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"My God, They Are Going to Kill Us All"

Two of the most controversial issues in the assassination are whether Oswald could fire three shots in the necessary time and if the nearly whole bullet, Warren Commission Exhibit 399, found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital could have passed through the President, out his neck, and then caused all of Governor Connally's wounds.

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The Warren Commission and the House Select Committee did the best they could with photo and computer technology as it existed in 1964 and 1978. However, scientific advances within the past five years allow significant enhancements of the Zapruder film, as well as scale re-creations using computer animation, which were unavailable to the government panels. As a result, it is now possible to settle the question of the timing of Oswald's shots and to pinpoint the moment when both Kennedy and Connally were struck with a precision previously unattainable.*

^{*}At Dealey Plaza, more than 510 photographs that directly relate to the assassination were taken by some seventy-five photographers, but the Zapruder film is by far the most useful in determining what happened, since it records the entire period of the shooting. This chapter is based primarily on the latest computer enhancements of that film. They include one done by Dr. Michael West, a medical examiner in Mississippi, together with Johann Rush, the journalist who filmed Oswald during his Fair Play for Cuba demonstration at the New Orleans Trade Mart; and another completed by Failure Analysis Associates, a prominent firm specializing in computer

The first issue is the timing. In 1964, the FBI's test-firing of Oswald's Carcano determined that a minimum of 2.25 to 2.3 seconds was necessary between shots to operate the bolt and reaim. Since the first bullet was already in the rifle's chamber and ready to fire, that meant Oswald had to operate the bolt action twice (just as Harold Norman heard on the fifth floor). According to the Warren Commission, the fastest he could have fired all three shots was 4.5 seconds. However, that minimum time is now out of date. CBS reconstructed the shooting for a 1975 documentary. Eleven volunteer marksmen took turns firing clips of three bullets at a moving target. None of them had dry practice runs with the Carcano's bolt action, as Oswald had had almost daily while in New Orleans. Yet the times ranged from 4.1 seconds, almost half a second faster than what the Warren Commission thought was possible, to slightly more than 6 seconds, with the average being 5.6 seconds, and two out of three hits on the target.2 Based on its 1977 reconstruction tests, the House Select Committee lowered the time between shots on the Carcano to 1.66 seconds, with the shooter hitting all the targets.3 This reduced the time necessary for three effective shots to 3.3 seconds.

The time necessary to operate the Carcano must be compared to the Zapruder film, which serves as a time clock for the assassination. The FBI concluded that Zapruder's camera operated at 18.3 frames a second.* By figuring when the first and last shots

reconstructions for lawsuits. The Failure Analysis work is an extensive undertaking involving 3-D scale generations of Dealey Plaza, physical mockups of the presidential car, and stand-in models for the President and Governor, all to determine trajectory angles and the feasibility of one bullet causing both sets of wounds. Failure Analysis also re-created experiments with the 6.5mm ammunition, using more updated information than was available to the Warren Commission, to further test the "single-bullet theory" and the condition of the missile.

*Zapruder said the film in his camera was fully wound when he started filming the motorcade. The FBI's 1964 tests determined that in the first 30 seconds of operation, Zapruder's camera ran between 18 to 18.5 frames per second, with the average at 18.3 While that is a 3 percent variance, it is statistically unimportant when determining the reaction times of Kennedy and Connally to their bullet wounds. The figure 18.3 is used by all researchers.

ransfer of 1, 388, 393–97 ters of, 374, 5–87, 395–98 p with, 359–60 covered by,

l, 218, 219, 245, 82, 392 8 174–75 8 , 278, 279 2, 149 n, 119n, 280,

, 278, 279 !71, 283–85 , 202, 220*n*, 68*n*, 370, 385*n*, 21, 446 237–38 c seizure in,

n, 476 at, 229, 416n,

154, 166 1, 269 385n,

7, 29
6 lexandra, 93
eorge, 18, 0, 94, 96, 101, 3
f, 86–87, 119n
38, 99, 100
ip with, 85–86,

99 tion attempt -19 eanne, 66, 86n, , 112-13, 118

lor, 191n

Dillard, Tom C., 237, 246n Dirksen, Everett, 405 Donahue, Howard, 335 Donovan, Charles, 22n, 26 Dougherty, Jack, 226, 227, 237 Dowe, Ken, 386 Dowling, Richard, 424 Downing, Thomas, 455-56 Doyle, Harold, 273 Dragoo, Betty, 227 Drain, Vince, 284 Dulaney, Richard, 310n Dulles, Allen, 406, 409, 455 Duncan, Glen, 380, 381 Dunn, Andrew, 146 Duran, Silvia, 180-81, 182, 185, 189, 190-91 Dymitruk, Lydia, 91 Dymond, Irvin, 148, 452

Earl Products, 354 Easterling, Robert, 467 Eastern Orthodox church, 78, 90 Eberhardt, A. M., 379 Eddowes, Michael, 28n, 346n Edwards, Robert, 231-32 Egyptian Lounge, 368 Einspruch, Burton C., 178, 179 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 17, 52 Ekdahl, Edwin, 6-7, 8 English, J. M., 490 Epstein, Edward Jay, 44, 46, 58n, 119n, 256, 416-17, 433, 453 Euins, Amos Lee, 237, 247 Evans, Julian, 15 Evans, Myrtle, 9, 14-15, 125 Executive Order No. 11130, 405 Eyewitness to History (Brennan),

Fackler, Martin, 337–38, 339
Failure Analysis Associates,
317n–18n, 330, 334, 339, 478,
482
Fain, John, 79–80, 81–82
Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 93n,
138, 171, 172, 181, 194n, 209,
345, 350, 382, 446
Oswald's work for, 109, 121,
126–28, 129, 130, 132–33, 137,
141, 142, 149, 152–53, 154,
155, 157, 158, 159, 164, 165,
166, 208

Fatter, Esmond, 439, 440 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 41, 72, 91n, 92, 115n, 117n, 132n, 143, 147, 172n, 175, 180, 186, 194, 199, 219, 225n, 227, 232, 249, 258, 261, 277, 278n, 325, 342n, 363, 364, 368n, 369n, 371n, 384n, 413, 414, 416, 428, 430, 435, 442, 462 advance warning received by, 155n, 216n-17n backyard photos of Oswald analyzed by, 108 Camp Street connections and, 137, 138, 139, 142 COINTELPRO and, 144 on Dallas County Jail witnesses, 229 - 30Freedom of Information Act requests stonewalled by, 420 - 21Garrison in, 423 informants of, 109, 154, 179, 360n initial report of, 404, 406 Nosenko and, 39, 43-44 Odio and, 177-78 O'Neill and Sibert's report for, 296-97 Oswald interviewed by, 79-80, 81-82, 153-55 Oswald's file at, 53n, 79, 109-10, 154, 155, 161, 207 in Oswald's interrogation, 343, 347 Oswald's note to Hosty destroyed by, 215-16, 409, 455 Oswald's rifle and, 104, 284-85, 318, 349, 410 Oswald's ties to, 56n, 82n, 131-32, 154, 166n-67n, 208n, 210n, 348n, 409, 417n, 454 Ruby and, 360n, 373, 379n Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald interviewed by, 207-8, 210-11 special agent assigned to Oswald's case at, 150n, 207 Warren Commission and, 407-8

Fenner, Nanny, 214, 215n Ferrell, Mary, 412 Ferrie, David, 132–38, 176n, 261, 369n, 437, 445, 446, 460n–61n, 465, 483n, 496

Felde, Allen, 21