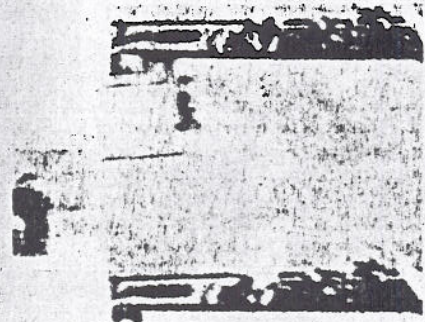


the FBI and the Warren Commission. Our review of the FBI laboratory findings of firearms expert Robert A. Frazier concerning the back wounds of the President indicated to us that the work was of fine quality. So much so, that we saw fit, in the interests of historical justice, to dedicate an article in part to Mr. Frazier.<sup>6</sup> With the purpose of checking out the possible divergence of findings between the FBI and the Warren Commission, I applied to the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., for permission to inspect the FBI report. The Archives staff apparently does not construe its task as compelling the American people to "rely on the conclusions and the stature of the men on the Commission." For, after having identified myself as a critic of the Warren Commission Report,



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I was afforded the courtesy and helpfulness of devoted public servants of the National Archives who performed their job well as trustees of public information. In short, I was permitted on February 26, 1966 access to the four-volume work entitled *Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963*, which work bears the name of John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In Volume 1, page 18 of the FBI report our quest for the answer to the historical riddle came to a successful conclusion:

"Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 23)"

Exhibit 23 is labeled "BULLET FROM STRETCHER," and this bullet is none other than Commission Exhibit 399.

#### Implications of the FBI Finding

If the FBI finding is correct—and all the evidence seems to bear out the FBI and to negate the possibility of the Commission's finding of a double hit—then some crucial implications naturally flow therefrom:

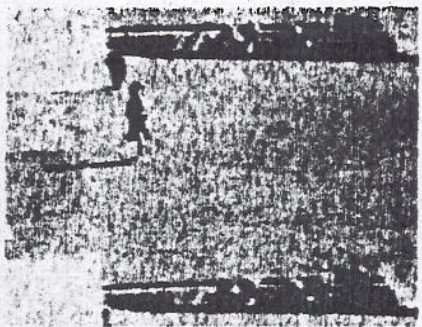
<sup>6</sup>Salandria, Vincent J., "A Philadelphia Lawyer Analyzes the President's Back and Neck Wounds," *Liberation*, March, 1962.

1. C.E. 399, since it did not pass through the President, could not have also struck Governor Connally.

2. C.E. 399 did not exit from the President's front—which supports the proposition, that President Kennedy's neck wound was a separate hit fired by an assassin stationed in front of the President.

3. 399 could not have struck Governor Connally, hence that a separate bullet had to do so, since the government's Dr. Alfred G. Olivier demonstrated that the last shot striking the President in the head could not have caused all of Governor Connally's wounds. (V H 90) The Commission agreed with Dr. Olivier. (W-586)

4. Since the President's head hit was a separate shot which followed the wound-



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ing of Governor Connally, (W-108) this head hit requires a minimum of four bullets in the assassination picture.

5. The wounding of James T. Tague while standing between Main and Commerce Streets (W-116), when combined with sundry other evidence of missed bullets, compelled the Commission to conclude: "... one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants." (W-117) Therefore, a minimum of one more bullet or a minimum total of five bullets now emerge in the assassination.

6. Commission Exhibits 385 and 386 (XVI H 977)—drawings which I indicated in a previous article<sup>7</sup> contradict the back wounds of the President as depicted on the autopsy face sheet, Exhibit 397, (XVII H 45)—are fabrications, for they show a channel of exit which apparently did not exist for President Kennedy's back wound. Now the withholding of the X-rays and photographs taken at the autopsy of President Kennedy, on which the FBI must have relied for reaching its no-exit conclusion, takes on an ever-more ominous significance.

7. Arlen Specter's failure to question the FBI firearms expert, Robert A. Frazier, on the FBI finding of no exit for the back wound seems to demonstrate on Mr. Specter's part a compelling desire not to clutter the hearing record with the FBI finding which comported with all the evidence.

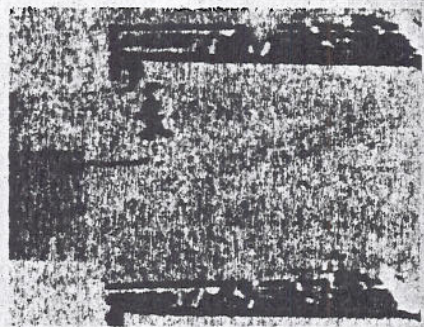
8. The Commission conclusion that C.E. 399 came from the stretcher of Governor Connally was unwarranted.

9. The 45 to 60 degree angle downward course of the bullet through the President's back would indicate that the first assassination bullet to strike the Presidential limousine did so when the car was considerably closer to the Texas School Book Depository

Building than the Commission contends. The possible source of this bullet from other than the southeast window of the Texas School Book Depository Building must be considered. A southwest window could account for a steeper angle.

10. Since the FBI must have at least partly based its finding of no exit from the President's back wound on the original autopsy report, and since the present autopsy report describes a missile as exiting from "the anterior surface of the neck" (W-543), the burning of "preliminary draft notes relating to the Naval Medical School Autopsy Report" may be a euphemism for an original autopsy report which was burned.

11. Among the most devastating critics of the Warren Report is the FBI.



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We again submit that there was a conspiracy of at least two and possibly more men to kill President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Without fear of being gainsaid, we maintain that this conspiracy is now proven. Beginnings have been made in determining how President Kennedy was killed.

We call upon the United States Government to release to the National Archives, for purposes of examination by interested persons, the following essential evidence which has not been produced to date:

1. The wound-ballistics test bullets—all of them.
2. Zapruder frames 208, 209 and 211.
3. X-rays and photographs taken at the autopsy of President Kennedy.
4. Stills of the Hugh William Betzner, Jr., Mary Muchmore, Orville O. Nix films.
5. All FBI data dealing with the shooting on the assassination site.

None of the above can be rationally included in the category of "national security and intelligence" material, unless our society is much less free and much more closed than it is supposed to be. If such is the case, we must redouble our demands that the evidence be released for examination at the rightful repository, the National Archives.

The Warren Commission is not the country; the people are.

*The Ministry of One*  
April 1966  
by Vincent J. Salandria