

29. WR 343.
30. Harry Hurt III, *Texas Rich*, (New York: W.W. Norton, 1981) pp. 235–236. See also Lane (op. cit.) p. 237.
31. O'Toole 176.
32. Curry 161.
33. "Dallas and After", videotape of program "The Fifth Estate, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1977. Scott expressed the importance of the back-and-to-the-left motion of the President's head as well as Dr. Perry's contemporaneous statements on the entrance wound to the throat as evidence of a frontal shot and, hence, another gunman. When asked if he might agree, Curry responded "Yep, that's right." He was also shown overlaid transparencies of the backyard photos, and agreed with Professor Scott that discrepancies were apparent.
34. Shaw with Harris 186–187, see also Groden & Livingstone 245.
35. "Rush to Judgment" videotape (Mark Lane and Emile deAntonio), MPI Video. Also "The Kennedy Tapes", WFAA-TV Dallas coverage of November 22–24, 1963.
36. "Four Days in November", CBS Television, November 1988. Also "48 Hours: JFK", available as "Who Killed JFK, Facts not Fiction" (1992 from Fox Video).
37. 4H234.
38. 4H189 for phone call from Mayor Earl Cabell, Meagher 403 for count of officers.
39. Meagher 403.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ENTRY WOUND IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S THROAT

by

Martin Shackelford

Researchers in this case have long argued that the wound in President Kennedy's throat was an entrance wound, based on descriptions of the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. Attempts to refute this have consistently stumbled over the near-unanimity of testimony, just as in the case of the rear head wound.

Despite this, there has always been a certain level of uncertainty among researchers, because no photograph existed showing the wound as it appeared prior to the tracheotomy. It is a photograph of that wound, reconstructed from the enlarged photo of the throat wound published on p. 92 of

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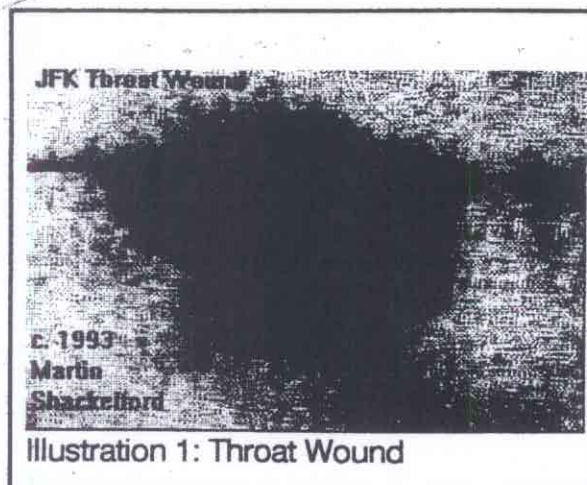


Illustration 1: Throat Wound

Note that the two photographs are in the same scale.

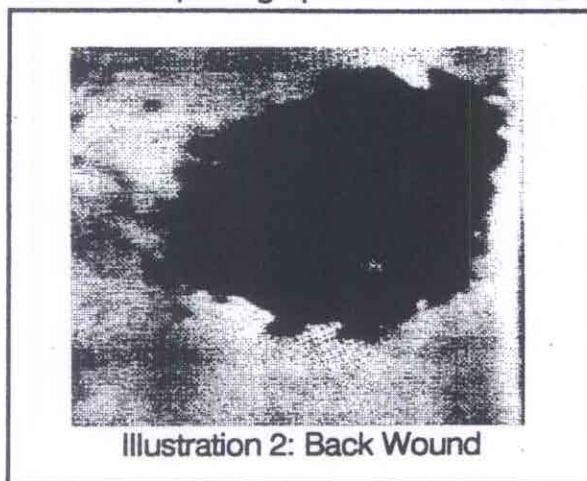


Illustration 2: Back Wound

vol. 7 of the House Select Committee on Assassination's appendices.

A brief word on how the photograph was produced. I began by scanning Fig. 9, p. 92 HSCA VII with a 256 Gray Scale scanner. Using Proimage software, I boxed from the upper edges of the rounded margin. I then moved this margin up to the upper edge, where it met the less obvious margin edges at the top of the trach cut. As Dr. Perry "extended" his cut from the wound, but did not "obliterate" the wound, as has often been stated, the margins remained intact, and thus were joined with relative ease (see illustration 3).

Next, I determined the width of the original wound. HSCA reported "The maximum transverse diameter of the incision in the neck is approximately 5 centimeters." (HSCA VII 92). Calculating from that measurement, I determined that the original wound was approximately .93 centimeters wide, or roughly 9.3 mm.

As defenders of the "lone assassin" view have agreed that the back wound was a wound of entrance, I thought it might be interesting to compare the two wounds. HSCA reported that

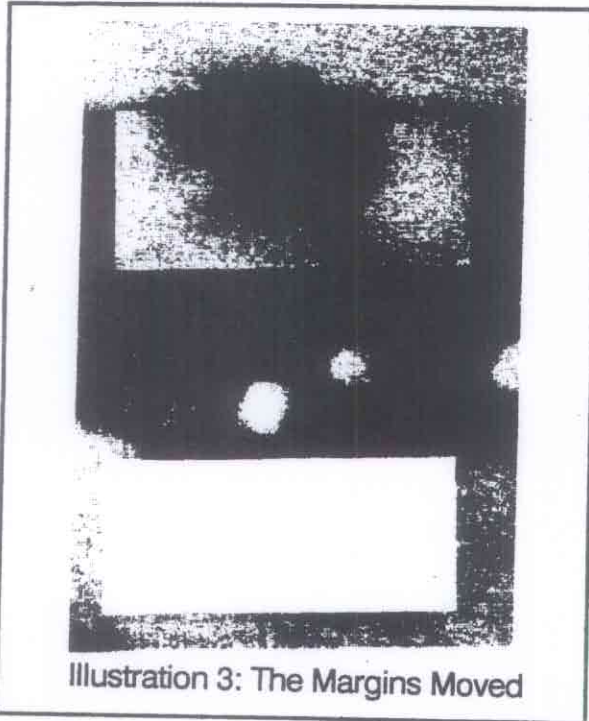


Illustration 3: The Margins Moved

the back wound's "maximum wound diameter...is 0.9 by 0.9 centimeter" (HSCA VII 85) or 9 mm. compared to the throat wound's 9.3 mm. Pretty close figure. I made my calculations, incidentally, before looking up the size of the back wound.

Our best previous measure had been that of doctors, from memory, that the wound was 3–5 mm in width. The wound as we see it may have been spread somewhat as a result of the tracheotomy cut, but I think it more likely that what we see is approximately what they saw on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. What we see in illustrations 1 and 2, I believe, are two entrance wounds.

THE SEARCH FOR FACTOIDS

by
Jack White

Floating out there like asteroids in the vast universe of JFK information are a multitude of what I call factoids, and you don't need a Hubble telescope to find them, just the WC volumes, the HSCA volumes and some of the other books on the case, plus a very good memory. There are not very many "planets", "stars" or "galaxies" still to be found, but some of these factoids could be extremely important if studied intensively.

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A telephone call from Las Vegas researcher Art Swanson brought to my attention a factoid which concerned a problem which had puzzled me for decades—the strap on the rifle C2766, CE 139, the alleged Mannlicher–Carcano murder weapon.

In my years of study of the three backyard photographs, one thing which always puzzled me was what appears to be a "rope" sling on the rifle in the photos. This rope sling is confirmed in the testimony of the FBI's Lyndal Shaneyfelt (4H289). When we next see the rifle after the alleged depiction in the Neeley Street backyard, it is being removed from the TSBD by Lt. Carl Day, and it has a peculiar non-standard leather sling. "It is not...a normal sling for a rifle. It appears to be from a carrying case, camera bag, musical instrument strap..." testified FBI gun expert Robert Frazier (3H397). This issue was well covered by Sylvia Meagher in "Accessories After the Fact," pp. 111–112. The gun furnished by Klein's had no strap, and there is no evidence that Oswald provided the leather strap. It is clear that the FBI knew of the problem of the strap.

In 1980, Dr. John Latimer (in "Kennedy and Lincoln", p. 297) solved the mystery of "what" the strap was—it was an obsolete Air Force pistol holster strap. Thus the urologist was able to do what the FBI experts couldn't. But we still don't know "how" the strap got on the Mannlicher–Carcano. And there the matter rested until Swanson phoned me with the following "factoid" from HSCA VII, 365–66:



"Evidence examined"

"(98) CE139. (71)—One 6.5–millimeter caliber, bolt-action repeating rifle, Mannlicher–Carcano Model 1938, serial number C2766. Attached was an Ordnance Optics, Inc. 4X telescopic sight and an adjustable black leather strap." (underlining added).

...and then a description on page 366 of a rifle described by