...Where is the Stemmons Freeway sign in this picture? Can you see it in t at picture at all--- I can't.

Hudson. I can't either---that isn't it---it's farther up this way...There were two of them that wasn't too far apart right through there---them signs was---one was right along in here and the other one was either further up, I guess. It's not in that picture---I don't believe. Now, **THEY HAVE MOVED SOME OF THOSE SIGNS. THEY HAVE MOVED THAT R.L. THORNTON FREWAY SIGN AND PUT UP A STEMMONS SIGN.**

Liebeler. They have: They have moved it?

Mr. Hudson. Yes, sir. (VII, 562)

Commission Exhibit 875 consists of pictures taken on Dec. 5, 1963 according to the notation on page 892 of Volume XVII.

Before we leave the subject, we should discuss any possible innocent explanations you can think of for the four missing frames and the splice in the film.

The Citizen and the Critic discuss some <sup>possible</sup> innocent explanations of the splice.

Citizen. Do you think they took out four frames simply because the President couldn't be seen as he was behind the sign?

Critic. No; that seems very unlikely and I will explain why. As the Report/<sup>correctly</sup>states, "around frame 205,...a road sign blocked out most of the President's body from Zapruder's view through the lens of his camera...President Kennedy again came fully into view in the Zapruder film at frame 225..." (W-102) The President cannot be seen because of the sign for twenty frames! Why would they delete just those four frames if that was the reason for deleting any at all? And keep in mind that these frames were deleted from a motion picture film and that the film was actually spliced! It would not have been

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necessary to splice the film if all that was intended was to delete four still photographs made from that film. They did not have to splice the film to do that. They just could have omitted the four reproductions. And I doubt very much (applying your hypothesis to the film itself) whether anyone ever considered saving some viewer 4 particular eighteenths of a second of eye strain by deleting four of the 20 frames when the President was behind the sign.

Citizen. I just thought of another reason. Isn't there always a splice in 8mm film, when you get it back from the processing plant?

Critic. Yes, but that splice occurs at the point when you open your camera to "turn the film over" in order to use the "other side".

Mr. Zapruder couldn't have done that in 4/18's of a second!

Citizen. What about ordinary film damage? Maybe the Zapruder film was damaged?

Critic. No. First of all, there is no mention made anywhere in any of the testimony of the FBI experts or of Zapruder, that his original film or any copies made from it were spliced or damaged in any way.



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Second of all, a very small  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch square reproduction of frame 210 appears as part of another exhibit, Commission Exhibit 893. (It is too small and too darkly developed to tell whether or not there are lines on the sign). The ones in CE 885 are about 16 square inches. Thus there is some copy of the Zapruder film on which there IS a frame 210, and undamaged, to boot. Finally, we learn of the existence of 35mm color slides of the four missing frames, made directly from the original film by Life magazine (and then turned over to the government) in addition to the existence of various copies made from the original film, all from the following testimony of Mr. Shaneyfelt.

Mr. Shaneyfelt....Mr. Zapruder, on realizing what he had in his photographs, took them immediately to a local Dallas processing plant...and had three copies made. He turned two copies of these movies over to ...the Secret Service. The original and the other copy he sold to Life Magazine...The Secret Service loaned a copy to us (the FBI) to make a copy for our use, which we did, and this copy is the one that I have been examining.

Mr. Specter. At any time ...was the original of that movie obtained?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes; it was. On February 25, Mr. Herbert Orth, who is the assistant chief of the Life magazine photographic laboratory, provided the original of the Zapruder film for review by the Commission representatives and representatives of the FBI and Secret Service...Life magazine was reluctant to release the original because of the value. So he brought it down personally and projected ~~it~~ for us and allowed us to run through it several times, studying the original...Since it was not practical to stop the projector when using the original of the Zapruder film, because of the possibility of damage to the film, Mr. Orth volunteered to prepare 35mm color slides DIRECTLY FROM THE ORIGINAL MOVIE of ALL of the pertinent frames of the assassination which were determined to be FRAMES 171 THROUGH 434.

434 is 100 frames later than 334, when the car was still in front of Zapruder. As is noted by Mr. Shaneyfelt, Zapruder started his camera and kept it running throughout the route down Elm Street until the car went out of sight on his right." (V,139) Thus frame 434, 100 frames and about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  seconds past the ending point of the last frame in the booklet of pictures prepared by Mr. Shaneyfelt, presumably depicts the disappearance of the limousine into the Triple Underpass.

This is corroborated by Mr. Zapruder who testified: "...I was still shooting the pictures until he got under the underpass--I don't even know how I did it." (VII,571) Frame 334, on the other hand, shows Jackie Kennedy before she has yet started to climb onto the turtleback of the limousine while the car was still in front of Zapruder, not far off to his right. Some of these later 100 frames have been published by Life.<sup>5</sup> The last 20 to 40, never published anywhere, would show the grassy knoll area in foreground as seen through Mr. Zapruder's camera when he had it trained on the mouth of the underpass. This would include the area behind the concrete wall on the grassy knoll and, in general, shots of the top portion of the knoll near the picket fence.<sup>8</sup> Their omission, in light of the earwitness and eyewitness testimony, may be quite significant.

In any event, we learn from the sworn testimony of the FBI's photographic expert of the existence of "...35 mm color slides (made) directly from the original movie...of all...frames...171 through 434." (v,139)

That testimony includes the 4 missing frames. From this testimony, and the demonstrable existence of frame 210 as part of Commission Exhibit 893, we can deduce that the original Zapruder film has no frames missing. Therefore, it is neither damaged NOR spliced. Thus, NO "first" COPY MADE DIRECTLY FROM THIS ORIGINAL COULD CONTAIN A SPLICE. But Commission Exhibit 885 was made from some film that does contain a splice. Ergo, SOME COPY of the Zapruder film or a "second copy" (ie:"a copy of a copy") was spliced. This

<sup>8</sup> A still photograph, which corresponds exactly to frame 410, was taken from Zapruder's position by the FBI several months later. It can be found in Volume 21, (Shaneyfelt Exhibit 33). This photo was taken regarding another aspect of the case, but serves to corroborate the claim as to what the actual frame 410 would show.

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spliced version was used to make the reproductions found in Commission Exhibit 885 which is for the published record of the Commission.

(In this context, it should be noted that there is no further information at the National Archives; they are NOT showing a complete set of slides, 171 through 434, but rather an abridged set that are simply color versions of the black and white frames found in CE 885.) The transparencies numbered 208--211 are simply missing from the slide tray, and the one marked "212" is, in addition, explicitly labeled "spliced". It is a color version of the spliced frame captioned "212" in C.E. 885.)

Citizen. Do you have any indication that anyone is intentionally not releasing all the information available?

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Critic. There is the following remark of Mr. McCloy stated at this general point in the proceedings. "May I say here, paranthetically

that we do not intend to reproduce all of this in the published record of the Commission since we have extracted the key numbers on Exhibit 885...the album which shows the frames of the Sapruder film...but for the permanent archives these films should be made a part of the permanent record." (V,178)

That remark of Mr. McCloy gains much significance when considered in the light of the following news story which appeared in the New York Herald-Tribune shortly after<sup>6</sup> the Commission finished its work and turned much of its material over to the Archives.

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It was written by Dom Bonafede, of the Tribune's Washington staff. It is headlined: "Warren Data--Silence for 75 Years". It reads, in part:

Washington. Evidence and investigating reports used by the Warren Commission have been stored in a special vault in the National Archives Building and will remain inaccessible to the public for 75 years... Only under extraordinary circumstances will parts of the historic material be made available to scholars and writers at an earlier date. [Dr. Robert Bahmer, deputy archivist, said yesterday that each agency that furnished data may declassify its material... and grant permission for responsible persons to see it. However, an outsider wishing to see all of the secret material would have to get the approval of all the agencies involved in the investigation, including the FBI, CIA, State Department and U.S. Immigration Service. Dr. Bahmer said yesterday that barring any grants of special permission the National Archives will follow its policy of keeping the material classified for 75 years. This, he observed, is the policy concerning all historic investigations. He said that 75 years was chosen as the declassification figure because it is considered to be the life span of an individual. The period is intended to serve as protection for innocent persons who could otherwise be damaged because of their relationship with participants in the case... Dr. Bahmer said that the Kennedy assassination material will be stored in an inner vault equipped with highly sensitive electronic detection devices to guard against fire and theft... The combination to the vault will be known by only two or three persons, he said.... An inventory of the material will take several weeks, he added. It is expected to fill almost 35 four-drawer cabinets. The material will include physical exhibits...

*Its up to you to decide whether*

~~Critic. Do you realize what you are saying? You are implying that something happened in 4. eightenmths of a second that the government is trying to hide from the public for 75 years! Now what could possibly happen in 4/18's of a second that isn't shown on that film 1/18 before or after that time? What could they possibly be hiding? You are trying to prove to me that there was a second shooter. Do you really think something occurred in those 4/18 of a second that is recorded on the Zapruder film which would conclusively prove it, and which the government doesn't want us to see? Critic... I certainly do, and I will explain fully, with photographs of the following frames, just what I think it is.~~

Argument #3: One Bullet through two men?

(The impossible must have happened if there is to be only one assassin)

Critic. The argument I will now present can be conveniently broken down into the following statements:

- a) Kennedy and Connally must be hit by the same bullet if there is to be only one assassin *because of the 42 frame constraint*
- b) There are photographs (corroborated by medical, earwitness, and eyewitness testimony) showing that one bullet did not go through both men

**Conclusion:** there must be a second shooter.

The following "facts" can be established from the Report and the testimony of ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier. Here is the list:

1) JFK was hit between Z-210 and Z-225; <sup>(W-102)</sup> this is so because

a) the line-of-sight between JFK's back wound and the gunman in the sixth floor window did not exist until the President came out from under the oak tree at Z-210 (W-101,102)

b) The President was visibly reacting to his throat wound by frame 225. (W-101,102)

2) Connally could only receive a bullet from the sixth floor window during two specific time spans; <sup>(W-103)</sup> they are:

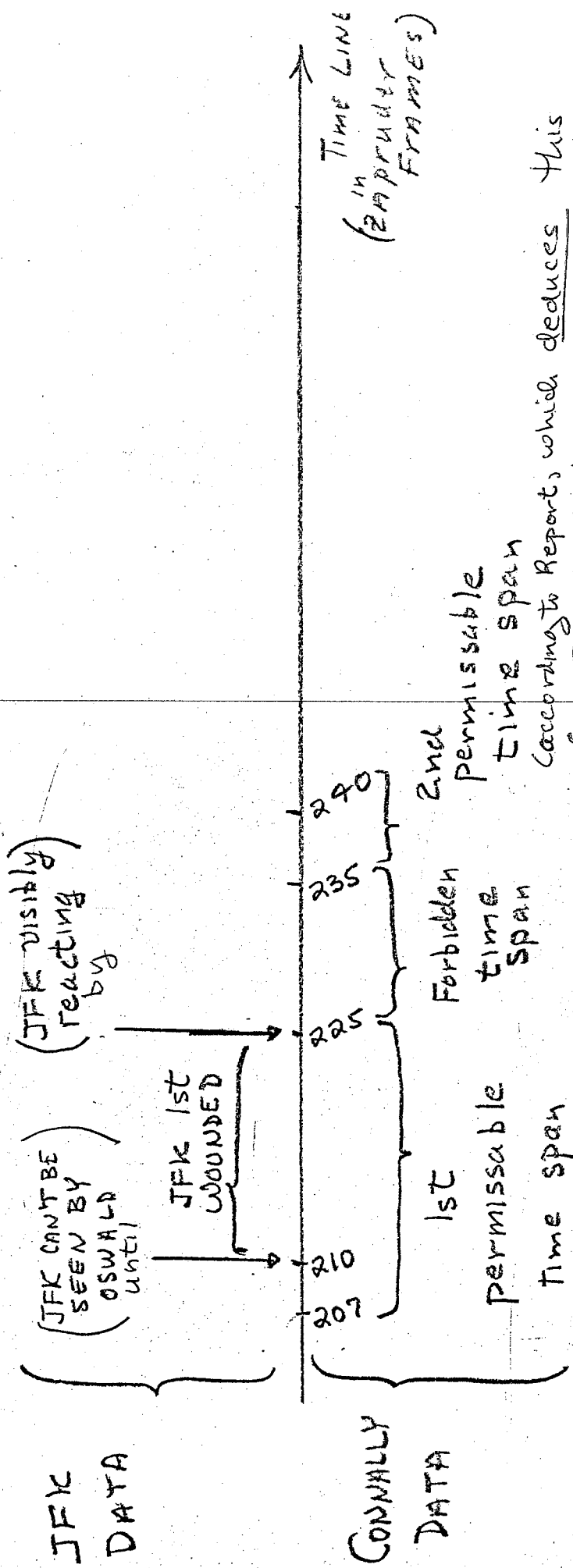
- a) frame 207--225 (I) the first "permissible" span
- b) frame Z-236--239 (II) the second "permissible" sp

(We can document these facts to a much greater degree later; at this time we want to use them).

Look at diagram I which is simply a time line which depicts this state of affairs. The main point is that there is a "forbidden time span" comprising frames 226--235 during which Governor Connally cannot be hit from the sixth floor window of the TSED, as was determined from the testimony of Robert A. Frazier, FBI ballistics expert.

Applying the 42 frame constraint to the first time span, during which we KNOW that President Kennedy was hit (See "fact 1" above), it immediately follows that ~~there is one assassin firing at both men~~ ONLY IF Governor Connally is wounded during the first time span.

DIAGRAM 2



According to Reports which deduces this from Frazier testimony. Never explicitly stated by Frazier)

42 frames

7

Time of transit of a bullet between JFK & Connally is only 4 or 5 milliseconds. (Exit velocity at JFK threat is about 1500 ft/sec and distance between them is only 4-5 ft). But time between Zapruder frames is 55 milliseconds.

∴ Hits on both men by same bullet are not more than 1 frame apart.

d

This is because of the following: IF Governor Connally is hit during the second time span, his wounds cannot be caused by a bullet fired from the same gun that wounded Kennedy who, according to the Report (See "fact 1") was wounded during the first span.

The time gap separating these two spans is much greater than the time of transit of a bullet between the two men.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, since Governor Connally must be wounded in the first time span if there is to be only one assassin, ONE BULLET MUST CAUSE THE WOUNDS OF BOTH MEN IF THERE IS ONLY TO BE ONE ASSASSIN.

Citizen. Therefore, the Report is completely wrong when it states: "...it is not necessary to any essential finding of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally...". (W-38)

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Critic. Absolutely. It is amazing that such a misstatement is included as part of the Report.

Citizen. Why could Connally only receive a bullet during those two spans? What was he doing between them that he couldn't be shot?

Critic. Its not that simple. Elm Street curves away from the Depository towards the underpass. This by itself would cause the position of the <sup>wound of entry on the</sup> back of the Governor to change as the car moved. But in addition, he started to whirl to look at the President at the time he heard the first shot. The Governor's body motions and the curving of the street brought him out of range of the lone gunman's sights at frame 225. But at frame 235, the Governor started a vicious turn arounds towards his right. The entry wound on his back comes to attempt to see the President over his right shoulder at 235 and passes again from view after frame 239. This information is developed in great detail during the testimony of Mr. Frazier

who positioned himself in the sixth floor window during the Commission's frame by frame reenactment of the shooting and made these determinations. (V,170)

Citizen. Exactly how are you going to prove there was a second shooter?

Critic. I will show you a photograph of one of the Zapruder frames that occurs in the forbidden time span. I say it is rather obvious that Governor Connally has not yet been hit. If that is true, he could not have been hit during the first time span, and there must be a second shooter.

Citizen. Before you do that, tell me exactly what wounds Governor Connally is supposed to have sustained from the bullet that hit him so that I will be able to form a more precise judgement, from a picture, of whether or not he has yet been hit.

Critic. Fine. The Report tells us "Governor Connally sustained wounds of the back, chest, right wrist and left thigh." (W-95)

The Commission found that he "...was hit by a bullet which entered

---

at the extreme right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then caused a wound to his left thigh." (W-21) The extent of the Governor's chest wound can be appreciated from the testimony of Dr. Shaw:

"The bullet struck the fifth rib at its midpoint...shattering approximately ten centimeters of the rib." (VI, 86) In addition, the Governor's

"wrist wound...included a shattering fracture of the wrist bone..." (IV, 118)

Commission Exhibit 689 is a diagram used during the testimony of the Parkland doctors who treated Connally. It depicts the alleged trajectory of the bullet through all the wounds. As Dr. Shires testified: "The main point was that his arm be up here. In other words, in some fashion, however his hand happened to be turned, but he had to have his arm raised up next to his chest." (VI, 111)

Now examine frame 232 of the Zapruder film. This appears in color, for example, as Picture Number 3 in the Life issue of 10/2/64.



7

Citizen. The picture certainly doesn't look like that of a man who has just had 10 centimeters of his 5th rib completely shattered. Nor does his wrist seem to be injured!

Critic. Certainly not. And the wrist is VERY important. The bullet passed through Governor Connally's wrist fracturing it into seven pieces. The Commission concluded that the bullet which inflicted the Governor's wrist wound was going at 1858 feet per second when it struck the wrist. (W-98) Surely his wrist would be slapped down out of sight by the force of such a collision. Yet Governor Connally's wrist in frame 232 appears clearly visible! (It is the flesh colored blob in the color version of the picture, and even appears higher than his right nipple!)

The fact that the wrist can still be seen is particularly important because that argument has nothing to do with reaction time. The Commission frequently tries to argue around the fact that Connally shows no sign of having yet been hit by claiming he did not know he was hit, that he had a delayed reaction.

Here is some interesting testimony that relates to this point:

Mr. McCloy But there could be a delay in any appreciable reaction between the time of the impact of the bullet and the occurrence?

Dr. Shaw. Yes; but in the case of a wound which strikes a bony substance such as a rib, usually the reaction is quite prompt.

Mr. McCloy. Yes.

Dr. Shaw. Yes.

(IV,116)

Later, during the testimony of FBI photographic expert Shaneyfelt, we find ~~some~~ <sup>this</sup> discussion of the pictures:

Mr. Dulles ...you would think if Connally had been hit at the same time (as Kennedy), (he) would have reacted in the same way, and not reacted much later as these pictures show.

Mr. McCloy. That is right.

Mr. Dulles. Because the wounds would have been inflicted.

Mr. McCloy. That is what puzzles me.

Mr. Dulles. That is what puzzles me.

(V,155)

Citizen. What about Governor Connally? Does he think he was hit by the same bullet that hit the President?

Critic. Definitely not. In fact, there isn't any eyewitness testimony that the same bullet went through both men. Here is some of the Governor's testimony:

"...we turned on Elm Street.

"We had just made the turn, well, when I heard what I thought was a shot. I heard this noise which I immediately took to be a rifle shot. I instinctively turned to my right because the sound appeared to come from over my right shoulder, so I turned to look back over my right shoulder...but I did not catch the President in the corner of my eye, and I was interested because once I heard the shot in my own mind I identified it as a rifle shot, and I immediately--the only thought that crossed my mind was that this is an assassination attempt.

"So I looked, failing to see him, I was turning to look back over my left shoulder into the back seat, but I never got that far in my turn...and then I felt like someone had hit me in the back.

"...the thought immediately passed through my mind that there were either two or three people involved or more in this or someone was shooting with an automatic rifle.

"...Mrs. Connally pulled me over to her lap. I reclined with my head in her lap, conscious all the time, and with my eyes open; and the, of course, the third shot sounded, and I heard the shot very clearly. I heard it hit him." (IV, 132-133)

\*\*\*

Mr. Specter. In your view, which bullet caused the injury to your chest, Governor Connally?

Governor Connally. The second one.

Mr. Specter. And what is your reason for that conclusion, sir?

Governor Connally. Well, in my judgment, it just couldn't conceivably have been the first one because I heard the sound of the shot. In the first place, I don't know anything about the velocity of this particular bullet, but any rifle has a velocity that exceeds the speed of sound, and when I heard the sound of that first shot, that bullet had already reached where I was, or it had reached that far, and after I heard that shot, I had the time to turn to my right, and start to turn to my left, before I felt anything.

"It is not conceivable to me that I was hit by the first bullet.

Mrs. Connally's testimony corroborates that of her husband:

"...I heard a noise, and not being an expert rifleman, I was not aware that it was a rifle.

"I turned over my right shoulder and looked back, and saw the President as he had both hands at his neck.

"Then very soon there was the second shot that hit John.

As the first shot was hit, and I turned to look at the same time, I recall John saying, "Oh, no, no, no" Then there was a second shot, and it hit John, and as he recoiled to the right, just crumpled like a wounded animal to the right, he said, "My God, they are going to kill us all." " (IV, 147)

Citizen. Can you please explain to me how the Commission ever came to the conclusion that the same bullet went through both men?

Critic. Certainly. For that, we must turn to the testimony of FBI ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier.

Citizen. You mean that he found that one bullet went through two men?

Critic. Not at all. Be careful not to succumb to the impression that

the "one bullet through two men" conclusion is the result of an independent technical investigation made by FBI experts. It was not. In fact, Frazier points out: "I have not made a very thorough study of the Zapruder film ,.." (V,169).

Citizen. Then just how did the Commission justify such a conclusion?  
Critic. I could just state their reason, as found in the Report volume, but then you would miss the bias that comes through in the nature of the questioning on which this most important conclusion is based. So let us go directly to the testimony of Frazier.

The Commission did not ask Mr. Frazier to make an independent investigation of this trajectory. Rather, they saddled him in his questioning with numerous suspicious premises, and asked for his "expert opinion"XX as to whether such and so was or was not conceivable, probable, etc. The starting point was the medical evidence developed by the Government's autopsy doctors at Bethesda Naval hospital. Their findings are critically analyzed in Argument 4. The crucial one used in the questioning of Mr. Frazier was that a bullet had entered the back of the President's neck, and exited from the front. Most important of all is that the back wound is HIGHER than the front neck wound and that therefore this bullet was proceeding downward. Armed with this premise, which amounts, in effect, to the first half of the trajectory, the Commission proceeded to let the record show that that bullet must have been the one that went into Governor Connally!

Citizen. But how could they do that, if the bullet didn't go there?  
Mr. Frazier would object!

Critic. Ah; you don't understand the brilliantly obfuscated methods of the Warren Commission. But you will learn, and there is no better example than this. They started by asking Mr. Frazier whether/a such bullet, which was started on its downward journey by the Naval doctors at Bethesda, wouldK have had to hit the car and/or occupants. Of

course; he had to answer "yes" to that question. Then they asked him if such a bullet hitting the car, windshield, or chrome, would cause holes, given the rifle's muzzle velocity etc. Again, his answer was that of course ~~XXXX~~<sup>it</sup> indeed would. Finally, they asked if he had found any holes, (which he hadn't) and then asked him a whole series of questions about "what probably happened" under the "conditions I have asked you to ~~XXXX~~<sup>assume</sup>". This fantastic line of questioning forcibly prostitutes the expertise of the witness in an attempt to gain sanction for the "one bullet through two men theory" which, as we have seen, is necessary to the lone assassin theory. It is the sort of questioning which appears again and again throughout the hearings volumes whenever the Commission presents its "theories phrased as questions" to witness after witness in what amounts to an attempt to prove what they have already assumed.

Let us now proceed to the "questioning" of Mr. Frazier.

Mr. Specter. Mr. Frazier, assume certain facts to be true for purposes of expressing an opinion on a hypothetical situation, to wit: that President Kennedy was struck by a 6.5 millimeter bullet which passed through his body entering on the rear portion of his neck 14 centimeters to the left of his right acromion process and 14 centimeters below his mastoid process, with a striking velocity of approximately 1904 feet per second, and exited after passing through a fascia channel in his body, through the lower anterior third of his neck with an exit velocity of approximately 1772 to 1779 feet per second; and that bullet had then traveled from the point where it exited from his neck and struck the front windshield in some manner. What effect would that have had on the front windshield and the subsequent flight of the missile?

Mr. Frazier. It would have shattered the front windshield. It would have caused a very large, relatively large hole, approximately three-eighths to an inch in diameter with radiating cracks extending outward into the glass for several inches, even to the side of the glass.

Mr. Dulles. It would have penetrated the windshield?

Mr. Frazier. Yes, sir.

(V,70)

Frazier is then asked how far the missile would continue, and says that it would have continued on down the road "until it struck some other object in the area of approximately a mile" (V,70).

Now the Commission goes to the metal framing on the car:

Mr. Specter. Now assume the same sequence with respect to exit velocity from the point of the President's neck at the same rate of 1772 to 1798 feet per second, and assume still further that the bullet had, the whole bullet had, struck the metal framing which you have heretofore described and identified. What effect would that have had on the metal framing?

Mr. Frazier. It would have torn a hole in the chrome, penetrated the framing both inside and outside of the car. I can only assume...that the bullet would completely penetrate both the chrome, the metal supporting the chrome, on the inside, and the body metal on the outside which supports the windshield of the car.

To make absolutely sure there is no other place for their fallaciously assumed bullet to go, the Commission literally closes any holes when it asks:

Mr. Specter. Now, assume the same set of factors as the exit velocity from the President's neck. What effect would that bullet have had on any other portion of the automobile which it might have struck in the continuation of its flight?

Mr. Frazier. In my opinion it would have penetrated any other metal surface and, of course, any upholstery surface depending on the nature of the material as to how deep it would penetrate..."

The Commission must make that bullet go into Connally if there is to be only one assassin, and they forge ahead towards their goal by now asking:

Mr. Specter. Was there any evidence in any portion of the car that the automobile struck by a bullet which exited from the President's neck under the circumstances which I have just asked you to assume?

Mr. Frazier. No, sir; there was not.

Mr. Specter. Had any of those portions of the automobile been struck by the bullet exiting from the President's neck, which I have described hypothetically for you, would you have found some evidence of striking?

Mr. Frazier. Yes, sir.

(V, 70-71)

And so the Commission is reasoning brilliantly when it says:

"The bullet that hit President Kennedy in the back and exited through his throat most likely could not have missed both the automobile and its occupants. Since it did not ~~hit~~ hit the automobile..."

(W-102)

Do you know what comes next?

Citizen. It went into Governor Connally.

Critic. No, not exactly; the last part of it reads: "Frazier

testified that it probably struck Governor Connally." (W-102)  
We will now turn to look at Mr. Frazier's testimony concerning  
the second part of that statement to see if he really ever said

that, or whether that isn't just a slick quote out of context, *or an  
outright  
falschhood.*

The preceding line of questioning took place on May 13, 1964.

On June 4, Mr. Frazier returned for some more questioning. The  
Commission is going to try to get Mr. Frazier to say that one  
bullet "probably went through both men". Mr. Specter started by  
asking Mr. Frazier those long hypothetical questions containing  
a whole paragraph following the famous words: "assuming certain  
factors, Mr. Frazier, to wit:" Before getting to the point of asking  
if the Governor "was probably" hit by the same bullet, the Commission  
waded into these deeper waters by first asking Frazier whether he

"could have been" hit by the same bullet that was assumed to come  
from the wound on the front of the President's throat. Using the  
FBI reconstruction of the event, Mr. Frazier answers the "could  
have  
been" question:

Frazier. I would say, yes, under the conditions that mentioned  
previously, that the reconstruction would represent the Governor  
as it was in November, then he COULD HAVE BEEN struck anywhere  
in that frame area of from 207 to 225.

The Commission now goes hunting for bear whe, in conclusion, Mr.  
Specter tries to wring a "probably" out of the FBI expert.

Mr. Specter: I have one additional question, Mr. Frazier,  
assuming the factors which I have asked you to accept as true...  
as to the flight of the bullet and the straight line penetration  
through the president's body...do you have an opinion as to what  
PROBABLY HAPPENED during the interval between frames 207 and  
225 AS TO WHETHER THE BULLET WHICH PASSED THROUGH THE NECK OF  
THE PRESIDENT ENTERED THE GOVERNOR'S BACK?"

It is crucial to note that the Government's whole case depends  
upon whether or not this is true. If it is not true, there must be  
another gunman. Mr. Frazier's answers are definitely not reassuring  
on this matter, and only by quoting out of context does the Commission  
fool the public as to what really went on here. Mr. Frazier answers  
the crucial question as follows: *ms*

Mr. Frazier. There are a lot of probables in that. First, we  
have to assume there is absolutely no deflection in the bullet  
~~from the time~~ it left the barrel until the time it exited from  
*from the time*

from the Governor's body....I feel that physically ~~XXX~~ this would have been possible because of the positions of the Presidential stand in and the Governor's stand in, it would be entirely possible for this to have occurred.

However, I myself DON'T have any TECHNICAL EVIDENCE which would permit me to say one way or the other, in other words, which would support it as far as my rendering an opinion as an expert. I would certainly say ~~XXX~~ it was possible but I don't say that it probably occurred because I don't have the evidence on which to base a statement like that." (V,172)

But the Warren Report states; "...Frazier testified that it probably struck Governor Connally." (W-102) As we can see, that statement is simply not true.

Frazier went on ~~in~~ his testimony and continued to comment on that question:

"We are dealing with hypothetical situation here....So when you say would it probably have occurred, then you are asking me FOR AN OPINION, TO BASE MY OPINION, ON A WHOLE SERIES OF HYPOTHETICAL FACTS WHICH I CAN'T SUBSTANTIATE." (V,172Q)

In addition, Mr. Frazier again brings up the strict requirement that for this double hit to have occurred, there can be no deviation from a straight line path, and especially while passing through the Governor: "Otherwise, you have nothing to base a conclusion upon. If you have deviation anywhere along the line\* then you both affect the position at which the Governor would have been shot...Now, I can't tell that, and therefore I can only say that my opinion must be based on YOUR ASSUMPTION that there was not a ~~any~~ deviation of the bullet through the President's body and no deviation of the bullet through the Governor's body, no deflection. On that basis, then you can say that it is POSSIBLE for the both of them to have been hit with one bullet."

Having read this section, you can now stand in judgment on these ~~three~~ <sup>two crucial</sup> statements that are found in the Report:

- Although
1. "...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. (W-38)
  2. The bullet that hit President Kennedy in the back and exited through his throat most likely could not have missed both the automobile and its occupants. Since it did not hit the automobile Frazier testified that it probably struck Governor Connally. (W-102)

\* See diagram # 2

JFK trajectory angle (about) 17.5°  
Connally " " " 40°

∴ This data, under testimony of Frazier, precludes a double hit.

Part I Why this trajectory MUST exist

Critic. This brings us to our last topic: the Busy Bullet.

We will examine the trajectory of what the Report calls "The First Bullet that Hit" (W-101), and the nature and location of the wounds that lie along this trajectory. It is very important for/to know whether the Commission determined which bullets caused which wounds from an objective study of all the available medical evidence, or whether this trajectory is merely the ONLY one which complies with

ALL the constraints of the lone assassin theory. First, however, let us understand just why this trajectory is essential to the lone assassin theory. Citizen. Just how many bullets did hit President Kennedy and/or Governor Connally, anyway?

Critic. According to the Commission, only two. (W-38, W-102—106, W-112; W-181)

The trajectory of the first is discussed in that section of the Report headed: "The First Bullet that Hit" (W-101); Similarly, that of the second is discussed in the next section titled "The Subsequent Bullet that Hit". (W-106)

Citizen. Two bullets produced all the wounds of both men? I thought President Kennedy, himself, was hit <sup>at least twice</sup> by at least two separate bullets.

Critic. He was. The first bullet "hit President Kennedy in the back and exited through his throat..."; (W-102) "it traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie..." (W-21)

"The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered... his head, causing a massive and fatal wound." (W-38)

In addition, "...Governor Connally sustained wounds of the back, chest, right wrist and left thigh." (W-95) The Report tells us he "...was hit by a bullet which entered at the <sup>extreme</sup> right side of his back at a point below his right armpit. The bullet traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction, exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist which had been in his lap, and then



caused a wound to his left thigh." (W-21) Nevertheless, the Report contends "Two bullets probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally." (W-112)

Citizen. But how is that possible? You have just delineated three separate trajectories.

Critic. It is possible IF, and ONLY IF, one bullet traverses two of those trajectories. The Commission says that "...the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds."

(W-38) In this manner the Commission assures us that two bullets can cause all the wounds of both Governor Connally and President Kennedy because one bullet flew through both men.

Citizen. How did they arrive at that figure of only two bullets?

Critic. The Commission found that "three shots were fired...one shot probably missed the car and its occupants." (W-107) The Report spends

five or six pages on this latter subject in a section entitled "The Shot that Missed". (W-107-112)

Citizen. How did the Commission determine that only three shots were fired?

Critic. The Report states: "The most convincing evidence relating to the number of shots was provided by the presence on the sixth floor of three spent cartridges...the preponderance of the evidence, in particular the three spent cartridges, led the Commission to conclude that there were three shots fired." (W-107)

Citizen. One thing is obvious: that sort of reasoning, based as it is on the number of shells found by that window, would certainly not determine the number of shots fired, if someone else were firing from any other location.

Critic. That is right. Such reasoning is valid ONLY IF Oswald is the lone assassin. In addition, any attempt to CONCLUDE that Oswald was the LONE assassin, on the basis of the total number of shots fired, or on the basis of the mere existence of those shells----do you know what

\* Also note: the weapon can only be fired three times between frame 210 and frame 313

that would be called, in any freshman logic class?

Citizen. Circular reasoning?

Critic. Absolutely. But note: if I can show that more than three shots were fired, there must be another gunman, because the Commission has determined that Oswald fired ONLY three bullets.

Citizen. Agreed: there are only three bullets in the ammunition supply of the sixth floor gunman. By the way, which shot missed?

Critic. The Commission says: "The evidence is inconclusive as to whether it was the first, second, or third shot which missed." (W-107)

Citizen. I see now that it is only a matter of arithmetic how many bullets are available to wound the President and the Governor: if three shots were fired (W-107) and one shot missed (W-107), there are only two bullets left to inflict all the wounds.

Critic. Unless there is another gunman, who has additional ammunition.

Citizen. Correct.

Critic. Now of those two shots which hit, the second one is the fatal one which hit the President in the head. "The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered his head, causing a massive and fatal wound." (W-38) <sup>Citizen</sup> / There is only ONE BULLET LEFT to inflict the back and throat wounds of President Kennedy, and all the wounds of Governor Connally. One bullet must go through both men, or we have more bullets than were fired by Oswald!

Critic. Exactly. Here is just another reason why the Commission's case for one assassin stands or falls with the thesis that one bullet did or did not go through both men: separate hits mean a fourth bullet, and a fourth bullet means a second shooter because Oswald fired only three bullets.

Citizen. How is it known that one shot missed?

\* or if more than three separate hits were scored between Z210 & Z313  
\*\* and gun can only be fired 3 times in that span.

~~Citizen. How is it known that one shot missed?~~

Critic. At LEAST one shot missed! Besides the testimony of those who say shots hit Elm Street near the car, there is the experience of James Tague, a bystander who was watching the parade from a position near the mouth of the Triple Underpass on the south side of Main Street. He started to bleed when he "was hit on the cheek by an object during the shooting...Tague reported this to Deputy Sheriff Eddy Walthers..." (W-111) Tague told the Commission that Walthers "looked up and he said, "Yes; you have blood there on your cheek." (VII, 553) Walthers "immediately started to search where Tague had been standing and located a place on the south curb of Main Street where it appeared a bullet had hit the cement. According to Tague, "There was a mark quite obviously that was a bullet and it was very fresh." (W-111)

Close-up news photographs taken of the freshly chipped curb on the weekend of the assassination appear on pages 478-9 of Volume XXI of the Hearings Volumes of the Warren Commission.

Citizen. Suppose for the sake of argument that there were three separate hits — two on the President and one on the Governor. Then one bullet wouldn't have to go through two men to account for all the wounds. In that case, there would be a fourth bullet and I would have to account somehow for why one bullet shell wasn't found if Oswald was the lone assassin. On the other hand, if I still want to stay with only three bullets, I would have to argue that NO SHOT missed, despite all that evidence to the contrary. However, if I could either account for the missing shell or prove false the evidence indicating one shot missed, isn't it ~~then~~ possible that there were indeed three separate hits? Then one bullet wouldn't have to go through two men to account for all the wounds. Now what possible reason could the Warren Commission have for postulating that one bullet went through two men?

Critic. There is one additional constraint that comes into play once you start speculating about the possibility of three separate hits—two on the President and one on the Governor. (Even the Warren Report does not consider this possibility and we shall soon see why.)

Citizen. What is that constraint, the 42 frame minimum firing time of the rifle?

Critic. That is a constraint but that is not the additional constraint I intend to explain to you. Permit me to ask you this one question: why do you think it is possible to score three hits in such a short period of time?

Citizen. Well, the Report states: "From the timing evidenced by the Zapruder films, there was an interval of from 4.8 to 5.6 seconds between the shot which struck President Kennedy's neck (between frames 210 and 225) and the shot which struck his head at frame 313." (W-110)

Now as I understand it, frame 313 is the last shot that hit anyone in the automobile (W-106,W-112)

Critic. Correct. And 210 is the first frame at which the line-of-sight existed between the Commission's lone gunman in the sixth floor window and the President as he emerged from under the tree. (W-101)

Citizen. 313 minus 210 leaves 103 frames during which three separate shots could have been fired. Assuming the gunman starts with one shell in the chamber, 42 frames must elapse between the first and the second shot, and another 42 frames between the second and the third shot. That leaves 19 frames for sighting and firing the first shot. The lone assassin would start with one bullet in the chamber of the gun, fire at the instant he sees the President, reload, fire at the Governor, reload, and fire the final fatal shot which hit the President in the head at frame 313. All three shots would hit, and no two shots would be closer than 42 frames. Yet all hits would have been scored within 103 frames.

Critic. 103 frames is, at 18.3 frames persecond, <sup>exactly</sup> 5.6 seconds.

Citizen. Yes, and on page 110, the Report states: "...the gunman would have been shooting at very near the minimum allowable time to have fired three shots within 4.8 to 5.6 seconds although it was entirely possible for him to have done so." (W-110) Now why couldn't it have happened that way?

Critic. Because it is NOT the same thing when you say the lone gunman could "fire three shots" in 5.6 seconds as when you say he could "score three hits" in 5.6 seconds. The rifle does permit him to do the former, but the Commission has proved he cannot possibly do the latter.

Citizen. What do you mean?

Critic. (R) The constraint that now comes into play is that of plain simple marksmanship: the marksmanship of a human gunman, in contradistinction

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(A) That 42 frame figure comes from F.B.I. tests with the rifle conducted "to determine how ~~fast~~ fast the weapon could be fired primarily, with secondary purpose accuracy." (III,404) During these tests they "...did not attempt to maintain...an accurate rate of fire." (III,404)

to the "minimum firing time" of the weapon itself. The former is far more restrictive than the latter. It is possible to fire three shots in that time span. It is not possible to score three hits. In fact, it is a feat of outstanding marksmanship to score even two hits in that time span.

The Commission rounded up the best experts it could find, and they used STATIONARY, NOT MOVING targets. Then they set up a tower that was only 30 feet high----only half the height of a six story building!(XVII, 260; III, 441-451). And do you know what happened? Under these ideal conditions, which are certainly much better than the lone assassin had at Dallas---NOT ONE of those marksmen was able to score three separate hits in that time span, which is 4.8 to 5.6 seconds. The tests were conducted in such a way as "to obtain hits on all three targets within as short a time interval as possible." (III-444) The Report proudly states the best result of all, and this applies to one, only one, of the marksmen: "...one of the firers in the rapid fire test in firing his two series of three shots, hit the target twice with a span of 4.6 and 5.15 seconds." (W-181) The rest of the experts, all rated Master by the National Rifle Association, couldn't even hit the target more than once in this time span. Yet the Commission found that ALL the hits in the CAR were scored in less than 5.6 seconds: "...the time span between the shot entering the back of the President's neck and the bullet which shattered his skull was 4.8 to 5.6 seconds." (W-112)

If you think that Oswald----who rated as Sharpshooter in the Marines---could compare in competence with any of the experts used for these tests, here is what happened when Commissioner McCloy posed the question to Mr. Simmons, Chief of the Infantry Weapons Evaluation Branch of the Ballistics Research Laboratory of the Department of the Army.

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"Mr. Simmons.... A master is one of the ratings given to highly qualified riflemen by the National Rifle Association. These men have all participated in national match competitions in the National Rifle Association.

Mr. McCloy. Is that a higher grade than sharpshooter in the Army?

Mr. Simmons. There is really no comparison between the rating of master in the NRA and the rating of sharpshooter in the Army." (III,450)

"Firing three shots " with that weapon in 5.6 seconds may not be physically impossible, but the Warren Commission has proved for us that "scoring three hits" in that time span is HUMANLY IMPOSSIBLE.

And so the Commission takes note of this fact of life when it states: "Considering the various probabilities which may have prevailed during the actual assassination, the highest level of firing performance which would have been required of the assassin and the C2766 rifle would have been to fire three times and hit the target twice within a span of 4.8 to 5.6 seconds." (W-181)

This is exactly what must happen when the "missed" shot of the Commission's lone gunman is sandwiched between his two "hits"; that is, when it is the second shot that missed. The Report discusses this case on page 109. <sup>That discussion</sup> I/ is the source of the troublesome quote you cited, which must be read with great care! In all cases discussed by the Commission, (W-107-112) one shot misses and there are ONLY TWO hits.

The Report doesn't even discuss the special case of 3 separate hits <sup>in that time span.</sup>

If our ex-Marine lone-assassin who has merely attained the rating of Sharpshooter scores ONLY TWO hits---he will have done better with moving targets than all but one of the TOP COMMISSION MARKSMEN were able to do with stationary targets. Yet he must perform THIS feat of marksmanship to merely make possible the Commission's version of how one shooter could possibly inflict all those wounds in such a short

period of time: TWO separate hits, with one bullet going through two men.

Citizen. O.K! I give up on "three separate hits". Let's return to an examination of that trajectory of ONE BULLET through TWO MEN: "The First Bullet that Hit". That seems to be the only hope for the lone assassin theory.



... OF THE BUSY BULLET  
PART II Why this trajectory CANNOT EXIST; EXAMINATION OF WOUNDS  
Critic. This brings us to our last topic: the Busy Bullet.

We will examine the trajectory of the bullet that allegedly passed <sup>flight of the</sup> through two men, and the nature and location of <sup>some of</sup> the wounds that lie along this trajectory. The wounds with which we are mainly concerned are: the wound in the back of the President, the wound in the front of his neck, and the wound in the back ~~of~~ of the Governor.

Perhaps the best way to start is to visualize the situation at the time the President was first shot, and to answer an important hypothetical question which I will pose. The President was sitting at the right hand side of the rear seat of the automobile. Directly in front of him, also sitting on the right hand side (in a small jump seat) was Governor Connally. The bodies of both men were essentially facing forward. Each had his head turned a few degrees to the right, as he viewed the passing crowd. Consult picture W-5 (enclosed) for the view at this moment as seen from the left rear of the Presidential limousine.<sup>9</sup> (The black arrow points at President Kennedy).

Put yourself in the President's position at this moment. A shot rings out. Someone has fired a bullet at you from the sixth floor window of a building that is directly above and behind. The bullet enters your right shoulder four to six inches below the neckline. If it was determined that the bullet coursed through your body at an angle of 17.5 degrees to the horizontal, where do you think it would exit?

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9. This picture is one of a series of 12 35-mm slides taken by a Dallas bystander, Mr. Phillip Willis. It was admitted into evidence by the Commission. (VII, 497) This particular picture is slide #5. It is also called "Hudson Exhibit #1". FBI photography expert Lyndal Shaneyfelt testifies that it corresponds exactly to Zapruder frame 210. (XV, 697) Mr. Abraham Zapruder, the man who took the motion picture films referred to previously, can be seen in this picture. During his testimony, he identifies himself in this picture (VII, 570) as the person standing on the concrete abutment directly above and to the right of the second "S" in the word "Stemmons" on the highway sign. His secretary is also standing on the abutment, immediately to his left.

Citizen. That depends on whether or not there is any deflection. Also, it doesn't have to exit, you know; it might remain embedded inside the body.

Critic. Correct; however, the Commission does claim that this bullet did exit. Assume, therefore, that it does exit.

Furthermore, assume that there is no deflection. The Report states that this bullet "hit no bony structure and proceeded in a slightly downward angle." (W-94) Furthermore, the Commission assumed "no deflection" throughout the questioning of FBI ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier on this subject. (V,58-74; V, 165-174)

Citizen. If I assume that a bullet fired from behind and above enters my right shoulder 4 to 6 inches below the neckline, and that it courses through my body at an angle of 17.5 degrees to the horizontal, and that it is not deflected----then it would exit somewhere in the front chest area, above the abdomen but below the breastline. I would have to make a measurement with a protractor to determine exactly where it exits.

But that isn't where the bullet exited on Mr. Kennedy, was it? I thought the Commission said it exited at his neck!

Critic. That is right. The Report says that this bullet "exited from the front of his neck, causing a nick in the lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie." (W-21)

Citizen. But if that is true, then the bullet was heading upwards! A bullet whose point of exit is ABOVE its point of entrance has been deflected and is flying upwards. Such a bullet would fly harmlessly over the Governor's head. Can bullets be deflected like that?

Critic. It is probably a highly unlikely course for a bullet to take. On the other hand, bullets can be deflected in rather odd ways. During his testimony, Mr. Robert A. Frazier states: "...I have seen bullets strike small twigs, small objects, and ricochet for no

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apparent reason except they hit and all the pressure is on one side and it turns the bullet and it goes off at an angle." (V,172) So deflection is certainly possible, ~~although it is probably highly unlikely that~~ <sup>We do not know THAT</sup> it would occur in the case of a bullet piercing a human body in the manner I have described and asked you to assume.

But IF the bullet was deflected like that, and exited from the neck going upwards, it WOULD fly over the Governor's head. Then we must have a second assassin. Do you understand why THAT would be the case?

Citizen. Yes; because of the 42 frame minimum firing time constraint, the bullet that does hit the Governor would have to come from a different weapon, whether he was hit in the first OR the second permissible time span.<sup>10</sup>

Critic. Correct. President Kennedy was hit somewhere between frame 210 and frame 225 of the Zapruder film, according to the Commission. (W-102) Connally can be hit no later (from the "Oswald window") than frame 240, "...the last occasion when Governor Connally could have received his injuries, since in the frames following 240 he remained turned too far to his right." (W-103) Therefore, if this bullet that went through Kennedy indeed flew over the Governor's head, then it must have been a bullet from another gun which wounded Connally if he is to be hit before frame 240. Another bullet cannot be fired before frame 240

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10. The division of the Zapruder frames between frame 207 and 240 into one "forbidden time span" (226-235) sandwiched between two permissible time spans (207-225 & 236-240) need not be made in this particular argument, and so it is being ignored. Here is why it is not essential. IF the front neck wound is one of exit AND IS HIGHER THAN THE BACK WOUND, then this bullet would miss Connally BY HYPOTHESIS. (The bullet is heading upwards once the relative heights of these wounds are established). In argument #3, the bullet was not assumed to have missed Connally (from the nature and location of the wounds of Kennedy): THAT (the same bullet did not hit Connally) was to be proved. Hence the need to examine frames in the "forbidden time span" for a picture which might show that a hit had not yet been scored. In this case, the only relative distinction is between frames "pre" and "post" 240. A bullet that hits Connally before 240 couldn't come from the same gun (because of the 42 frame constraint). A bullet "post 240" can't come from the "Oswald window", (W-103) as has been discussed.

without violating the 42 frame constraint with respect to the FIRST bullet that hit the President (ANYWHERE between frame 210 and 225). Hence, a second gunman! (Of course, if you go to frames far enough past frame 240 for Connally's hit---in order not to violate the 42 frame constraint---then you get a second gunman for the other reason: the Governor's wounds could not have come from the lone gunman (we have assumed is in that window) after frame 240, as has been noted just before. (W-103) )

Citizen. If all that you said is true, I would have to agree with you that there is a second assassin. But my Report volume doesn't say that the bullet turned around inside the President and flew upwards. My report states: "A bullet ...entered the base of the back of his neck ...It traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie." (W-21) It also states: "The autopsy disclosed that the bullet which entered the back of the President's neck hit no bony structure and proceeded in a slightly downward angle." (W-94) That would mean that the wound on the back of the President was higher, not lower, than the alleged wound of exit in the front of his neck.

Critic. And so we come to the crux of the matter: where is this wound on the back of the President? Is it above or below the wound in the front of his neck? Specifically, is it at the base of his neck, or is it four to six inches down from his neckline in his right shoulder?

Citizen. Is there evidence to indicate that it is down in the right shoulder area, and below the wound in the front of his neck?

Critic. Yes; we will examine that evidence now. (In addition, there is evidence that the neck wound of the President is a wound of entry, and that the bullet which entered the back of the President never did exit.

If the President's front neck wound is a wound of entry, then there is another assassin up front firing at the President simply because constraint #2 is violated.)

Citizen. But as you have explained, it is sufficient for the back wound to be lower than the neck wound for there to be a second assassin. This has nothing to do with the nature of the wound itself, but merely its location.

Critic. Correct. So let us look at the evidence concerning the location of this back wound.

WHERE IS THE BACK WOUND OF THE PRESIDENT?

Critic. Let us start with the statement of Secret Service agent Glenn Bennet, stationed in the right rear seat of the President's followup car:

"...I looked at the back of the President. I heard another firecracker noise and saw that shot hit the President about four inches down from the right shoulder." (W-108)

Here is the testimony of Secret Service agent Clint Hill.

Agent Hill saw the President's body during the autopsy at Bethesda, and just before it was placed in the casket.

Representative Boggs. Did you see any other wound other than the head wound?

Mr. Hill. Yes, sir; I saw an opening in the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column. (II,143)

Citizen. The President was wearing a shirt and a jacket at the time he was shot. Were any holes found in the clothing?

Critic. Most certainly! FBI ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier examined the President's clothing holes; here is his testimony:

"I found on the back of the shirt a hole, 5-3/4 inches below the top of the collar, and as you look at the back of the shirt 1-1/8 inch to the right of the midline of the shirt, which is this hole I am indicating."

"...the coat hole is 5-3/8 inches below the top of the collar. The shirt hole is 5-3/4 inches, which could be accounted for by a portion of the collar sticking up above the coat about

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a half inch." (V,60)

Citizen. I can see by taking my coat or shirt and measuring those distances that the wound produced by a bullet piercing the clothing at those points would be located down in the right shoulder area, certainly not at the base of the neck! What other evidence is there that the back wound is lower than the front neck wound?

Critic. The front sheet of Commander Humes autopsy report contains diagrams of the body, front and back view. (See Commission Exhibit 397, (XVII, 45):) Clearly depicted on these schematic diagrams are the locations of the bullet wounds on the President's body. The President's back wound is clearly marked on the diagram depicting the "back view". The front view ~~shows~~ shows the hole in the front of the President's neck which was caused by a bullet, and later enlarged for a tracheotomy. The bullet wound shown on the back of the President is certainly lower than that shown on the front. The wound on the back of the President as shown in this diagrams ~~certainly~~ corresponds to the clothing holes found by FBI agent Frazier, and to the location <sup>of the wound</sup> described by Secret Service Agent Clint Hill, and Agent Glenn Bennett who actually testifies to seeing this shot strike "...about four inches down from the right shoulder." (W-108)

Citizen. Who prepared these diagrams?

Critic. That is not specifically known. They do appear on the face sheet of the autopsy Report, and at the bottom of the page is the word "Pathologist", with a line above it---presumably for the pathologist's signature. However, no signature appears.

Nevertheless, <sup>the authenticity and accuracy of</sup> these diagrams ~~are~~ <sup>15</sup> ~~certainly~~ corroborated by the testimony of Roy Kellerman, another Secret Service agent who was actually present during the autopsy.

"There were three gentlemen who were performing this autopsy. A Colonel Finck--during the examination of the President, from the hole that was in his shoulder, and with a probe, and we--were standing right alongside of him, he is probing inside the

shoulder with his instrument and I said, "Colonel, where did it go?" He said, "There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder." " (II, 93)

Citizen. That finding would immediately end the lone assassin theory, if true. Not only does Kellerman's description support the description of the back wound as certainly lower than the front neck wound, but if the bullet didn't exit, that means the neck wound is a separate hit.

Critic. Yes; and since bullets don't originate from inside the body, that would have to be an entry wound, so there would have to be another assassin. There is quite a bit of evidence that this wound is ~~the~~ an entry wound.

Citizen. Dr. Finck is an expert pathologist. You should think he would have been able to follow the course of the bullet through the body to the exit wound at the neck, if indeed the bullet had followed that path. But don't those artists drawings show that it did?

Critic. Of course! The artists drawing's also show that the back wound is high on the President's neck, so high that an arrow depicting the path of the alleged trajectory from this wound to the alleged wound of exit at the front of the neck slopes gently downward at about 17 degrees.

Citizen. Then there is actually a contradiction in these two items of physical evidence, both allegedly depicting the same set of wounds!

Critic. That's correct. And what is most interesting is that the artist's drawing's conform to nothing that we know about the location of that wound as far as the testimony of Agents Kellerman, Hill, and Bennett of the Secret Service is concerned. The same is true <sup>of these drawings</sup> of the testimony of FBI expert Frazier on the locations of the holes in the President's clothing. with respect to the

Citizen. What is needed, of course, <sup>are</sup> ~~to that~~ those black & white and color photographs of the president that were taken during the autopsy, ~~be produced to establish~~

They would

exactly where the back wound of the President is located.

It is incredible that they were not examined by the Commission!

Critic. Supposedly, the Commission's job is to gather as much evidence as possible, and then find the answers to just who killed Kennedy.

We can see that this item of evidence would contain information, both with respect the head wounds of the President, and with respect to this back wound, <sup>which would</sup> ~~to~~ determine whether <sup>or not</sup> there was only one man involved in the shooting. Instead, artists drawings are produced which have the outstanding characteristic that they are not supported by and in fact contradicted by much of the other testimony and evidence concerning the location and nature of the wounds.

Citizen. Speaking of contradictions, how in the world did the Commission ever reconcile the located of these clothing holes, almost one half a foot below the collar line, with the artists drawing that shows the bullet entering high on the back of his neck?

Critic. Here is a passage in the testimony of Dr. Humes which appears to constitute an attempt to reconcile this ludicrous discrepancy:

"Mr. Specter. Would it be accurate to state that the hole which you have identified as being the point of entry is approximately 6 inches below the top of the collar, and 2 inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat?"

"Commander Humes. That is approximately correct, sir..." (II, 365)

"Mr. Specter. As to the muscular status of the President, what was it?"

"Commander Humes. The President was extremely well-developed, an extremely well-developed, muscular young man with a very well-developed set of muscles in his thoraco and shoulder girdle.

"Mr. Specter. What effect would that have on the positioning of the shirt and cat with respect to the position of the neck in and above the seam?"

"Commander Humes. I believe this would have a tendency to push the portions of the coat which show the defects here somewhat higher on the back of the President than on a man of less muscular development.

"Mr. Specter. Mr. Chief Justice, may it please the Commission, I would like to mark for identification Exhibit 396, which later proof will show is a picture of President Kennedy shortly before the first bullet struck him, and ask the doctor to take a look at that.



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Will you describe, Doctor Humes, the position of President Kennedy's right hand in that picture?

"Commander Humes. Yes. This exhibit, Commission Exhibit No. 396 allegedly taken just prior to the wounding of the late President, shows him with his hand raised, his elbow bent, apparently in saluting the crowd. I believe that this action---

"Mr. Specter. Which hand was that?

"Commander Humes. This was his right hand, sir. I believe that this action would further accentuate the elevation of the coat and the shirt with respect to the back of the President." (II, 366)

Citizen. How do you answer an argument like that? THAT is the Commission's attempt to explain how the clothing was pierced about half a foot below where the artist's drawing shows the wound?

Critic. Apparently. Vincent Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer who analyzed the evidence concerning the wounds in an article in Liberation Magazine<sup>11</sup> had this to say:

"Exhibit 396 shows President Kennedy gesturing to the crowd by lifting his right hand, no higher than his forehead, with elbow bent. I defy the most muscle-bound man in the world to cause the center part of his shirt to lift roughly six inches, and then climb up his neck. I defy him to do so, not by such a simple gesture, but rather I would instruct him to lift both hands high over his head and gesticulate wildly. Such gesticulation may perhaps displace the shirt and coat as much as an inch, but the Warren Commission syndrome, I urge, is utterly incapable of duplication. The shirt and coat of President Kennedy could not have been so displaced by such a simple gesture such as bending his right arm at the elbow and lifting his hand to forehead height. If you entertain any doubts with respect to this, the President's tailor should be consulted. He would be outraged by the suggestion.

Citizen. In conclusion then, you argue that the clothing holes of the President do indeed tell us the truth about where that wound is located.

Critic. Certainly. And it is supported by the testimony of Secret Service agent Bennet, who saw the shots strike. It is also supported by the testimony of Secret Service agent Hill and Kellerman, who both saw the body during the autopsy. Finally, of course, it is supported by the schematic diagrams in the autopsy, itself.

Citizen. And because this wound is below the wound at the throat, there must be a second assassin.

Critic. Exactly. Now lets turn to the evidence concerning the nature of

Is it an entrance wound or an exit wound?

the wound in the front of the President's neck.

Citizen. What is the difference between an entrance wound and an exit wound?

Critic. An entry wound usually takes the form of a neat clean-cut puncture. The bullet enters the body without any "wobble" or yaw. As it courses through the body, it starts to wobble from side to side and sweeps tissue ahead of it. If it exits, it will produce a very large, tearing wound, compared to the small puncture-type wound made by a bullet that is entering.

Citizen. Can you tell whether or not a wound is that of an exiting or an entering bullet simply from the appearance of the wound itself?

Critic. This seems to be so in the case of the President's back wound and the Governor's back wound. Dr. Finck, an expert pathologist, testified that the President's back wound was an entrance wound. Then he said: "The basis for that conclusion is that this wound was relatively small with clean edges. It was not a jagged wound,..." (W-90)

Now consider the wound on the Governor's back. That, too, is an entrance wound. The Report states: "Because of the small size and clean cut edges of the wound on the Governor's back, Dr. Robert Shaw concluded that it was an entry wound." (W-95)

Citizen. Well those are certainly two examples of where doctors made their determination that the wound was an entry wound from the nature of the wound, itself, without considering other factors.

Critic. Now shortly after the President arrived at Parkland Hospital, a tracheotomy was performed. This is the creation of an artificial breathing hole.

As the Report states:

"The bullet wound in the neck could be seen for only a short period of time, since Dr. Perry eliminated evidence of it when he performed the tracheotomy. He selected that spot since it was the point where such an operation was customarily performed, and it was one of the safest and easiest spots from which to reach the trachea." (W-92)

Citizen. Only the Parkland doctors, therefore, saw this wound in its

pristine state?

Critic. That is right.

Citizen. Well, what <sup>type of wound</sup> did the Parkland doctors say the President's neck wound was?

Critic. When?

Citizen. What do you mean by "when"?

Critic. This is <sup>from</sup> a New York Times story of November 23, 1963. It was written by Tom Wicker:

"Drs. Malcolm Perry and Kemp Clark who attended Mr. Kennedy in the emergency room of the Parkland Memorial Hospital immediately after the shooting, described the President's wounds thus: Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the adams apple. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry... Dr. Perry was the first physician to treat the President. Dr. Clark was summoned and arrived in a minute or two."

Citizen. There was such confusion everywhere after the assassination. Don't you think that might simply have been a result of harried reporters pressing the doctors for some "speculative opinion?"

Critic. If such confusion did exist for only one or two days, I might agree with you. Here is <sup>another</sup> a story, from the November 27, 1963 New York Times. It was written by John Herbers.

"Dallas, Nov. 26....Dr. Kemp Clark who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one (bullet) struck him about the necktie knot. "It ranged downward in his chest and did not exit".

The same issue of the paper carried ~~an~~ <sup>a</sup> story which explains the fact that the throat wound was one of entry:

"The known facts about the bullets, and the position of the assassin, suggested that he started shooting as the President's car was coming towards him, swung his rifle in an arc of almost 180 degrees, and fired at least twice more."

Citizen. That would mean that Oswald first fired at President Kennedy while he was still on Houston Street, before he ever made that sharp left hand turn onto Elm.

Critic. Of course, we know that the first shot didn't strike until the President had passed the Depository by over 150 feet on Elm Street. But do keep in mind that this was the story being run

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by the New York Times. Surely they are not printing rumor! Someone in an official position gave them that story.

Now this news story appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1963. It was then nine days after the assassination. The story is headlined: "Uncertainties Remain Despite Police View of Kennedy Death". The subhead reads: "Position of Wound is Puzzling--- Did Assailant Have an Accomplice?" It was written by Richard Dudman.

"The strangest circumstance of the shooting, in this reporter's opinion, is the position of the throat wound, thought to have been caused by the first of two shots that struck Mr. Kennedy. Surgeons who attended him at Parkland Memorial Hospital described it as an entrance wound....The question that suggests itself is: how could the President have been shot in the front from the back?

"Dr. Perry described the bullet hole as an entrance wound. Dr. McClelland told the Post Dispatch: "It certainly did look like an entrance wound. He explained that a bullet from a low velocity rifle like the one thought to have been used, characteristically makes a small entrance wound, sets up shock waves inside the body and tears a big opening when it passes out the other side.

"Dr. McClelland conceded that it was possible that the throat wound marked the exit of a bullet fired into the back of the President's neck...."but we are familiar with wounds", he said. "We see them everyday---sometimes several a day, This did appear to be an entrance wound".

Citizen. What happened next? I realize that today they claim that wound is an exit wound. But at that time, they thought the President was still on Houston Street when he was shot.

*I'm not so sure!*  
Critic. *And* They soon found out he wasn't on Houston Street. Life Magazine, for example, in its issue of November 29 1963 published many frames showing that the President was already on Elm Street and past the building when the shooting occurred. Now, however, the story was that he had turned around and was facing the building because he had waved to somebody in the crowd. That explained how the throat wound could be an entry wound, even though he was shot from behind.

Here is the story in the Life Memorial Issue *on the stands about December 2,* titled: "What Lay Behind Six Crucial Seconds?". It was written by Paul Mandel.

"The description of the President's ...wounds by a Dallas Doctor who tried to save him have added to the rumors. The doctor said that one bullet "...entered the President's throat from the front and then lodged in his body." Since by this time the limousine was fifty yards past Oswald and the President's back was turned almost directly to the sniper, it has been hard to understand how the bullet could enter the front of his throat. Hence the recurring guess that there was a second sniper somewhere else. But the 8mm film shows the President turning his body far around to the right as he waves to someone in the crowd. His throat is exposed---towards the snipers nest--- just before he clutches it."

Citizen. Now what was wrong with that explanation?

Critic. The President was facing forward! The pictures in Life magazine showed that he was facing forward! And so the controversy continued. It was now THIRTEEN DAYS after the assassination.

Here is a story from the New York Times of December 6, 1963.

"Thirteen days after the assassination of President Kennedy, federal investigators were still reconstructing the crime on film today....an open car with a man and a woman in the back seat simulated again and again today the ride of the President and Mrs. Kennedy on November 22...One question was how the President could have received a bullet in the front of the throat from a rifle in the Texas School Book Depository after his car had passed the building and was turning a gentle curve away from it. One explanation from a competant source was that the President had turned to his right to wave, and was struck at that moment. The best authority presumable on the exact angle of entry of the bullet is the man who conducted the autopsy.

Citizen. I just thought of a very disturbing question. WASN'T THE AUTOPSY REPORT THAT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED IN EVIDENCE BY THE WARREN COMMISSION COMPLETED ON THE WEEKEND OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963?

How is it possible that on December 10, 1963, the FBI was reenacting the crime as if the throat wound was an entry wound, when the Naval autopsy completed thirteen days earlier states that the front throat wound is a wound of EXIT? Didn't the reporters contact Dr. Humes?

Critic. I can only tell you what the next few lines in the story say:

"He is Dr. J.J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. Dr. Humes said he had been forbidden to talk."

And you are correct about the completion date of the autopsy. In fact, on Sunday, November 24, Dr. Humes signed papers saying he had no papers remaining in his possession; he had transmitted everything to

-15-

"higher authority" (XVII, 47).

Citizen. What happened next?

Critic. On December 21, 1963, the New Republic carried an article by Richard Dudman of the Post-Dispatch. called "Commentary of an Eyewitness."

"If the entry wound in the throat presents any problem to the FBI in analyzing the crime, the agency has not indicated this by its actions. Dr. McClelland said a few days ago (Dec. 9) that no official investigators from the FBI or anywhere else had questioned the surgeons at Parkland Hospital about their observations of the throat wound.

Mr. Dudman also wrote:

"The throat wound puzzled the surgeons who attended Mr. Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital when they learned how the Dallas Police had reconstructed the shooting. Dr. Robert McClelland, one of the three doctors who had worked on the throat wound told me afterward that they still believed it to be an entry wound, even though the shots were said to have been fired from almost directly behind the President. He explained that he and his colleagues at Parkland saw bullet wounds every day, sometimes several a day, and recognized easily the characteristically tiny hole of an entering bullet, in contrast to the larger, tearing hole than an exiting bullet would have left."

Citizen. It would certainly appear that in the weeks following the assassination, Dr. Malcolm Perry, Dr. Kemp Clark, and Dr. Robert McClelland spoke to highly reputable reporters and newspapers and described the wound in the front of the President's neck as an entrance wound. Not only that, the FBI itself was reenacting the crime as if <sup>the front neck wound</sup> it was an entry wound! The only question <sup>not its existence.</sup> seemed to be just how such an entry wound was sustained. <sup>first</sup> The news stories said that the car was still on Houston Street, but then they admitted that the car was indeed past the building <sup>on Elm Street</sup> but that the President had turned around to wave at the crowd.

Critic. If this weren't enough, Dr. Charles Garrison's handwritten medical report filed the afternoon of the assassination refers to the wound in the President's throat as a "...small penetrating wound..."

(XVII, 4) We are told by Mr. Specter that Dr. Jones' medical report filed that afternoon also described this wound as a bullet entrance wound. (VI, 55)

- 14 -

Citizen. I gather that the Report would have us believe that all these news stories concerning a front neck wound of entrance plus the government's December reenactments which also assumed this to be an entrance wound, plus stories given to the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the New York Times that the President's car was first on Houston Street, plus the later stories which admitted that the car was already on Elm) <sup>(N.Y. Times, Life)</sup> but that the President had turned around-----all this was due to Dr. Perry's news conference shortly after the President was pronounced dead.

"Considerable confusion has arisen because of comments attributed to Dr. Perry concerning the nature of the neck wound. Immediately after the assassination, many people reached erroneous conclusions about the source of the shots because of Dr. Perry's observations to the press." (W-92)

Critic. Nevertheless, by the time the Report came out, that front wound was an exit wound. The Report says "the bullet exited from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy." (W-91)

Citizen. What about all those doctors at Parkland Hospital? Is there any indication of a contact between the Government and the doctors in order to iron this thing out?

Critic. Oh yes! On December 18, 1964, the following story appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The headline reads: "Secret Service Gets Revision on Kennedy Wound". It is subtitled: "After Visit by Agents, Doctors Say Shot Was from the Rear":

"Two Secret Service agents called last week on Dallas surgeons who attended President John F. Kennedy and obtained a reversal of their original view that the bullet in his neck entered from the front."

"The investigators did so by showing the surgeons a document described as an autopsy report from the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda. The surgeons changed their original view to conform with the report they were shown."

"There was no coercion at all," Dr. Robert N. McClelland told the Post Dispatch. "They didn't say anything like "This is what you think, isn't it?" "

Citizen. Methinks---

Critic. The story continues:

"The surgeons earlier description of a wound in the front of President's throat as an entry wound had cast doubt on the official belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only assassin... The surgeons now support the official view that both bullets that struck the President were from behind... They now believe that the bullet in the neck entered from the back...and passed out through the hole in front, about two inches below the adams apple."

\*\*\*\*\*

Citizen. Aren't we straying quite a bit from the official record? You told me you were going to cite testimony from the 26 volumes. That is what the Commission is supposed to base their conclusions upon. There were so many news stories during that time, I don't know who to believe.

Critic. The nature of this neck wound is so important, and the integrity of the newspapers and reporters quoted is so high, that I thought it would be justified to quote these sources in order to understand the evolution of this conflict in time.

The Commission, however, either has or does not have the evidence on the record to support the conclusion about the neck wound. Lets look at the record.

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Critic. An important distinction to keep in mind is whether or not the witness is basing his determination as to whether the wound is one of entry or exit on the appearance of the wound, or whether other considerations are included.

Citizen. What do you mean by "other considerations"?

Critic. The question put to the doctor under oath might include the assumption that the bullet which caused the front neck wound was fired from behind and above: *He might also be asked to assume that it exited at that neck wound!!*

Citizen. Wouldn't that be equivalent to "assuming what you are trying to prove", if the doctor is actually asked to assume that the bullet that caused the front neck wound of the President entered his neck *let alone that it exited at the front neck wound?* from the rear? For him to answer ----under such circumstances---



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that the front neck wound is a wound of entrance would be equivalent to his stating that there must be another assassin, and that the autopsy done by the Naval doctors at Bethesda was wrong!

Critic. Anyway, do keep in mind that both the President's back wound and the Governor's back wound were determined to be wounds of entry from the appearance and size of the wound itself. This has been already noted, both.

Dr. Malcolm Perry described the wound in the front neck as follows:

"The wound was roughly spherical to oval in shape, not a punched-out wound, actually, nor was it particularly ragged. It was rather clean cut, but the blood obscured any detail about the edges of the wound exactly. (VI,9)

Dr. Robert McClelland testified:

"...if I were simply looking at the wound again...if I saw the wound in its state in which Dr. Perry described it to me, I would probably initially think this were an entrance wound..." (VI,37)

Dr. Baxter vouches for the experience of the staff in treating gunshot wounds. He said:

"For the past 6 years---we admit and treat, I would estimate, around 500 gunshot wounds per year..." (VI,43)

Concerning the appearance of the wound itself, and the type of rifle that was allegedly used, he testified:

"Judging from the caliber of the rifle that we later found or became acquainted with, this would more resemble a wound of entry." (VI, 42)

Dr. Jones testified:

"The hole was very small and relatively clean cut, as you would see in a bullet that is entering rather than exiting from a patient." (VI,55)

Her

Here is the testimony of Registered Nurse Henchliffe.

"Miss Henchliffe. It was just a little hole in the middle of his neck.

"Mr. Specter. About how big a hole was it?

"Miss Henchliffe. About as big as the end of my little finger.

"Mr. Specter. Have you ever had any experience with bullet holes?

"Miss Henchliffe. Yes.

"Mr. Specter. And what did that appear to you to be?

"Miss Henchliffe. An entrance bullet hole---it looked to me like.

"Mr. Specter. Could it have been an exit bullet hole?

"Miss Henchliffe. I have never seen an exit bullet hole---

I don't remember seeing one that looked like that."

(VI,141)

Citizen. It is apparent that from the appearance of the wound itself, experienced and competent members of the hospital staff thought it was an entrance bullet hole! Is it possible for an exit wound to be that small?

Critic. The Commission would have us believe that the reason the wound is so small and clean cut, yet still an exit wound, is that the bullet entered from behind and encountered only very soft tissue on its journey through the body. In that case, the Commission assures us, the bullet exit wound can be very small.

The bullet never does start to yaw as it encounters no obstructing tissue! It just nimbly glides through the body without tearing up large amounts of tissue and produces a small wound upon exit. This was essentially the reasoning employed in the autopsy report.

Each Parkland doctor was confronted with this rather unusual case (in the form of a hypothetical question under oath) and asked to assume that the bullet had indeed traversed from back to front through the President via a "fascia channel" in just this manner, without wobble or yaw---just "sliding through". Then the doctor was asked to express an opinion, based on that type of passage, as to whether or not the wound in the President's neck was consistent with an exit wound.

As the Report euphemistically states:

"Then each doctor was asked to take into account the other known facts, such as the autopsy findings..." (W-92)

In this fashion, the Commission tried to obtain sanction for its view that the wound in the front of the throat of the President was small bullet exit wound, and not the bullet entrance wound some testified it appeared to be. Many of the doctors were quite guarded in their answers and some were still skeptical that this explanation was adequate.

Dr. Carrico. With those facts and the fact as I understand it no other bullet was found this would be, this was, I believe, was an exit wound. (III, 362) & (W-92)

Dr. Perry. "...with the facts which you have made available and with these assumptions, I believe that it was an exit wound."  
(III, 373) & (W-92)

Here are some excerpts from the long hypothetical question put to Dr. Carrico to obtain that answer:

Mr. Specter. Permit me to add some facts which I shall ask you to assume as being true for purposes of having you express an opinion.

First of all, assume that the President was struck by a 6.5 mm copper jacketed bullet (Oswald's ammunition) from a rifle having a muzzle velocity of approximately 2000 feet per second (Oswald's rifle's muzzle velocity) at a time when the President was approximately 160 to 250 feet from the weapon (Oswald's range), with the President being struck from the rear struck on the upper right posterior thorax (below the top of the right shoulder near the base of the neck) ...

Assume further that the missile passed through the body of the President striking no bones, traversing the neck and SLIDING between the large muscles in the posterior aspect of the President's body through a fascia channel...then exiting PRECISELY AT THE POINT WHERE YOU OBSERVE THE FUNCTURE WOUND TO EXIST.

Now based on those facts was the appearance of the wound in your opinion consistent with being an exit wound? (III,362)

Citizen. Brother!! That is a most unusual line of questioning! The witness has been asked to accept as fact that the bullet actually did exit at that wound! How can the answer as to whether or not the wound is one of exit be based on OBJECTIVE CRITERIA if he is asked to assume that it is a wound of exit? The witness's answer is practically a tautology when considered in the context of that question! The question is merely a legal device which forces a man to mouth certain words!

Critic. It certainly is! And such "yanked-from-the-mouth testimony" is liberally used by the Commission, safely out of context, in order to support the conclusion that this wound is one of exit.

Citizen. The Commission is supposed to be gathering the facts, not conducting an inquiry as to whether or not certain medical improbabilities are consistent with the knowledge and experience of the Parkland Staff. The Commission is not supposed to start with the assumption that someone is firing "from-behind-and-above" (because 3 bullet shells were found in that building) and play semantic, logical, and legal games in an attempt to justify this assumption by producing sworn testimony (for the record) which says that there is an exit wound up front in the President's neck.

Critic. And it is logically fallacious and intellectually obscene when the Commission then argues that medical "evidence" such as this testimony about the neck wound supports their "conclusion" that the shots came from behind and above: to wit, the 6th floor window of the TSBD.

Dr. Jenkins was asked the famous hypothetical question by Mr. Specter who concluded it as follows:

"Mr. Specter...would the throat wound which you observed be consistent with such a wound inflicted in the manner I have just described?

Dr. Jenkins. As far as I know, it wouldn't be inconsistent with it, Mr. Specter. (VI,50)

And the Commission had its troubles with Dr. McClelland, who testified:

at a downward angle of approximately 45 degrees,

Dr. McClelland...my knowledge of the entrance wound, as I stated, in my former deposition, was merely from what Dr. Ferry told me when I entered the room and began putting on a pair of surgical gloves to assist...

Mr. Specter. Now, you have just characterized it in that last answer as an entrance wound.

Dr. McClelland. Well, perhaps I shouldn't say the wound anyway, not the entrance wound---that might be a slip of the tongue. (VI,37)

We have seen that Dr. Ferry and Dr. Carrico gave assenting but highly qualified answers to the hypothetical question. Dr. Baxter was much more argumentative in his reply.

"Dr. Baxter. Although it would be unusual for a high velocity missile of this type to cause a wound as you have described, the passage through tissue planes as you have described...could... have well resulted in the sequence which you outline; namely, that the anterior wound does represent a wound of exit...It would be unlikely because the damage that the bullet would create would be--first its speed would create a shock wave which would damage a larger number of tissues, as in its path it would tend to strike, or usually would strike, tissues of greater density than this particular missile did and would then begin to tumble and would create larger jagged---the further it went, the more jagged would be the damage that it created; so that ordinarily there would have been a rather large wound of exit." (VI, 42)

*Dr. Ronald Jones was highly dubious of the Commission's thesis, but assented with one proviso:*

"Dr. Jones...If this were an exit wound, you would think that it exited at a very low velocity to produce no more damage than this had done, and if this were a missile of high velocity, you would expect more of an explosive type of exit wound, with more tissue destruction than this appeared to have on superficial examination." (VI,55)

"Mr. Specter. Would it be consistent, then, with an exit wound, but of low velocity, as you put it?

"Dr. Jones. Yes; of very low velocity to the point that you might think that this bullet barely made it through the soft tissues and just enough to drop out of the skin on the opposite side." (VI,55)

*If is correct, his testimony totally destroys the case for only one assassin.*

Do you understand why?

*Yes.*

Citizen. *Yes.* If the bullet did indeed drop out, having expended its momentum and energy, it cannot be the same bullet that hits

Governor Connally and smashes 10 centimeters of his 5th rib apart,

in addition to fracturing his right wrist and wounding his left thigh. Critic. Correct! Then we are back <sup>with</sup> the exact same case as before. The Commission would have a bullet which enters Kennedy from the back and does indeed exit from the front, but does not and can not cause the Governor's wound. Before, ~~we considered~~ <sup>when</sup> this case ~~arose~~ <sup>was</sup> the bullet actually missed the Governor as it was heading upward and flew over his head. (This occurred ~~at~~ <sup>of</sup> the back wound of entrance ~~at~~ <sup>was</sup> lower than the front wound ~~which~~ <sup>Under Dr. Jones testimony,</sup> which was conceded for the sake of that argument to be a wound of exit.) / this bullet cannot smite Connally because its speed has been reduced to practically zero. The <sup>identical</sup> reasoning then applies as before, and a second gunman is necessary ~~is needed~~ to wound Connally.

In conclusion, Dr. Baxter testified that the front neck wound of the President "would more resemble a wound of entry", and was "unlikely" to be a wound of exit. (VI,42) Dr. Jones said the wound "was very small and relatively clean cut, as you would see in a bullet that is entering rather than exiting from a patient." (VI,55) Nurse Henchcliffe said "I have never seen an exit bullet hole...that looked like that." (VI,141)

We have <sup>critically examined</sup> seen the method of questioning that was employed by the Commission to obtain the answers of Dr. Carrico and Dr. Perry that are proudly <sup>quoted</sup> used in the Report volume. In that <sup>fallacious and logically meaningless</sup> manner was the <sup>"of the Report"</sup> conclusion (e) <sup>most crucial to the validity of the lone assassin theory, substantiated:</sup>

"(e) The nature of the bullet wounds suffered by President Kennedy...and the location of the car at the time of the shots establish that the bullets were fired from above and behind the Presidential limousine, striking the President...as follows:

(1) President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck..."

Citizen. You said we were going to look at the entry wound on the Governor's back. What can that tell us?

Critic. Suppose the bullet that entered the Governor's back had indeed first passed through the President's neck. That would have caused the bullet to start to tumble and wobble in flight. If such a bullet struck the Governor, it would cause a much larger wound of entrance on his back than one that impacted there directly from the rifle without having first hit the President.

Dr. Gregory, one of the doctors at Parkland who treated the Governor, testified that

"...had the missile that struck Governor Connally passed through President Kennedy first,...it would very probably have begun to tumble...I would therefore have expected to see...a large wound of entry in Governor Connally's back." (VI,103)

Citizen. Did Dr. Gregory think that the bullet which hit Connally had first hit Kennedy?

Critic. Not at all. He said:

"...I would believe that the missile in the Governor behaved as though it had never struck anything but him." (VI, 103)

Citizen. What about the entrance wound on the back of the Governor? Is it large or small?

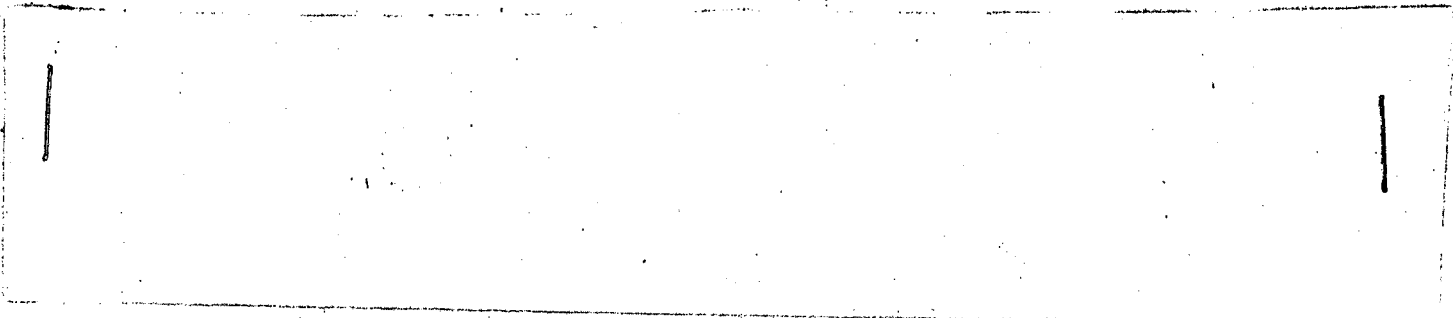
Critic. The Report accurately sums up Dr. Shaw's testimony and states:

"Because of the small size and cleancut edges of the wound on the Governor's back, Dr. Robert Shaw concluded that it was an entry wound." (W-95)

Citizen. But doesn't it have to be a larger wound to have come from a bullet that first struck the President?

Critic. You want a larger wound? That is no problem! Simply look several pages later in the Report, where it states:

"Moreover, the large wound on the Governor's back would be explained by a bullet which was yawing..." (W-105)  
\*\*\*\*\*



Citizen. In conclusion, you claim that the Commission's "bullet-through-two-men" must have flown a course that is not only physically impossible, but which also contradicts much of the testimony and evidence concerning the location of the wound of entrance on the President's back, the true nature of the wound in the front of the President's neck, and the nature of the wound in the back of the Governor.

Critic. Yes. In order to conform to the testimony and evidence we have discussed, you must believe that this bullet did all of the following:

1) entered the back of the President (on a downward trajectory from Oswald's window) 4 to 6 inches below his neckline in his right shoulder

- ( a) as described by Secret Service Agent Glenn Bennet who saw the shot strike there (W-108),
- b) as confirmed by Secret Service Agent Clint Hill who saw such a wound in the President's body at Bethesda during the autopsy (II,143),
- c) as corroborated by the testimony of FBI expert Robert Frazier who described the bullet holes in the President's jacket and shirt as being located about half a foot below the collar line and just to the right of the back seam at the center of his jacket (W-95 & V,60) );

2) followed a path into the President's body which revealed no lanes of exit

- ( according to the testimony of Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman (II,93) who stood beside Naval autopsy surgeon and expert pathologist Dr. Finck when the latter probed the President's wound, found no lanes of exit, and said so) ;

3) veered upward, nevertheless, somehow exiting from the front of the President's neck "...causing a nick in the lower portion of the knot in the President's necktie..." (W-21) and leaving a wound in the front of the President's neck which is certainly higher than the entrance wound in his back

- ( as shown explicitly by the autopsy diagrams of the body (XVII,45), and corroborated by the location of the back wound already discussed in (1) ) ;

4) produced a most unusual neck wound which the Commission concluded was one of exit but which, nevertheless, possessed the outstanding characteristic that it did have the appearance of a bullet entrance wound

- (as testified to under oath by Dr. Jones (VI,55), Dr. McClelland (VI,37), Dr. Baxter (VI,42), and Nurse Henchcliffe (VI,141) );

5) produced a neck wound whose appearance in this regard was such that it was reported to the press as a bullet entrance wound for about two weeks following the assassination

- (by Dr. Malcolm Perry, Dr. Robert McClelland, and Dr. Kemp Clark ~~at~~ of Parkland Hospital)
- which reports were treated by officialdom as follows:

a) On November 26, 1963 the bullet entrance wound in the

front of the President's neck was explained because the President's car was said to have still been on Houston Street approaching Oswald when the latter opened fire (N.Y. Times, Nov. 27, 1963) ;

b) On December 2, 1963 the bullet entrance wound in the front of the President's neck was explained because the car had turned on Elm, but the President had turned around in order to wave to someone in the crowd thus exposing his neck to Oswald (Life Memorial Issue, 1963)

c) on December 6, the reason was still that given in (b) only now the FBI was re-enacting the crime along these lines and the autopsy doctor had been forbidden to talk (New York Times, Dec. 6, 1963) ;

d) by mid-December, the puzzle is solved because the autopsy report (completed Nov. 24, 1963) now being leaked to the press says that the front neck wound is a wound of exit;

e) Secret Service agents reportedly visited the doctors at Parkland Hospital and allegedly obtain their agreement (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 18, 1963)

f) on September 27, 1964 the Warren Report is released and blames all this initial confusion on Dr. Perry's observation's to the press during a news conference held the afternoon of the assassination but the FBI is not chastised for taking Dr. Perry so seriously that ~~it~~ reenacted the crime according to his mere speculations nor is the Navy chastised for not letting the FBI know what it ostensibly knew about the neck wound on the night of November 24 nor is it ever explained *just* ~~which~~ authoritative sources gave the New York Times and Life Magazine the explanations discussed above in (a) and (b) ;

6) produced a neck wound which proved appearances can be deceiving because the Commission concluded it was an exit wound and found that ~~it could~~ get practically any Parkland doctor to mouth the same conclusion if only the doctor was put under oath and asked to assume "as fact" that the bullet exited "...precisely at the point where you observe the wound to exist..." (III,362) before expressing an opinion as to whether it was an entrance wound or an exit wound;

7) emerged from the President's neck "...at a velocity of 1772 to 1779 feet per second..." (W-102) , turned around in midair and plunged into the Governor's back "...entering at the extreme right side...at a point below his right armpit...traveled through his chest in a downward and forward direction..." (W-21), "...struck the fifth rib at its midpoint...shattering approximately ten centimeters of the rib..." (VI,86), "...exited below his right nipple, passed through his right wrist..." (W-21), caused "...a shattering fracture of the wrist bone..." (IV,118), "...and then caused a wound to his left thigh." (W-21);

8) behaved on the aforementioned flight through the Governor, according to Dr. Gregory, "...as though it had never struck anything but him." (VI,103);



9) caused a wound of entrance as it went into the Governor's back which is described by Dr. Shaw (and stated in the Report) as being "...of small size and (with) cleancut edges..." (W-95) thereby violating the expectations of Dr. Gregory who thought that a missile which first struck the President "...would very probably have begun to tumble..." causing him to "...expect... to see...a large wound of entry in Governor Connally's back." (VI,103) ;

10) proved once again that appearance can be deceiving because, on a different page of the Report, it is stated that "...the bullet...began to yaw in the air between the President and the Governor..." (W-105) producing a wound which is described as a "...large wound on the Governor's back...explained by a bullet which was yawing..." (W-105) .

Citizen. You have listed all the contradictions associated with the flight of the "Busy Bullet". What are the Commission's conclusions?

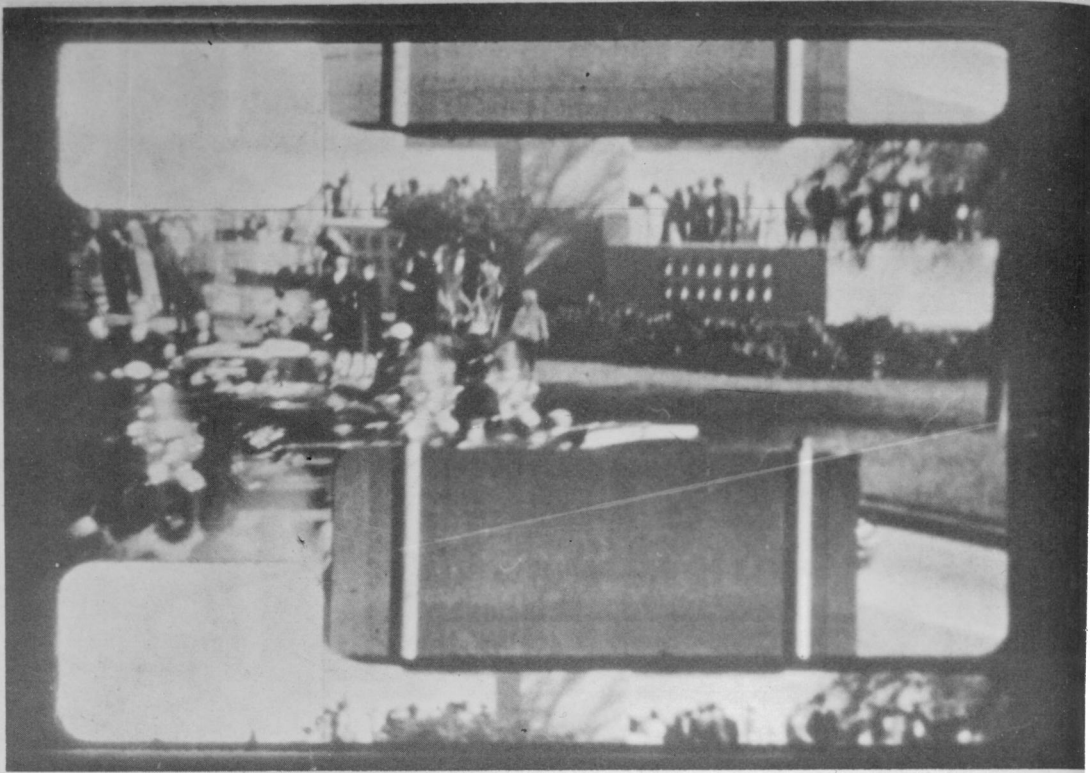
Critic. "President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck...there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds." (W-38)

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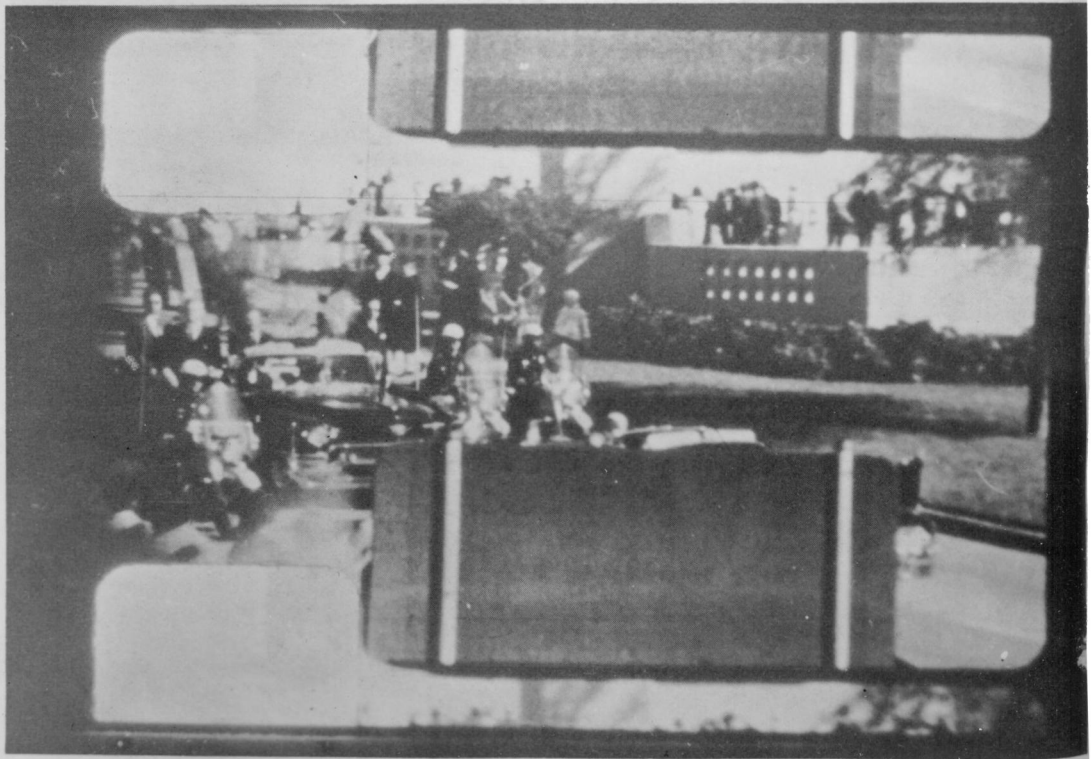
"The Emperor felt very silly for he new that the people were right but he thought, "The procession has started and it must go on now!" So the Lords of the Bedchamber held their heads higher than ever and took greater trouble to pretend to hold up the train which wasn't there at all."

The Emperor's New Clothes

by Hans Christian Anderson

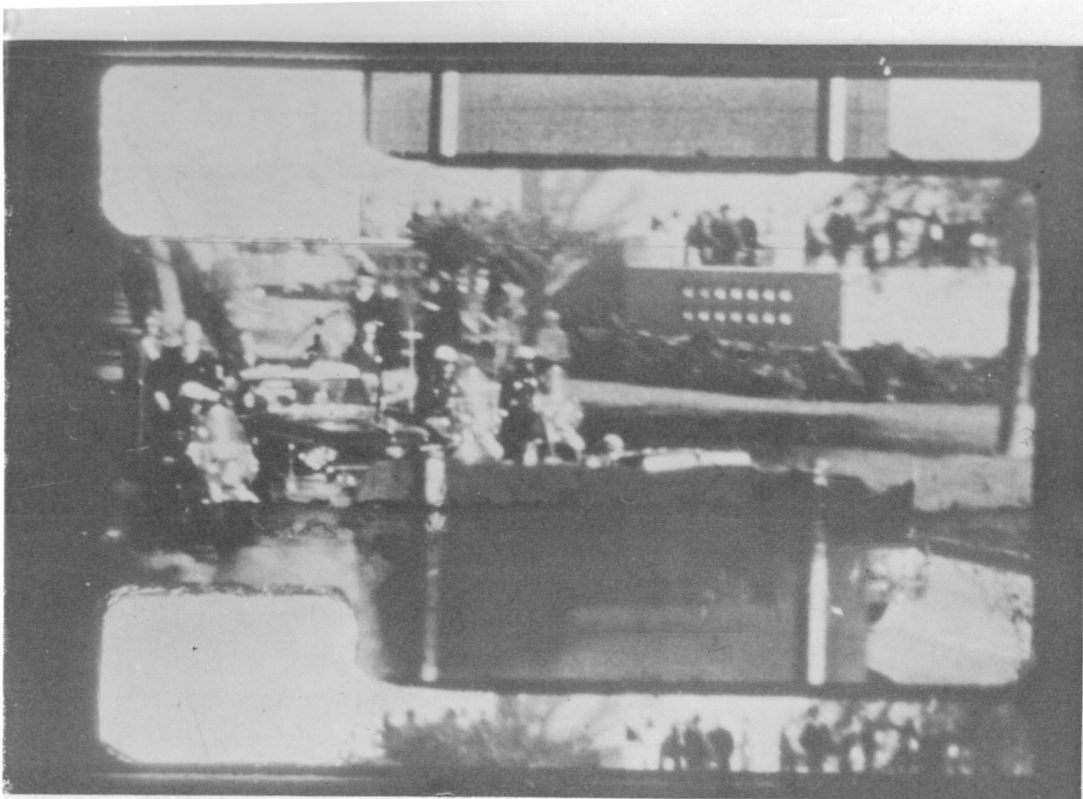


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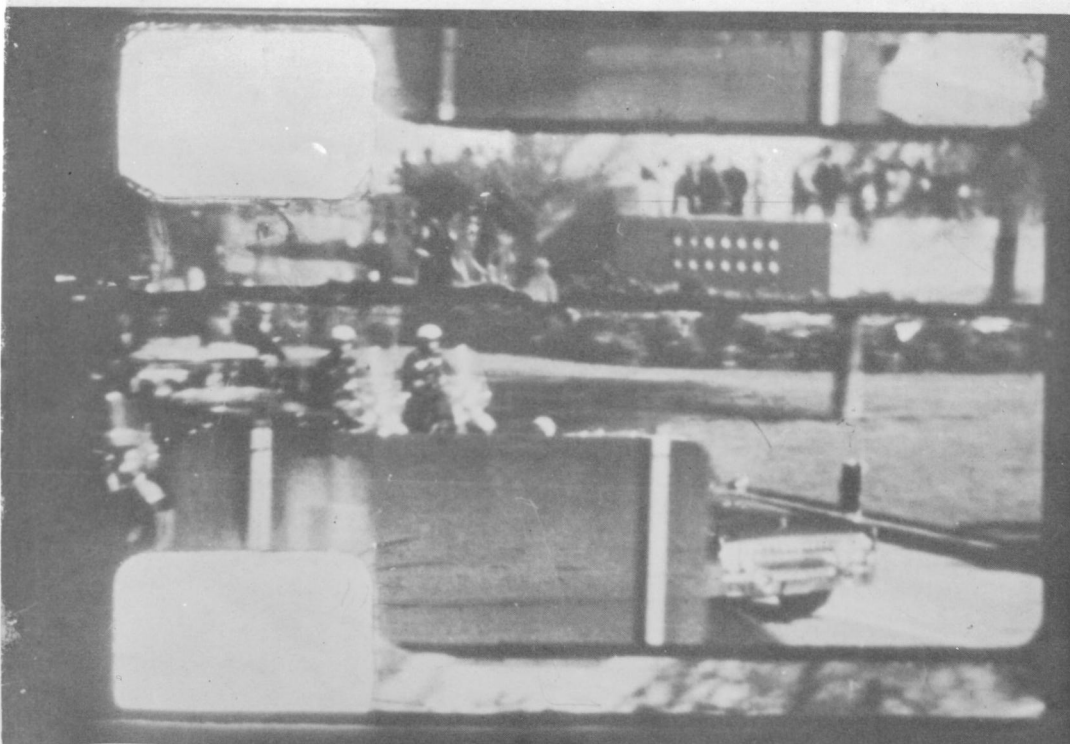


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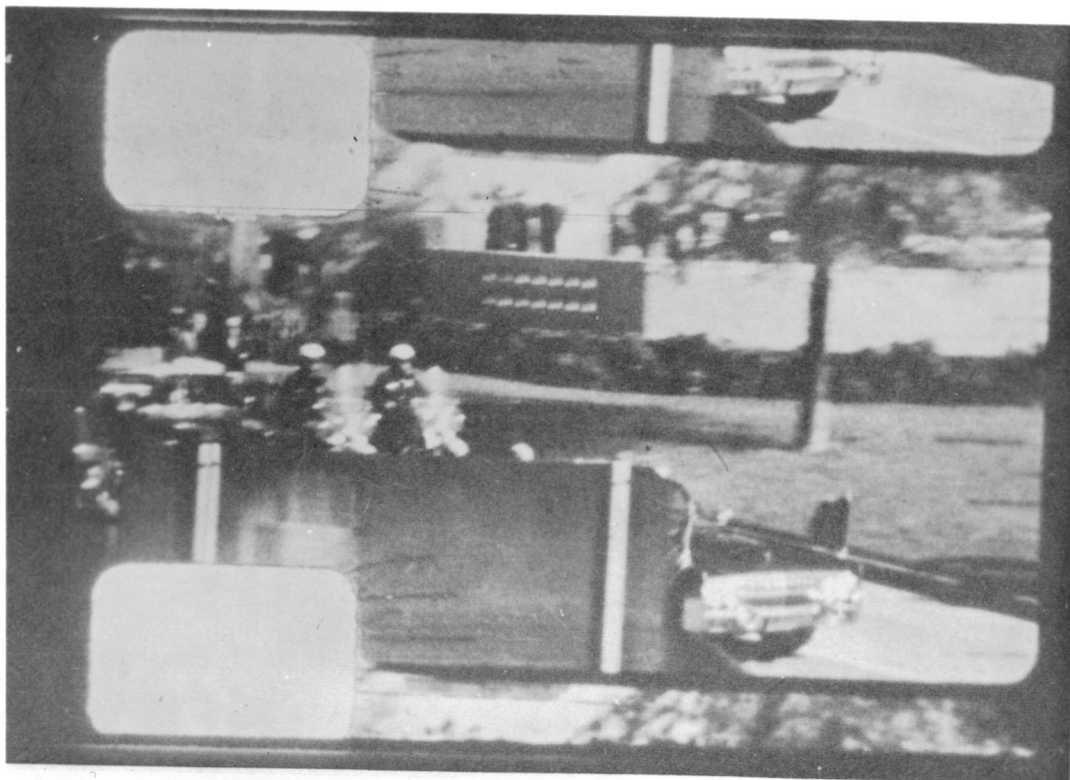


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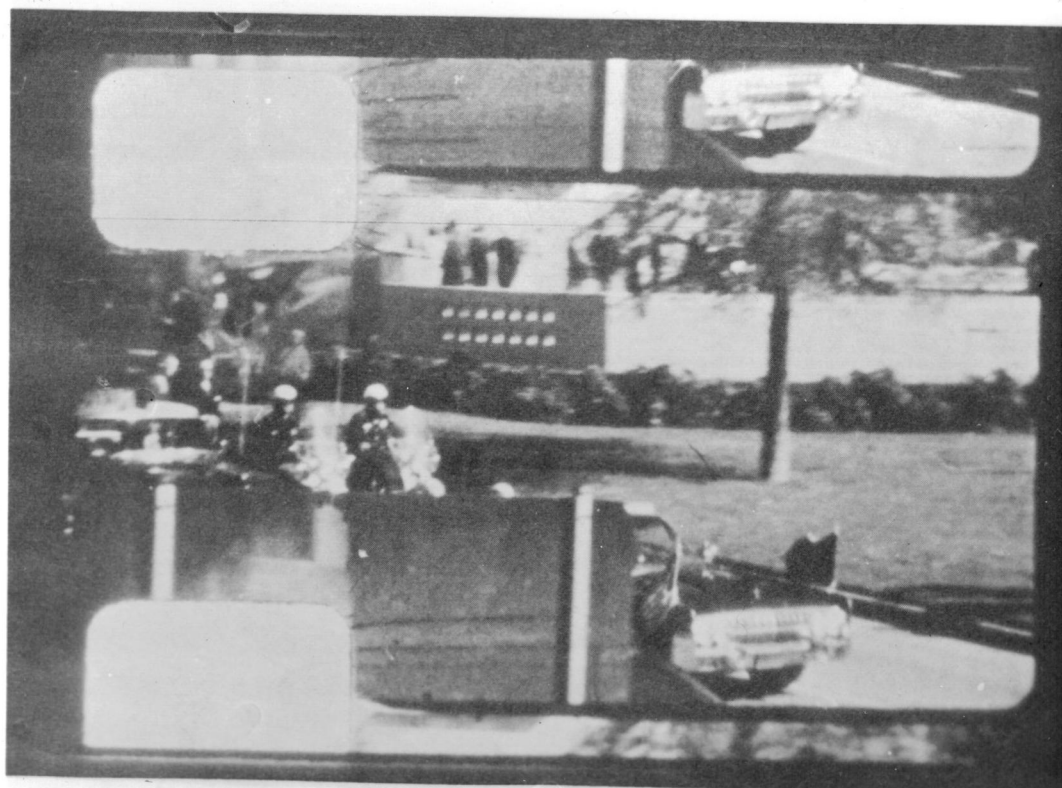


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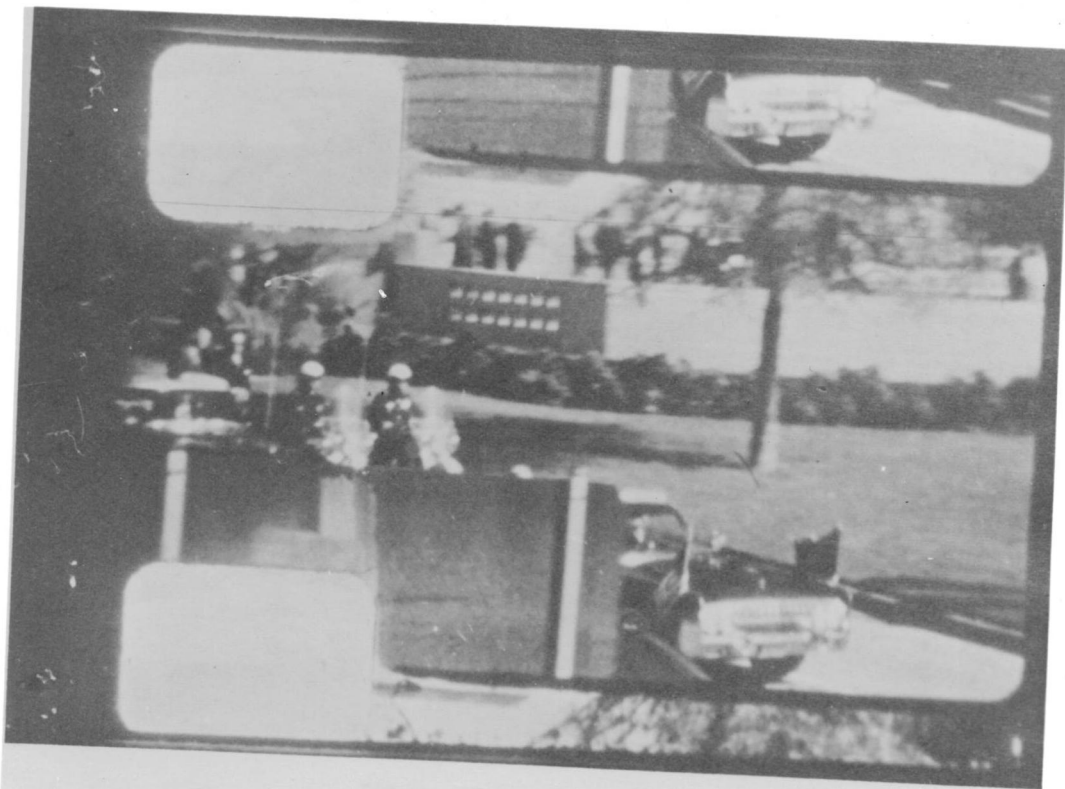


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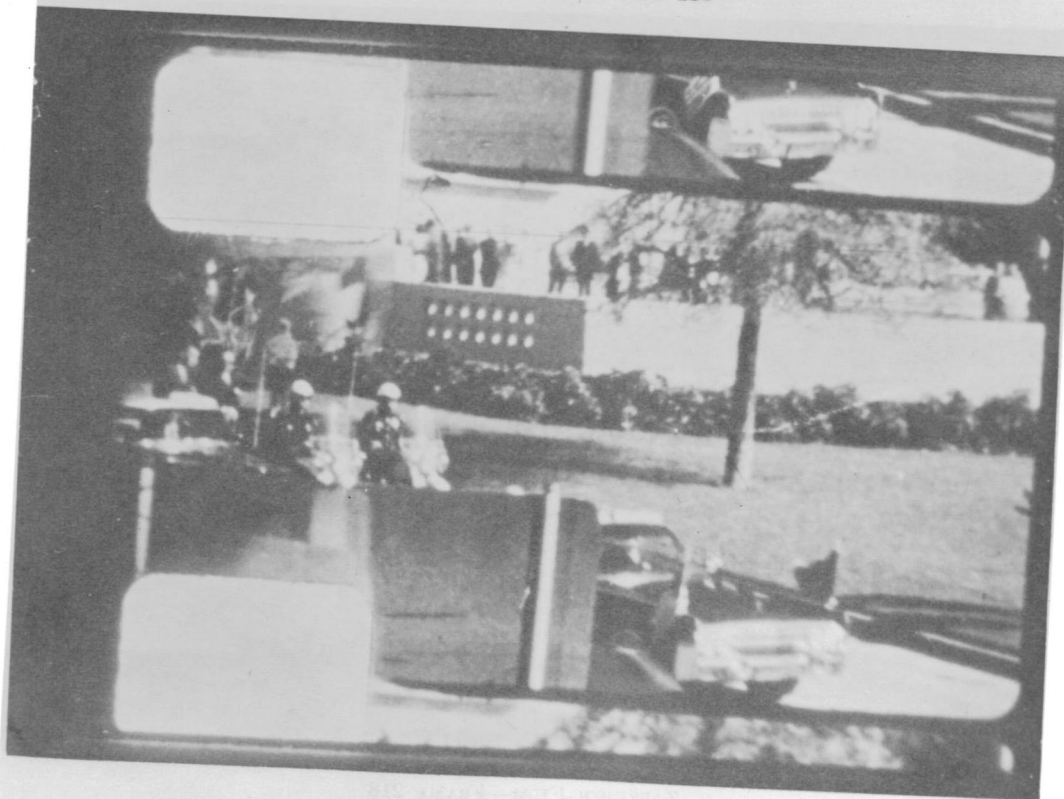


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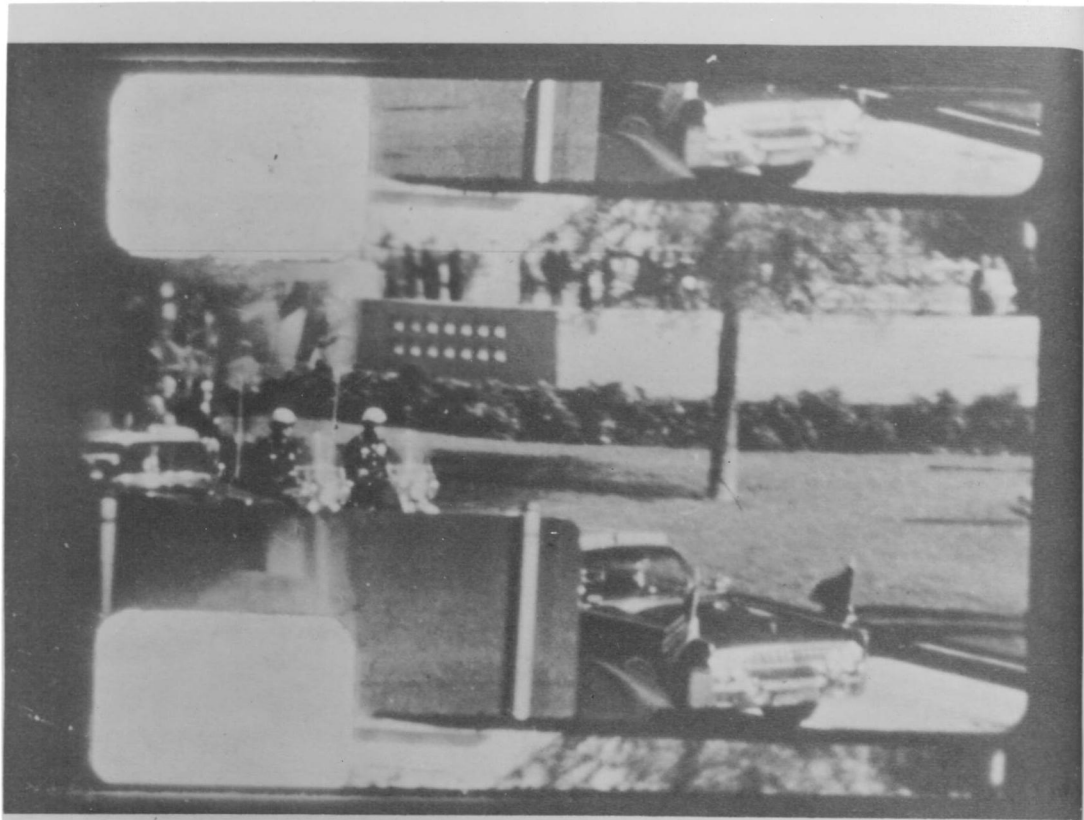


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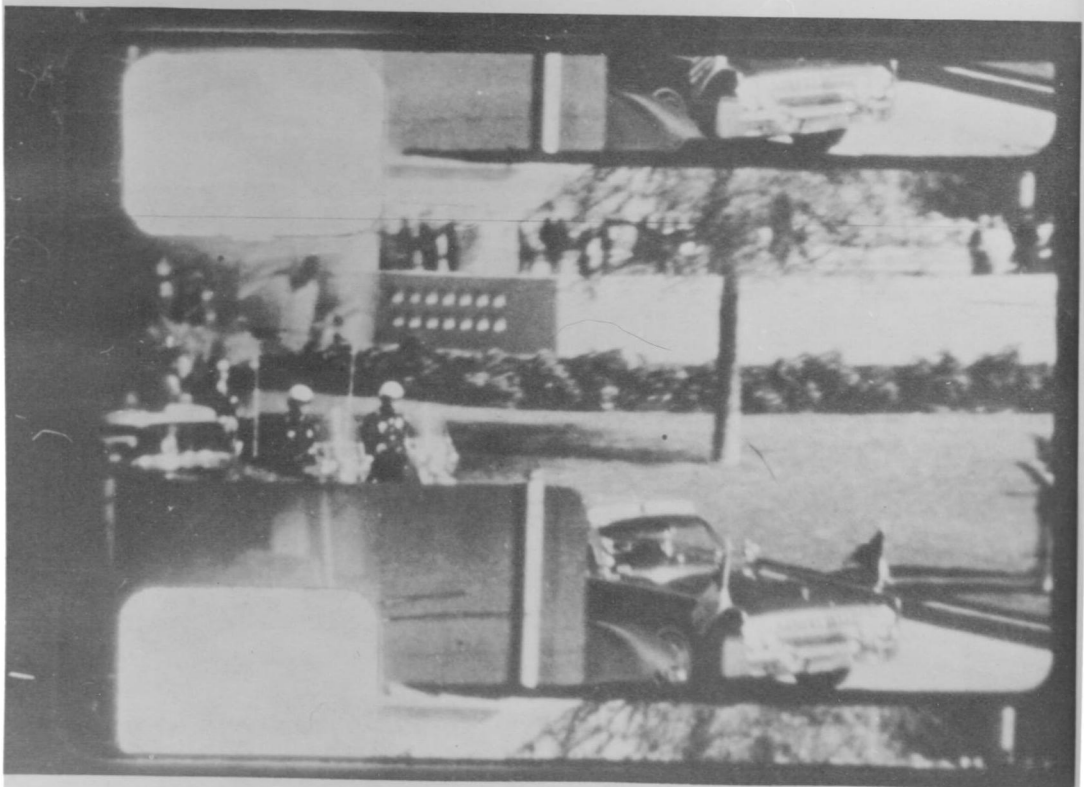


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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 885—Continued



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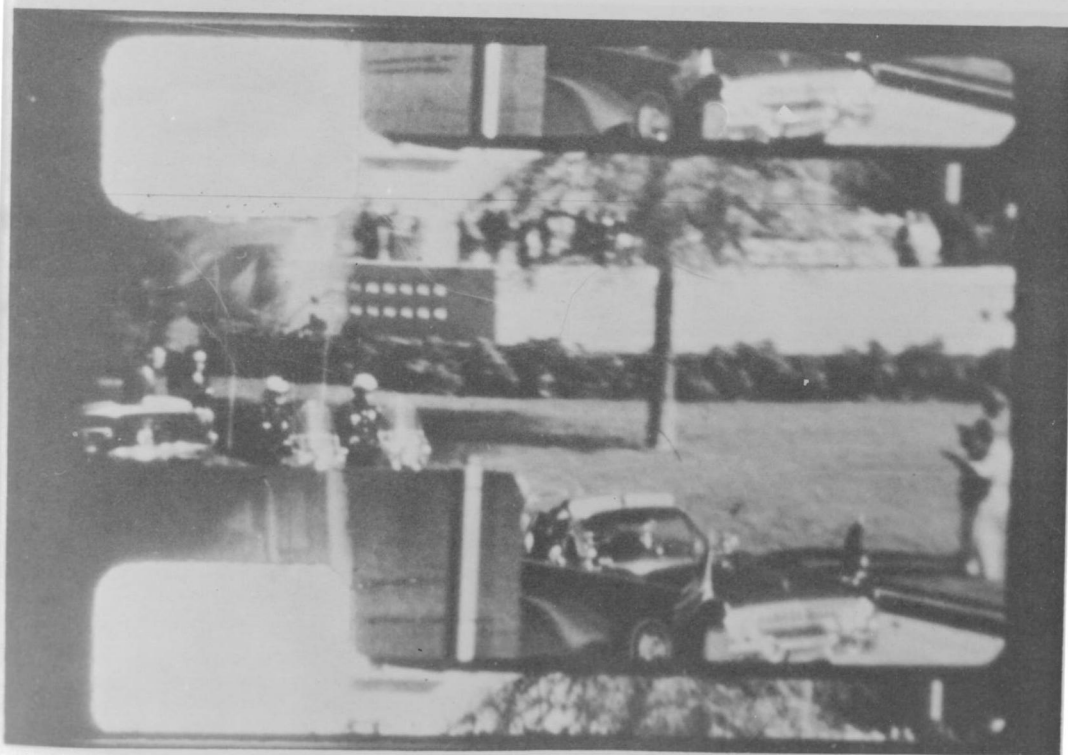


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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 885—Continued



ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 219



ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 220

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 885—Continued



W-5 HUDSON EXHIBIT #1



(W-6)

FORT WORTH  
TURNPIKE  
KEEP RIGHT





Life Color PANEL

#2 10/2/64

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8" x 10" color print

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(Frame 232)

Phil Willis

copyright 1964

Enlarged area of right hand  
side of Willis slide #7.

This print is made from a  
35mm slide which, in turn, was  
made from Willis slide #7.

The process of making an "enlargement"  
slide from a Willis slide is quite  
complicated and involved using the  
facilities of a special color lab with  
excellent lens system and capability to "crop out".  
Once done, however, the resulting slide  
can be processed at any drug  
store at standard rates to get  
this particular print.  
This is called a "type B" print.

Man or Myth?

The following quote is from Appendix XII, entitled "Speculations and Rumors", of the Warren Report.

"Myths have traditionally surrounded the dramatic assassinations of history...whenever there is any element of mystery in such dramatic events misconceptions often result from sensational speculations. ...the Commission has inquired into the various hypotheses, rumors, and speculations that have arisen from the tragic developments of November 22-24, 1963...Many questions have been raised about the facts out of genuine puzzlement or because of misinformation...Many people who witnessed the assassination...or were present in the area were a major source of diverse and often contradictory information... The U.S. investigative agencies expended much valuable time and effort inquiring into these leads. Investigations of a vast number of rumors and speculations reached into almost every part of the United States and to most of the other continents of the world...

"This appendix is intended to clarify the most widespread factual misunderstandings. False or inaccurate speculations concerning the assassination and related events are set forth below together with brief summary statements of what the Commission has found to be the true facts...

"Speculation. A witness to the assassination said she saw a man run behind the concrete wall of the overpass and disappear.

"Commission finding.--Mrs. Jean L. Hill stated that after the firing stopped she saw a white man wearing a brown overcoat and a hat running west away from the Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks. There are no other witnesses who claim to have seen a man running toward the railroad tracks. EXAMINATION OF ALL AVAILABLE FILMS OF THE AREA FOLLOWING THE SHOOTING, reexamination of interviews with individuals in the vicinity of the shooting, and interviews with members of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County sheriff's office failed to corroborate Mrs. Hill's recollection or to reveal the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

\*\*\*\*\*

Comment: Examine the Color photograph. This is an enlargement of the right hand side of Willis Slide #7. (This slide, of course, was ACCEPTED IN EVIDENCE BY THE COMMISSION. See Willis Exhibit #1, page 771, Volume XXI, where it is printed in black and white). An officer is running up the slope on the grassy knoll towards the railroad yards. A MAN IN THE FOREGROUND IS IN FULL SPRINT, RUNNING TOWARDS THE OFFICER. He is about to jump over the man in red sitting on the stairs. (This latter person is presumably Emmet Hudson, carebaker of Dealey Plaza, who was never asked about this incident during his testimony. Hudson "hit the dirt" during the shooting because of an unidentified man standing next to him." He says, "Lay down, Mister, somebody is shooting the President." He says, "Lay down, lay down," and he kept on repeating, "Lay down,..." (VII, 560) .

Motorcycle officer Clyde Haygood testified: "I was on Main Street just approaching Houston Street...I made the shift down to lower gear and went on to the scene of the shooting...I could see all these people laying on the ground there on Elm. Some of them were pointing up to the railroad yard...I immediately tried to jump the north curb...which was too high for me to get over...I left my motor on the street and ran to the railroad yard...there was nothing. There was quite a few people in the area, spectators...In the railroad yard, I talked to one of the people I presumed to be a railroad detective that was in the yard...He was just coming into the area after I was..." (VI, 298)

There is someone running across the grassy knoll!  
WHO IS THIS MAN?



Continental Trailways

(W-17)

### Numerical Key

1. Earle V. Brown (VI, 231)
2. Austin Miller (VI, 235; XXIV, 217)  
S. M. Holland (VI, 239; XXIV, 212)  
Royce Skelton (VI, 236)  
Frank Reilley (VI, 227)
3. Forrest Sorrels (VII, 332; XIII, 55)
4. James Tague (VII, 552)
5. Joan Hill (VI, 205; XXIV, 212)  
Mary Moorman (XXIV, 217)
6. Abraham Zapruder (VII, 569)
7. Emmet Hudson (VII, 558; XXIV, 213)
8. Lee Bowers (VI, 284; XXIV, 201)
9. Mr. and Mrs. William Eugene Newman (XXIV, 218 & 219)
10. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Chism (XXIV, 204 & 205)
11. Orville Nix
12. Mary Muchmore
13. Phillip Willis (VII, 492)
14. Mrs. Donald Baker (VII, 507)
15. Danny Arce (VI, 363)  
Billy Lovelady (VI, 336)  
C.V. Campbell (  
Euell W. Frazier (II, 210)  
Mrs. Robert Reid (III, 270)  
Roy Truly (III, 212; VII, 380)
16. Victoria Adams (VI, 326)
17. Howard Brennan (III, 140; 184)
18. Mr. Arnold Rowland (II, 165)  
Mrs. Arnold Rowland (VI, 177)
19. Location of many deputy sheriffs

### Alphabetical Key

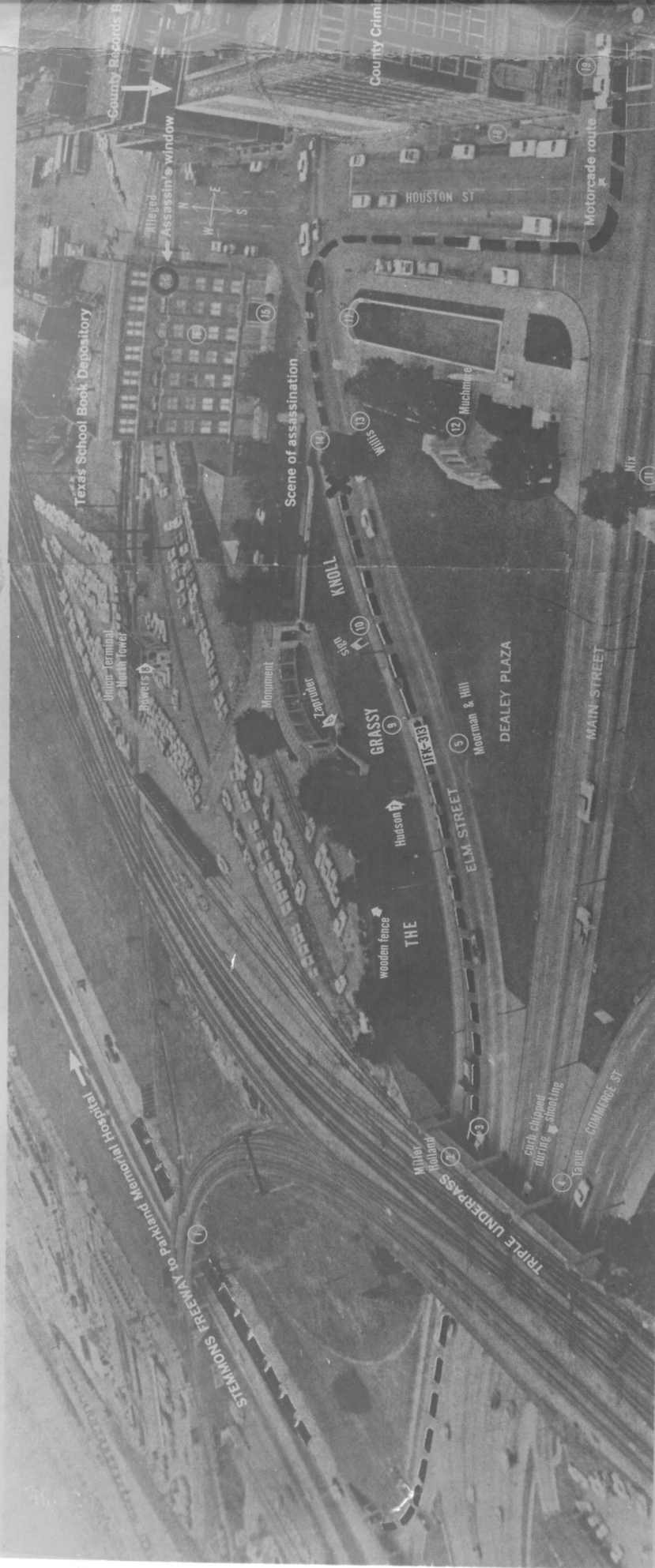
Adams, Victoria (16)  
Arce, Danny (15)  
Baker, Mrs. Donald (14)  
Bowers, Lee (8)  
Brennan, (Howard L. (17)  
Brown, Earle V. (1)  
Campbell, C.V. (15)  
Chism, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin (10)  
Frazier, Euell W. (15)  
Hill, Jean (5)  
Holland, S.M. (2)  
Hudson, Emmet (7)  
Lovelady, Billy (15)  
Miller, Austin (2)  
Moorman, Mary (5)  
Muchmore, Mary (12)  
Newman, Mr. and Mrs. William Eugene (9)  
Nix, Orville (11)  
Reid, Mrs. Robert (15)  
Reilley, Frank (2)  
Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold (18)  
Skelton, Royce (2)  
Sorrels, Forrest (3)  
Tague, James (4)  
Truly, Roy (15)  
Willis, Phillip (13)  
Zapruder, Abraham (6)



downtown Dallas and the route taken by the Presidential motorcade past the orange brick Texas School Book Depository building on the way to the Stemmons Freeway

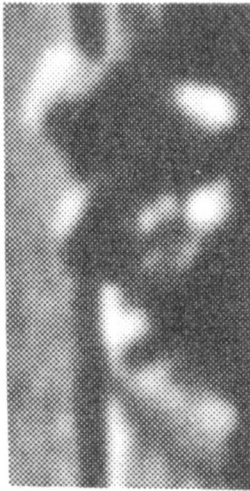


WARREN REPORT

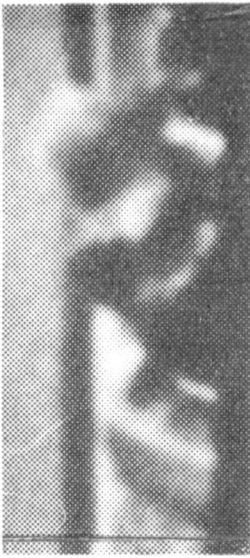


Assassination scene: Dealey Plaza in downtown Dallas and the route taken by the Presidential motorcade past the orange brick Texas School Book Depository building on the

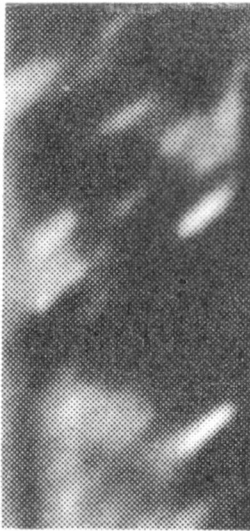
\* Study of Fr. 314-315 in vol. XVIII, p. 70-71, shows they were mislabeled and presented in reverse sequence. They are shown here in proper sequence, but labels were kept with same pictures as in vol. XVIII.



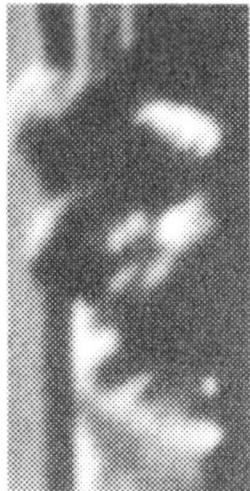
FRAME 310



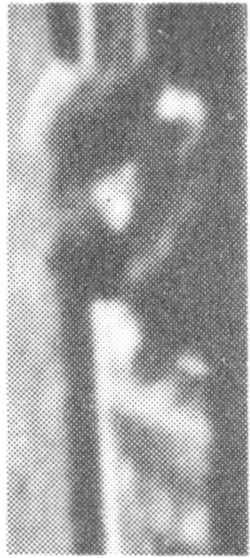
\* FRAME 315



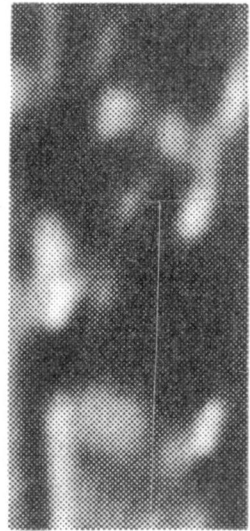
FRAME 318



FRAME 311



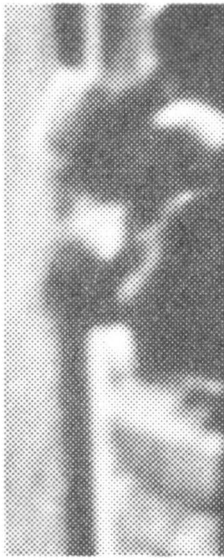
\* FRAME 314



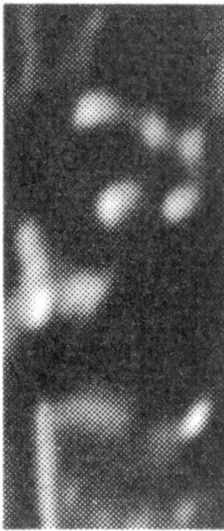
FRAME 319



FRAME 312



FRAME 316



FRAME 320



FRAME 313



FRAME 317

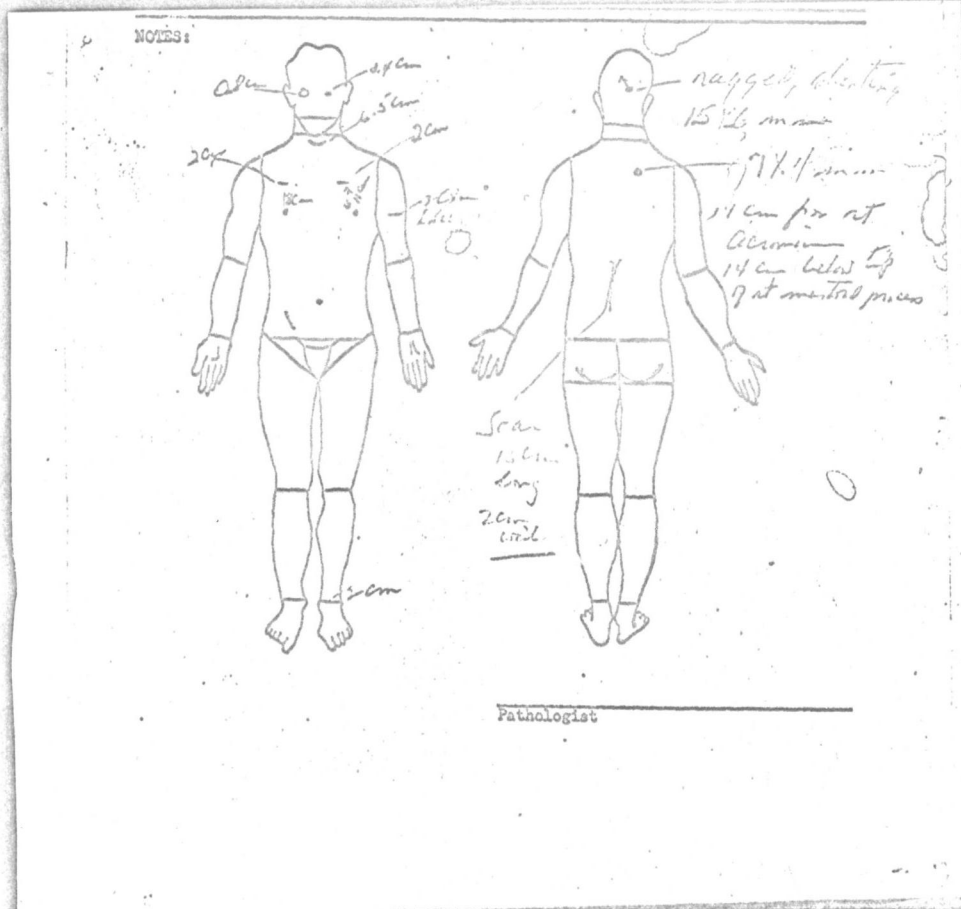


FRAME 321



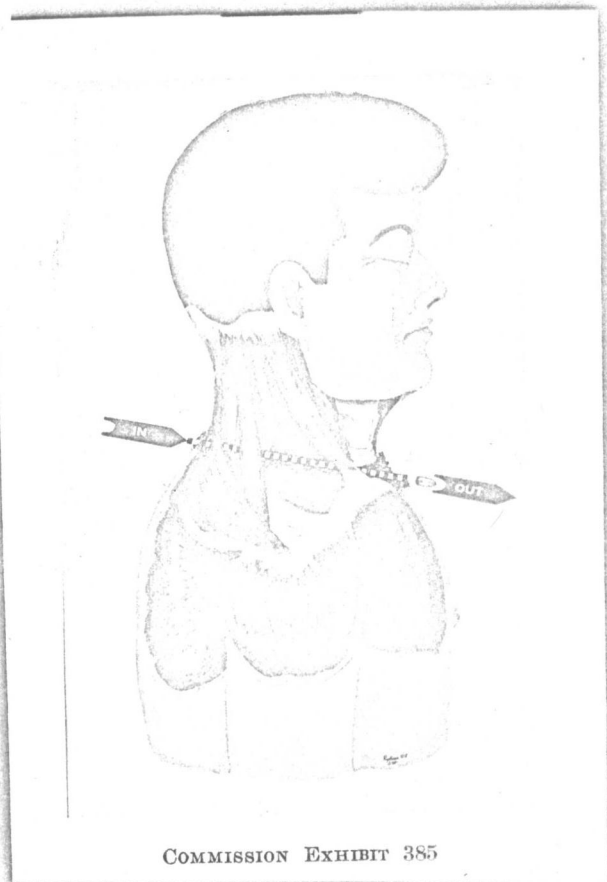
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 388

Artist's drawing depicting  
FATAL HEAD SHOT OF  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

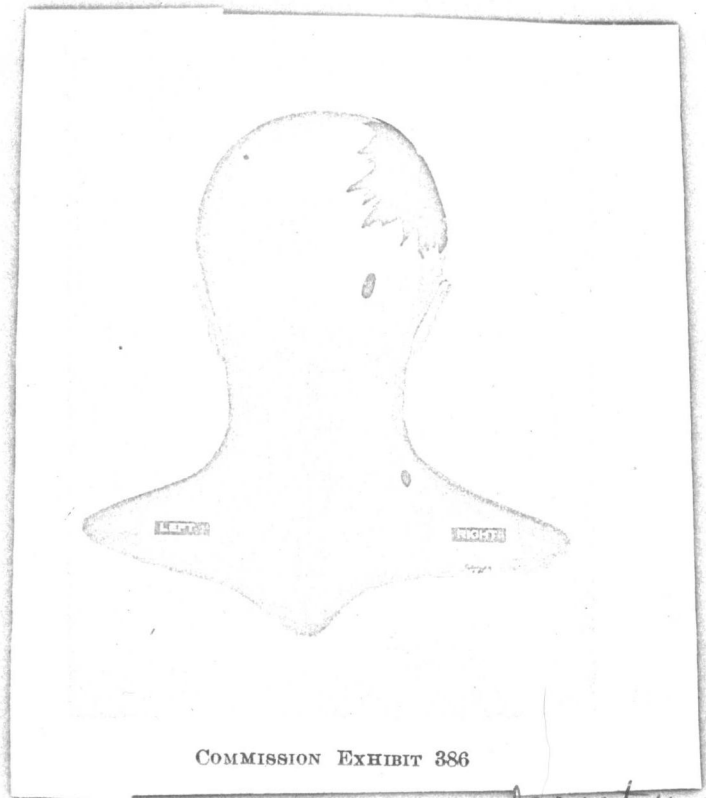


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 397—Continued

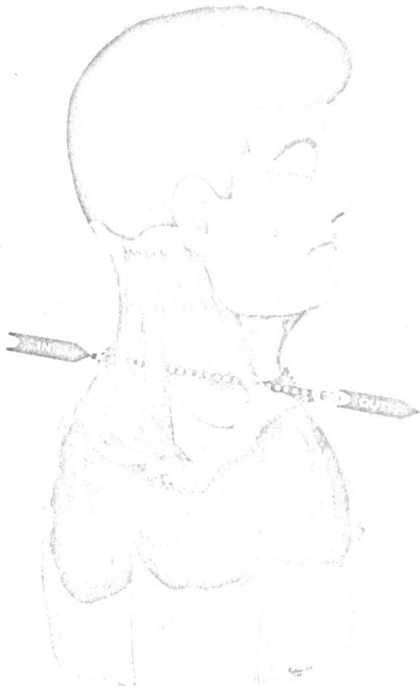
Autopsy diagram showing back 45  
wound of JFK lower than front neck wound



Artist drawing depicting

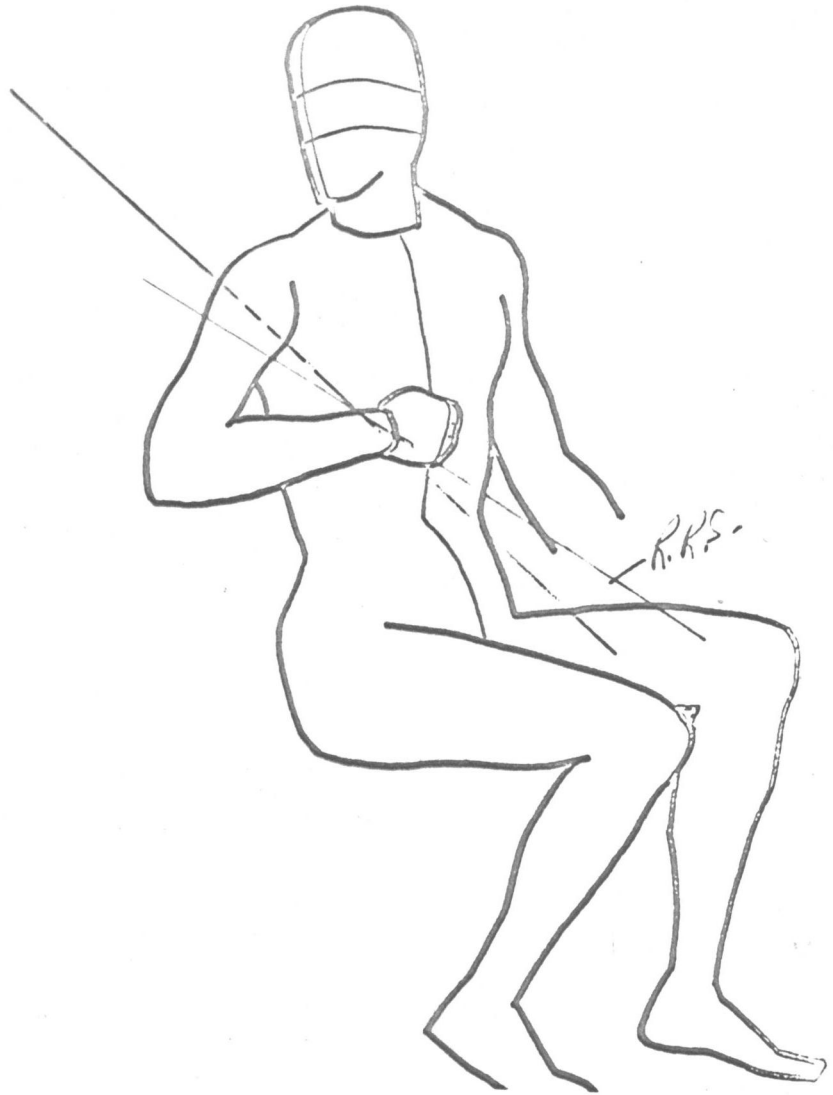


Artist drawing depicting



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 385

(A)



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 689

Diagram 2

(B)

One Bullet Through Two Men ??

A) Medical drawing depicts path of bullet through JFK

B) Sketch used by Governor Connally's doctors illustrates trajectory of the bullet that inflicted his wounds

Government claims bullet exited from JFK, inflicted all of Connally's wounds

Compare with Life photo and

See Argument Number Three.



ZR-4