cer, Constable Seymour Weitzman, scaled the wall adjacent to the Grassy Knoll immediately after the shots. He too saw "Secret Service" men there and noticed "numerous kinds of footprints that did not make sense because they were going in different directions." The commission failed to consider the sinister circumstances of Smith's and Weitzman's confrontations with Secret Service men immediately after the shots were fired. According to the *Warren Report* itself, the Secret Service agents "remained at their posts during the race to the hospital. *None stayed at the scene of the shooting.* . . . Forrest V. Sorrels was the first Secret Service agent to return to the scene of the assassination, approximately 20 to 25 minutes after the shots were fired."[11]

James Worrell saw a man resembling Lee Oswald run out of the back door of the Depository shortly after the shooting. Richard Carr saw a man answering a similar description enter a Rambler station wagon driven by a Negro. Marvin Robinson saw a Rambler station wagon stop next to the Depository building and then saw a white man enter the vehicle. Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig also saw a man enter a Rambler station wagon driven by a "dark complected white male." Later, Craig identified the person entering the car as Lee Harvey Oswald.[12]

Robert Hughes took an 8 mm. film which shows the Depository building within five seconds of the first shot. The Hughes film shows a figure that appears to be a person in the sixth-floor southeast window. It also shows a second figure only about ten feet away at the second pair of windows from the southeast corner of the sixth floor. The commission determined that the figure was not a person, but boxes and cartons. In November 1975, however, CBS News used the facilities of the Itek Corporation, a photographic interpretation center, and ascertained that the figure in the corner window was a man. No mention was made of the second person in the same room. This second figure looks much more like a person than the figure in the far southeast window.[13]

The figure in the far southeast window, moreover, is wearing a light-colored (possibly pink or tan) shirt. According to the commission, Oswald was wearing a dark, rust-colored shirt. In addition, the shadows from the boxes or cartons stacked near the window could not have, as the commission contended, left

images higher than the window, for the sun shone directly into it, thereby casting shadows behind, rather than in front of the boxes. Who these two figures are has never been determined.[14]

From the foregoing examples, it should be clear that the Warren Commission failed to evaluate properly the eyewitness evidence. While Brennan and other witnesses did see a gunman or a gun in the sixth-floor southeast window of the Texas School Book Depository building, other witnesses saw equally suspicious things elsewhere in Dealey Plaza. By citing only the testimony of those witnesses who tended to support its preconceptions, the commission provided a misleading and inaccurate account to its readers.

THE RIFLE AND THE BULLETS

It is, however, extremely unlikely that the bullet was fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano at President Kennedy, and the evidence demonstrates that it probably did not come from Governor Connally's stretcher.[15]

When the limousine arrived at Parkland Hospital, Governor Connally was placed on a stretcher and rolled into Trauma Room Number Two in the emergency ward of the hospital. After being examined by doctors, the governor, still on the stretcher, was taken to a second-floor operating room. There he was removed from the stretcher and placed on an operating cart. An orderly, R.J. Jimison, then rolled the stretcher onto an elevator, leaving it unattended.[16]

Senior Hospital Engineer Darrell Tomlinson discovered the stretcher in the elevator and placed it next to a stretcher located in a corridor on the ground floor. Tomlinson left the stretcher