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Lattimer Study Guide

Fellow Attendees,

Most of us here at this excellent conference are deeply concerned about the nature of the forces which appear to have captured much of our democracy.

A few, however, whether intentionally or unwittingly, appear to be here for the purpose of (a) disseminating misinformation, and / or (b) preventing formation of even the barest consensus among us on the past and - more importantly - on where we go from here. No doubt these people believe they are doing what is "right", or at least what they must do.

We must tolerate their behavior but we need not be naïve about it.

A case in point is Dr. Lattimer's article published last week in JAMA, page one of which is reproduced for your perusal.

Also reproduced is page 79 of Thompson's *"Six Seconds In Dallas"* (1967), showing most cogently, persuasively, incontrovertibly the proof of multiple assassins.

We submit that Dr. Lattimer's mission is to introduce several new pieces of historical revisionism (e.g. disinformation). One of these is "new evidence" that JFK and Connally were both hit in Z224. By this argument they seek to get around Thompson's incontrovertible exposition.

But Lattimer will have no satisfactory answer as to why Connally's shoulder does not buckle - and why his cheeks do not bulge (with air expelled from his collapsed lung) until Z238, at least .7 seconds after JFK is hit (too late to be from the same bullet; too soon to be a second bullet from the same gun).

Apparently Dr. Lattimer and Dr. Lundberg are the vehicles for advancing many other deceptions about the JFK assassination.

We cannot stop them from attempting to dupe hundreds of thousands of physicians. But wouldn't it be interesting if we could find out why, and at Who's behest, they are doing it?

Respectfully,

Bob Dean

Steve Jones

Additional Data on the Shooting of President Kennedy

John K. Lattimer, MD, ScD

THE JOURNAL has performed a great service in persuading Humes, Boswell, and Finck to answer extended queries about the details of the autopsy of President Kennedy.^{1,2} They replied directly to many of the questions raised by the critics of the Warren Commission report, an excellent move toward "full disclosure." However, we must remember that Humes, Boswell, and Finck wrote their autopsy report without seeing the

See also pp 1507, 1540, and 1552.

color photographs or studying in detail the roentgenograms of the body that were taken at the autopsy. The photographs had been confiscated by the Attorney General (the President's brother) without being developed, and they were then turned over to the National Archives (from which they have never been released). The basis for this confiscation was the family's desire that the photographs of the President's exploded head not appear in every bookstore window, as they would have had they become part of the public record. Having examined these full-color photographs, I can say that they are far more shocking than the contrived latex dummies and allegedly genuine illustrations that are now appearing in certain

From the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY. Dr Lattimer was the first nongovernment investigator permitted to study the restricted Kennedy autopsy materials. He did ballistic research for the US Army in World War II and was a doctor at the Nuremberg trials.

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"entertainment" features. The roentgenograms were taken to determine if any bullets remained in the body. The autopsy surgeons had only a brief time to look at them and little chance to make precise measurements on the films (for example, to pinpoint the wound of entry on the skull).

After reviewing the restricted autopsy materials of President Kennedy several times, I was impressed by the superior quality of the roentgenograms taken by US Navy radiologist John H. Ebersole, MD, despite the demands for haste that were forced on the prosecutors. The photographs by chief navy photographer John T. Stringer also are of the highest quality. No one else was allowed to take photographs; when an unauthorized navy technician attempted to take some photographs at the autopsy, his film was seized and destroyed on the spot.

The large number of letters to the editor³ commenting on the articles in THE JOURNAL demonstrates physicians' concern about the issues the contrarian community and the entertainment industry have pressed on us and about other forensic questions such as, "Did a single bullet wound both men?" and "Why did President Kennedy's head move back toward the gun after it was struck?" I present information about each of these points.

A SINGLE BULLET

The instant at which both Kennedy and Connally were hit by the single bullet (Warren Commission exhibit 399) has been identified as frame 224 of the Zapruder film by experts of Failure Analysis Associates Inc, Menlo Park, Calif,

working with Martin Fackler, MD.⁴ They pointed out that, in this frame, the right lapel of Governor Connally's jacket suddenly bulged far forward, pushed outward by the tumbling bullet and the accompanying hail of soft-tissue particles that exited his chest below the right nipple (Fig 1). The bullet went on through his right wrist and, traveling backward, buried itself in his left thigh. Previous studies by other analysts, such as Itek Corporation, New York, NY, had postulated that this happened in either frame 223 or frame 224, on the basis of the movements of Governor Connally's body. To my knowledge, the lapel bulge had not been specifically pointed out before the Failure Analysis study. Previously, we had observed that the clothing on our research models often "flapped" forward when the body was hit.⁵⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

SIMULTANEOUS ARM MOVEMENTS

The right arms of both President Kennedy and Governor Connally started their upward jerks in frame 225 (Fig 2), immediately after the bullet went through both men. President Kennedy's right arm started its upward movement toward his face (Thorburn's reflex position⁶) as his deltoid muscle contracted in response to the bullet wound through his right brachial plexus, stimulating his axillary nerve. Governor Connally's right hand, in which he was holding his white Stetson hat, was pressed against his left thigh to help push himself around to try to see President Kennedy, as Connally later testified.⁷ The white dot of his hand holding the hat appeared in frame 225 and came progressively farther up into sight in each succeeding frame until

ZAPRUDER FRAME NO.	TIME FROM 1st SHOT	COMMENT	REENACTMENT FRAME	ZAPRUDER FRAME
210	0.0 secs.	FIRST SHOT POSSIBLE		
222	0.656 secs.	CONNALLY TURNING LEFT		
225	0.830 secs.	KENNEDY REACTING		
230	1.093 secs.	KENNEDY HIT, CONNALLY UNINJURED		
238	1.530 secs.	CONNALLY HIT		
244	1.858 secs.	CONNALLY OBVIOUSLY HURT		
252	2.295 secs.	SECOND SHOT POSSIBLE		

* Whither though goest, Josiah?

My Country 'tis of thee
Sweet Land of Liberty
Of Thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died
Land of the pilgrim's pride
From every mountain side
Let Freedom Ring

We shall overcome
We shall overcome
We shall overcome some day.
Deep in my heart
I do believe
That we shall overcome
Some Day.

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**DON'T
EVER
GIVE UP!**

