

MEDICAL EVIDENCE IN JFK'S DEATH
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A) Circumstances at the time of the shooting.

1. JFK is riding in the motorcade in the back right rear seat facing forward.
2. First shot strikes when limosine is behind Stemmons Freeway sign. As car emerges from behind sign there is definite evidence JFK has been hit as he is reaching for his neck and has tortured look on face. Meanwhile, Connally is apparently not reacting at all for an estimated 1 1/2 seconds after JFK's wound despite his presumably having been hit in three places by the same bullet.
3. Fatal shot strikes JFK as he has turned his head slightly to his left, chin down. By the impact of the skull wound, or due to a "neuromuscular reaction", JFK is thrown backward and slightly to the rear.

B) Nature of the wounds

1. Wide discrepancies exist regarding the visible defects in the skull:
The following physicians described a large defect, most asserting it to be an exit wound, in the right rear of the skull: Malcolm Perry, "Pepper" Jenkins, Robert Grossman, Charles Crenshaw, Robert McClelland, Gene Akin, Ronald Jones,
2. Autopsists, Humes, Boswell and Finck all testified that the entrance location of the fatal skull wound was to the right and "slightly above" or "slightly below" the external occipital protuberance. This "fact" they claimed was proved by direct examination of a visible bullet hole in the scalp which corresponded to a defect in the underlying skull bone. Problems with this include the fact that Finck has also testified that they had no clear indication of an "exit" wound until a fragment was brought to the autopsy at its end that fit a portion of the skull defect and revealed a "bevelled" entrance wound very, very low in the rear portion of the skull. The autopsists describe no significant bullet fragments at the rear portion of the skull in the X-rays they examined the night of the autopsy - the very X-rays that are now claimed to show a very large 6.5 mm diameter bullet fragment just outside the skull in the rear at the "new" location of the fatal entrance wound- 4 1/2 inches higher than all three examining pathologists found by direct examination. The autopsy pathologists later reviewed the X-rays and photographs in January, 1967 and reported: "The X-ray films established that there were small metallic fragments in the head. However, careful examination at the autopsy, and the photographs and X-rays taken during the autopsy, revealed no evidence of a bullet or a major portion of a bullet in the body of the President." In other words, the bullet later "found" by the subsequent examiners in the back of the head was not "there" the night of the autopsy, nor was it there in the X-ray when the autopsy team (including a radiologist, Ebersole) later looked. It later appeared for the first time in X-rays reviewed by the "Clark Panel" in preparation for Clay Shaw's trial. The fragment, as you can see from the X-rays, could not possibly have been "missed" by the autopsy crew.

3. The back wound, which was of entrance, was changed in location. The back wound was depicted in the "autopsy face sheet" drawn by Dr Boswell. The location of the wound as depicted corresponded with the location of it as described in the death certificate by the President's personal physician, Dr Burkley, at about the third thoracic vertebra. This corresponds exactly where the holes in the shirt and coat are. What's more the face sheet was marked "verified" by Dr Burkley after it was prepared, (a fact hidden from the Warren Commission) as was Dr Burkley's death certificate itself. The low location of the back wound was confirmed by FBI agents Silbert and O'Neill who witnessed the autopsy and stated the back wound was "below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column." The wound was "blind", with no outlet after probing by fingers and a thin metal probe. It was also apparently downward-directed 40-60 degrees. X-rays taken and carefully reviewed showed no bullet or bone fragments near the wound. When later examined by the pathologists the X-rays still showed no such fragments. The problem? The back wound was below the neck wound and the bullet that is alleged to have made the wound was travelling downward. As no traces of bone or bullet were found the bullet couldn't have been deflected upward to exit where the Warren Commission said it did. So what happens? The entrance wound is moved upward to a point in the back of the neck, rather than the back, to allow that the bullet then exited the neck anteriorly to then cause all the wounds in Connally!

4. THE MAGIC BULLET. As it was determined that Oswald fired three shots, all wounds had to be explained by three bullets. It is clear one bullet missed and ricocheted and hit a bystander (Despite a very unlikely trajectory). Thus all the wounds had to have been caused by two bullets. The problem? Clearly one bullet had caused the fatal skull wound and had exited JFK's head to the right according to the Warren Commission. Thus all remaining wounds had to be explained by one, and only one, bullet. Solution? The "magic bullet". This bullet is supposed to have gone through JFK's neck from back to front and exited his neck. It then is to have travelled downward to enter Connally's back near the armpit and to "glance" off a rib shattering a 5 inch segment before exiting below his nipple. It then entered his wrist from the back side shattering the base of radius bone at its thickest portion leaving bullet fragments. It then emerged the "volar" aspect of the wrist to penetrate the thigh where it travelled a good distance and deposited a fragment in the femur. Problem? The bullet weighed 161 grains before firing and 158.6 as found. It was virtually undamaged ("pristine") suffering only a slight flattening at its base. Also two large fragments were found in the front seat, one of which was described as the base of the bullet, and the other, the nose of the bullet. In the "new" X-rays the fragment seen in the back of the head is described as round and 6.5mm in diameter. But since its not the base and its not the nose of the bullet what could it possibly be but another bullet? Other problems? If the same shot struck both JFK and Connally how could JFK be visibly reacting to his shot for approximately 1 1/2 second before Connally reacts to the same shot. He is even holding his substantial Stetson hat with the hand whose wrist is supposed to have been shattered! It is no surprise that 3 of 7 members of the Warren Commission disputed and never accepted the "magic bullet" theory.