

October 24, 1991

Dear Harold Weisberg,

First, I would like to thank you for responding to my letter. At present, my novel is still being reviewed in the legal department at Scott Meredith.

I am sorry to learn about your failing health, but hope you are feeling better. I wanted to thank you for your honesty in answering my request. Since 1988, after watching the Nova documentary, "Who Shot President Kennedy." I came up with the idea of how Secret Service Agent William Greer had shot the President. Later in 1969, Bill Cooper also came up with the idea that Greer had shot Kennedy, however, Cooper believed that Greer used a chrome plated revolver over his right shoulder. As you stated in your letter it would be impossible because the event would have been picked-up on the Zapruder film. As it turned out, what Cooper saw was a composite image of light and shadows that appeared to look like a revolver held by Greer. But what if Kennedy was shot in another manner, as I had suspected, and the Zapruder film had picked up the event but not in a evident way.

Judge for yourself? See attached information.

At this time I would like to order your book, Post Mortem, JFK Assassination Coverup Smashed. Inclosed is the check.

Respectfully,



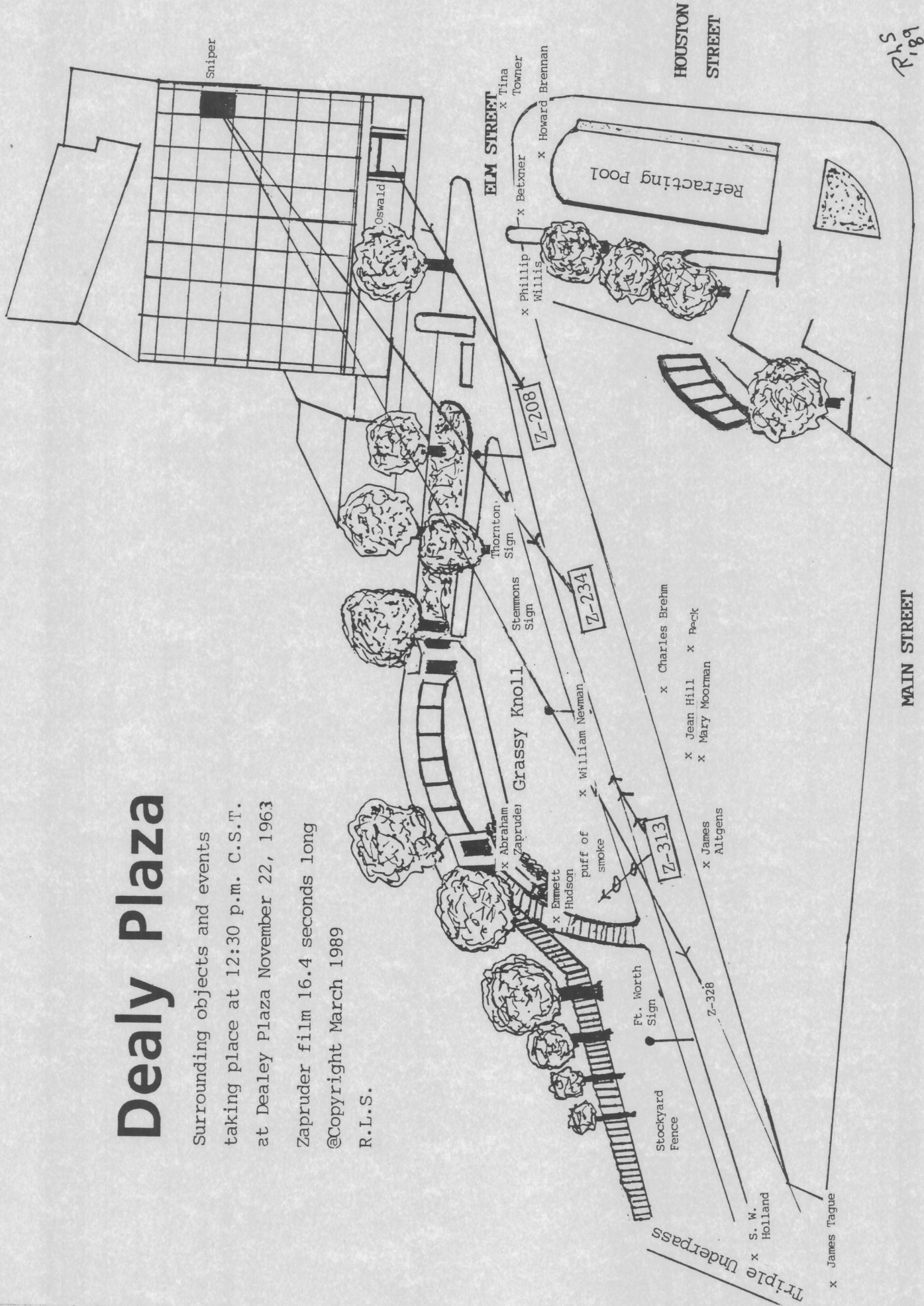
Roy L. Schaeffer  
1136 Wilmington Ave., Apt. 1  
Dayton, OH 45420

1-513-254-8029

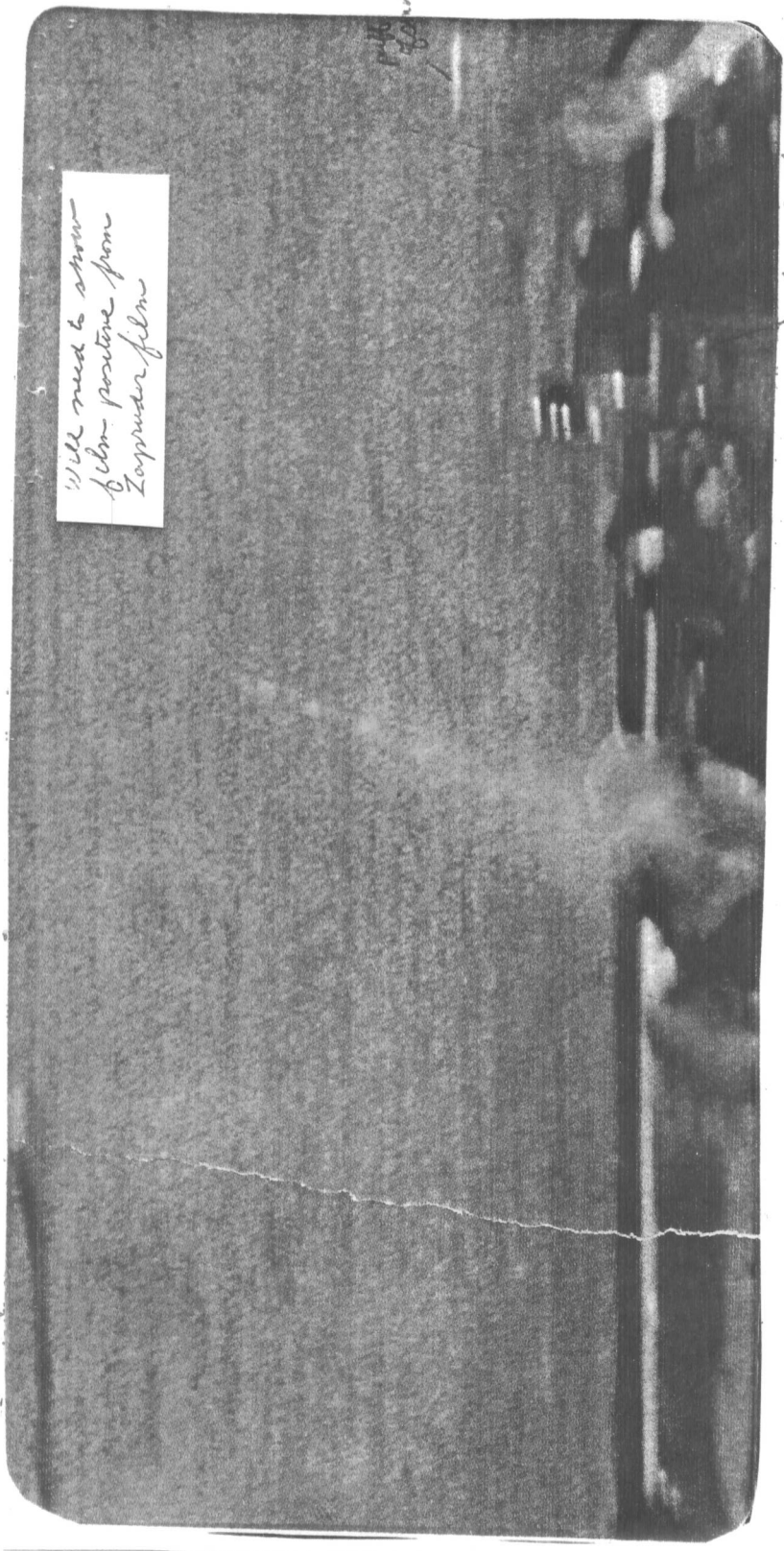
# Dealey Plaza

Surrounding objects and events  
 taking place at 12:30 p.m. C.S.T.  
 at Dealey Plaza November 22, 1963

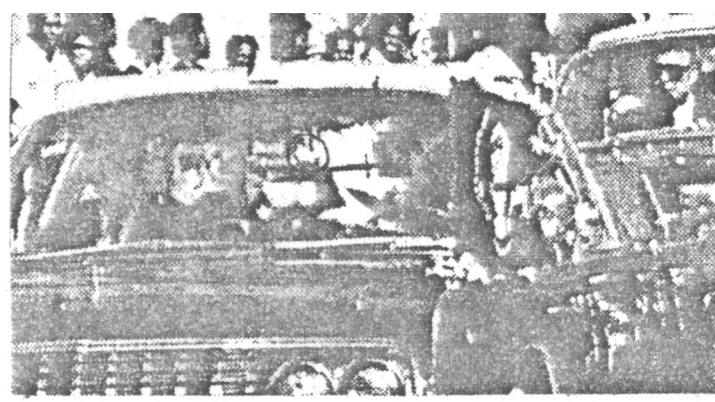
Zapruder film 16.4 seconds long  
 ©Copyright March 1989  
 R.L.S.



R.L.S.  
 11/89

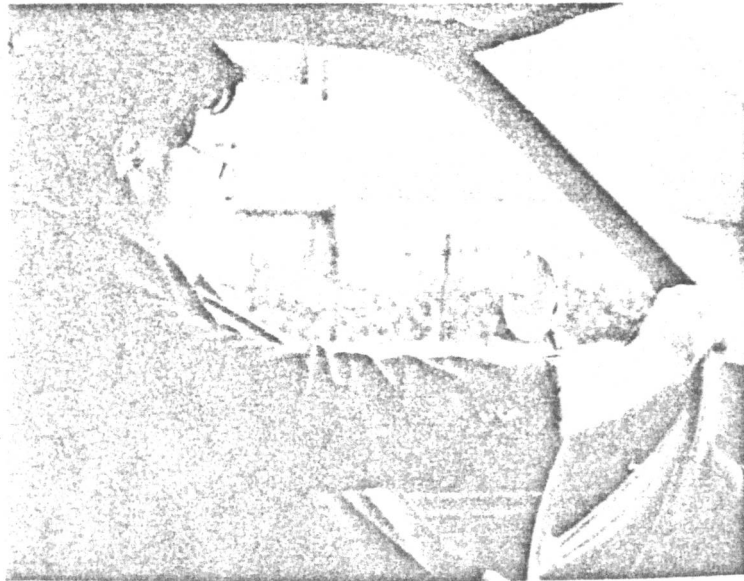


Z-313- A critical look at this frame determines Secret Service William Greer's guilt. It appears by examining the frame closely a dark shadow is cast by Greer's left arm onto the divider portion atop the front seat. It also appears that in addition to the dark shadow the barrel portion of the weapon can be seen through the side wing window of the Presidential limousine. The image of the barrel only appears in frame Z-313. The smoking gun can be proven by observing the smoke puff coming from the revolver just over the windshield.



After the first bullet struck the inside of the Presidential windshield directly in front of Agent Greer at Z-208, Greer observed the President through the rear view mirror until the Governor was hit. At that point Greer glanced over his right shoulder to get a closer look at the two.

Greer noticing that two separate shots had not killed the President after Z-234 reached for a revolver with his left hand instead of speeding off.



Hiding the weapon between his two legs Greer glanced into the rear view mirror directly to his left. Noticing Hill approach-

ing the limousine realized that he had only seconds to shot the President.

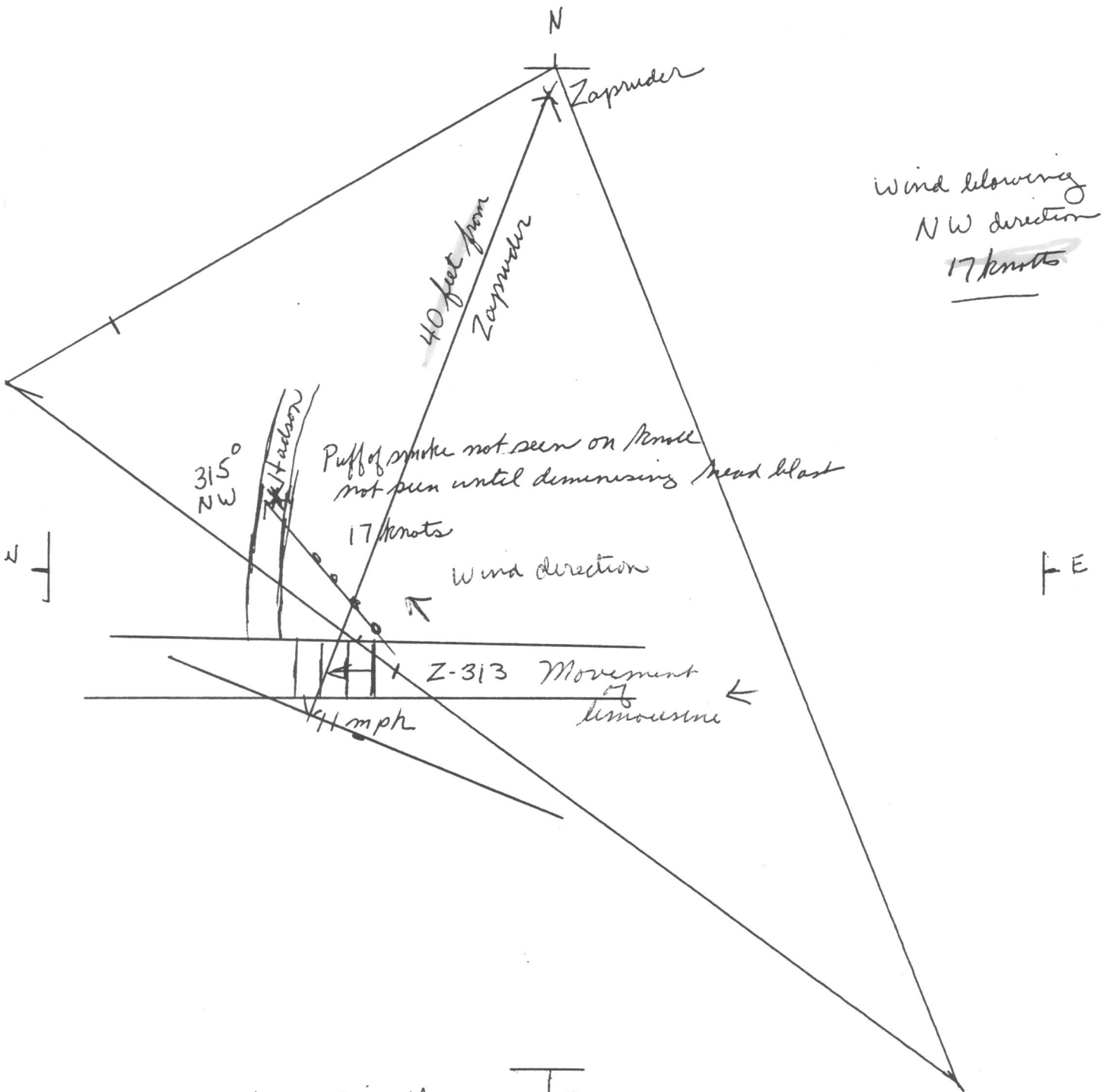


Reinactment of Frames Z-312, Z-313. Running out of time Greer quickly turned his torso around enough to

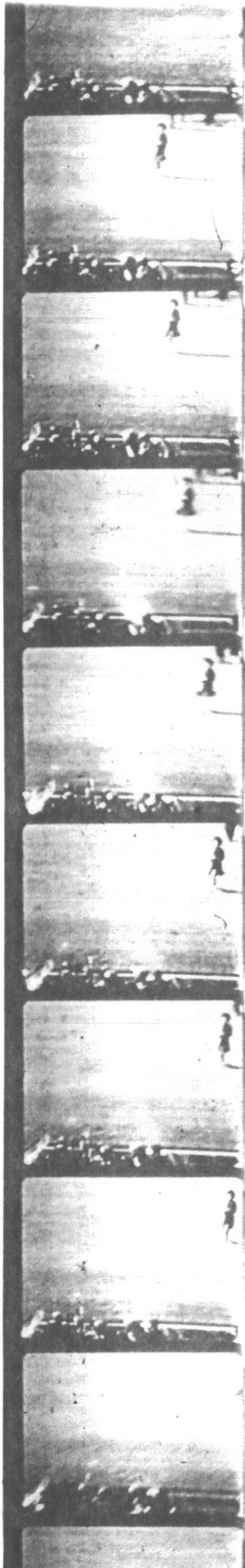
point the revolver directly at the President under his right arm and shoot the President at exactly Z-313.

Notice puff of smoke first appearing  
in frame Z-313

see frames Z-313 - 314



In order to explain the puff of smoke coming from Agent Esree's revolver a three-dimensional drawing is necessary because of the wind speed and motion of the Presidential limousine in relationship to Zapruder's position at Dealey Plaza



311

312

313

314

315

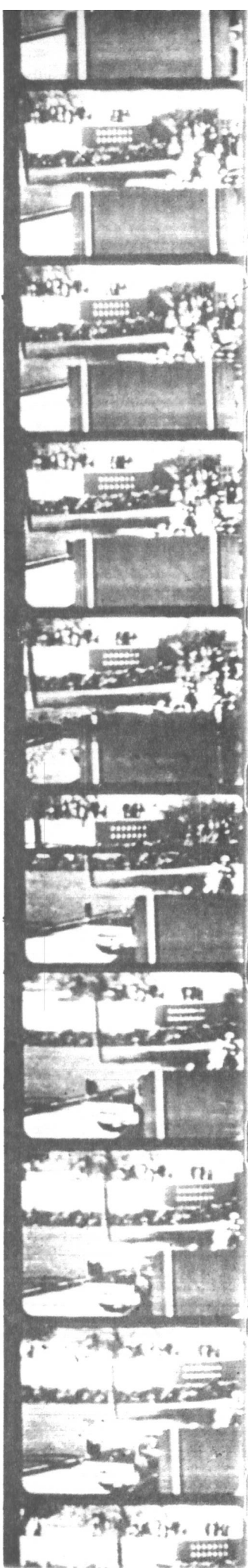
316

317

318

Notice puff of smoke  
separate from head blast  
Smoke from Essex's revolver

Harper fragment  
Z-324 - Z-327



204

205

206

207

212

213

214

215

*Donald shot Kennedy, with  
number 2-208  
Horizon shot marked out*

## MATCHING THE POLICE DICTABELT WITH THE ZAPRUDER FILM

The 8mm Abraham Zapruder film became a major detriment to the single bullet theory. Zapruder's camera was a Bell & Howell, Model 414PD, executive series (Serial Number AS 13486). The camera had the capabilities of three different lens settings (Normal, Wide, Telephoto). Zapruder had used the telephoto lens the day of the assassination. The camera's speeds ranged from 10, 16, 20-24, 32-40 frames per second. In a letter dated February 3, 1964 to Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission the FBI laboratory determined the average speed of the film shot the day of the assassination to be 18.3 frames per second if the speed range was set at 16. The FBI laboratory using the 16 setting calculated the film speed at ten second intervals throughout the entire running time of the fully loaded camera. By using several rolls of film the laboratory found that the speed of the camera when fully wound runs at a speed of 18.1 frames per second for the first ten seconds and gradually increases to 18.3 to 18.5 frames per second for the next twenty seconds. The film gradually decreases slightly to 18.1 frames per second for ten seconds until the final twenty seconds, then the film runs an average of 17.6 to 17.9 frames per second. Zapruder stated in a sworn affidavit that was received by the FBI (DL 89-43) that he had set his camera at a 24 setting and the camera was fully wound. After checking out the 24 setting it appeared that something was wrong. Instead of calculating at 18.3 fps (0, 30.378, 106.689, 15.006) I used a +20%\*differential that gave the results of (0, 24.304, 85.351, 12.00). By using the Zapruder 8mm film running at 18.3 fps +20% the film proves an accurate time documentary of the Kennedy assassination. The film strip proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the bullet that struck President Kennedy could not have struck Governor Connally. The film clearly showed that the single bullet theory was wrong, and two separate shots had been fired. The Warren Commission had established the minimum mechanical firing time of Oswald's rifle at 2.3 seconds. By using this information, a minimum of 42 frames would have transpired between each shot if the setting was 16. If President Kennedy or Governor Connally were shot in less than a span of 42 frames, a conspiracy occurred. This is why the Warren Commission

\*If the dictabelt was a copy, it may account for the 20% difference.



stated that Kennedy and Connally were struck by the Magic Bullet CE-399. If the Commission didn't stick to their theory, an accomplice or accomplices would have to be added to the scenario. This placed the Commission in a serious bind. To maintain that Oswald was the lone assassin, it would have to stick to the theory that the the bullet that struck the President also struck the Governor. If the Commission did otherwise, it would have to add another bullet to the scenario. The Commission "tip-toed" around this issue and struck with its original findings.

In trying to match the Police dictabelt with the Zapruder film several scenario's were considered. If the Zapruder film speed is correct and the pulses on the the dictabelt are correct there should be no problem in combining the two together, the problem is which scenario to use and which film speed is correct.

In trying to find the solution I went to Dealey Plaza. There I used the same model movie camera as Zapruder and shot film from the same location as Zapruder. After shooting film at passing traffic I compared my footage with the actual Zapruder film. I also used a tape recorder that matched the sound sequences on the dictabelt. After noticing the 18 and 24 fps were wrong, I used the film speed of 18.3 fps +20%. The time impulses starting at zero were: 0, 1.66, 5.83, .82 seconds. By doing a little math I discovered by using the calculation of 18.3 +20% (0. 24.302, 85.351, 12.004) and starting at Z-208 the results match. The results were Z-208; 232+4=236; 317-4=313; 333-4=329 thus matching both the Police Dictabelt and Zapruder film. The reason I started at Z-208, there appears be be a horizontal line appearing in frame Z-207. I believe the horizontal line is the actual path of the bullet, Life's Magazine explanation of this phenomenon was a lab technician had accidentally scratched the film with a knife while developing the film.

In order to match the above scenario with my conclusion I had to change one aspect of my scenario. To make the scenario work I considered that only two bullets were fired from Oswald's rifle and the sniper left another empty cartridge at the murder scene. (A calling card) This probably was the case since one of the three

6.5mm shell casing on display at Dealey Plaza was so badly dented at the top of its rim it would have been impossible to fire. This would mean that Oswald fired the first shot at Z-208 (Confirmed by the bullet line in Z-207) with his revolver from the front steps striking Kennedy in the back at Z-208, and Willis' statement was right about taking his #5th photograph at Z-189, but wrong in saying he snapped his photograph upon hearing the sound of the first shot. It appears from the Zapruder film that Willis and Zapruder align at Z-202, instead of Z-208. So was Willis wrong in saying he snapped his camera upon hearing the first shot? Evidence indicates the possibility that Willis snapped his camera a full second before hearing the sound of the first shot. The full second makes a great deal of difference because most of the Warren Commission's conclusions about the single bullet theory were based on the sound of the shot being at exactly Z-189.

In reaching my conclusion about two shots being fired at exactly Z-234, Z-328 from the sixth floor, I had gone to the sixth floor to see what view the sniper had (a plastic shield is placed around the sniper's lair so it is impossible to be at the sniper's location) however by using the window next to the sniper's lair one can get an adequate idea of what position the sniper was in when he shot the President. If the sniper was in a kneeling position he could fire earlier, say Z-210, but the sniper was not in that position. Witnesses said the sniper was looking directly at the triple overpass, the only way the sniper could give that impression to witnesses below the Depository was to be in the squatting position. If this was so the sniper would have to wait a little longer to get a shot off.

I believe because the ambush wasn't working, Agent William Greer made the decision around Z-230 to shoot the President from the front at Z-313 with a chrome plated revolver. Almost at the same time the sniper on the sixth floor fired his second or last shot which struck the chrome strip on the Presidential limousine at exactly Z-328. It appears by omitting the testimony of Steve Barker about cross-talk the Zapruder film and police dictabelt match.



By the persistence of Gaeson Fonzi, a member of the HSCA committee, a top artist drew a composite drawing of "Maurice Bishop" from Antonio Vecianna Blanch's memory in 1975. Certain critics believe that Vecianna would never identify his source, but what harm would there be if he had a composite drawn of his source, just to get the HSCA off his back. Remember Vecianna's source has never been determined by the drawing. Later Vecianna was shot in the head by someone. Vecianna recovered from the wound. Was the shooting in response to him giving a composite drawing to the HSCA?



While in New Orleans in the fall of 1990 I was given a newspaper clipping from a individual who believed that this man was "Maurice Bishop." Is this the man the HSCA is looking for. As it turns out this person can be linked to Secret Service William Greer.