To: Edgar Tatro
From: Bill Cheslock
Re: Notes on "Image Processing" presentation
Date: November 15, 1991, JFK Symposium, Dallas, Texas

Dr. Cyril Wecht introduced his good friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. Thomas Wilson, who has put his expertise with U.S. Steel to work on the Kennedy assassination. The following is a review of what he himself discovered with "Image Processing."

The Moorman photograph- He depicted a human figure wearing a badge and shooting a rifle, and concluded he fired the fatal head shot, which comes 7.6 feet beyond what the Moorman photo shows. He sees two humans shooting, including the above just mentioned. The rifleman on the left in the Moorman photo is not wearing a hat, has brown eyes, and a 1.7 meter pock mark on his face. The rifleman on the right is wearing a badge with an eagle's head turned to the left, not like the Dallas police badge. The two riflemen fired within two tenths of a second of each other from the knoll. Mr. Wilson was able to locate Gordon Arnold in the photo, and stated that he is standing twenty seven feet from the riflemen. The first shot whizzed by his ear thirteen feet from him. The Nix film depicts the same information as the Moorman photo, after image processing.

Autopsy Photographs- Mr. Wilson found them, indeed, to be retouched. He states that, before retouching had been done, the actual photograph shows the President's head to be completely gone in the rear. In addition, he found that the top of JFK's right eye is not of human skin and tissue.

Backyard Photos of Oswald- After researching these photos through image processing, he found discrepencies in linear measurements, and stated, "The fakes are terrible." He added that the hands are fake, there is a blemish on the right hand, and the newspapers were added last to the photos. Mr. Wilson stripped the face off the photo, and while that process was taking place saw two mouths in the photo, and discovered that the ears are too short to be Oswald. The original person who posed for this photo has a physical problem with his right eye, as it is turned outward. It could be a glass eye, or physically deformed, as it looks out and beyond the camera. The pictures, according to Marina Oswald, were taken between noon and 4 pm. Mr. Wilson concluded that the photos were actually taken by a person taller than Marina, on March 31, 1963, at 9:12 a.m. Fortunately,

he explained to the very hushed audience how he came to these conclusions which are extremely precise. He focused on the shoes of the subject in the photos and found they had a military spit shine to them and strongly reflected the sun shine. He further focused on the center of the brightest level of the shine on the shoes. From the wealth of information this gave his computer, he was able to determine his conclusions mentioned above. Mr. Wilson stated that this procedure would be accepted in a court of law, and he is willing to testify to a judge and jury on what he has found.

Zapruder frames showing JFK getting hit - Mr. Wilson concluded that both shots to the throat and head came from the front of the President. In a stop action sequence, one was able to witness the path of the bullet through the throat and exiting through the neck. The same sequencing was done with other slides showing the head shot. One can see the path of the bullet traveling front to rear in the head, and simultaneously watch the rear of the head begin to bulge out from the pressure of the bullet. As with the bullet to the throat, this head shot bullet also exited through the rear. Mr. Wilson concluded by saying that he is using other photos taken in Dealey Plaza that day; and when he finishes with his work on thes photos taken of the TSBD, "It is going to blow your mind when you find out who was up there."

A few questions were asked from the audience, mostly on his process and others clarifying what he showed us. I went to the microphone and asked Mr. Wilson, "In lieu of the President's brain, could your slides depicting a bullet moving from front to rear in the head be admitted in court, showing the path of the bullet?" He answered,"Yes."