

# **Z225**

A Research Analysis of the front shot at President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963

By

Anthony Edward DeFiore

As always, for my little girl,

DEDICATED TO TOSH PLUMLEE

~ My friend, and because I believe him. ~

“Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.”

John 8:32

## **THE DEMISE OF THE SINGLE “PRISTINE / MAJIC” BULLET THEORY**

**DR. RONALD JONES, MD ~ (Dr. Jones Oral History Sixth Floor Museum)**

“Arlen Specter talked to me after (my) deposition outside the room in Parkland Hospital in the administrator’s office, and he said...that was a fairly intense query that he did with me, and ...but afterwards, he (Specter) said in the hall – and this is in March 1964 – **Arlen Specter said (to Dr. Ronald Jones), “We have people who would testify that they saw somebody shoot the President from the front.” From either...off the bridge, as I recall. I think there was a rail bridge in front of that street. “But we don’t want to interview them, and I don’t want you (Dr. Jones) saying anything about that either. But we do have those people.”**



## AN INTRODUCTION

And then it hits you. It doesn't just hit you. It slams you. You see it. You see it all too clearly. It's like a two by four to your face. And that was exactly what they intended to do to him. They did not intend to kill him or to remove him from office. No, death was already at his doorstep and poison would have been too sophisticated and European. No, what they intended to do was to absolutely obliterate his head from his shoulders. To eradicate it, annihilate it, expunge it, extirpate it ~ To wipe his head off the face of the earth. His entire head. To have his head explode with such horrific intensity as if it were a tumultuous volcano of blood, flesh and brain matter strewn into the afternoon Dallas sun...and all over his wife. It was to be done with bullets, gun powder and rifle blasts while drowning his wife in terror and horror for many years to come. It was done with ignorant calumny and rage of sociopaths until nothing remained but scattered brain debris, a crimson drenched dress and caked pools of blood for the entire world to see. No, they didn't just intend to kill this young smile and grace from our lives and thrust it into our history in the blink of an eye. No, they were sending a message with the blunt force of a sledge hammer to a cantaloupe. For all to see, For all to be served notice, For all to remember. Change will not come in a lightning bolt of energy, certainty and vigor. Change will be delayed, or if it is even possible, it will be brutally silenced. And then he was gone. He was gone to the stars of our minds, to our dreams, to our hopes and aspirations, to our better selves. No matter how drastically flawed and weak an individual he was personally. In the end, he was our last President.

~ **Anthony E. DeFiore**

## Author's Note:

In this paper, important references are used to analyze the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. More specifically, the shot fired at his front throat.

First, on many occasions, a reference will be made to the Abraham Zapruder Film where it will be listed as the letter Z and the frame number, i.e. Z213 or Z 213 for Zapruder Film Frame 213. It may also be seen as "Z film", etc. Also, the range of film frames from Z207 to Z224/225 is used exclusively in this paper because it is the moment that the President went behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film to the approximate moment that he emerged from behind the sign. The use of other reference frames Z186, Z200 & Z202 (Z202 from Willis photo #5) are used to augment this paper's analysis of this range.

Second, the use of colored lines and geometric figures on many of the photographs in this paper are used to prove factual analytical points. Some of the lines and figures are not a perfect representation. Illustrating lines and figures to diagram three dimensions onto two dimensional photographs is many times impossible. However, their use is not to be discounted. In many instances, these lines and figures are indeed perfect if not near perfectly correct. I have tried to point out any of these discrepancies throughout this paper. I welcome any constructive criticism.

The aim of this paper is to prove that a gun shot, most probably a rifle shot with a silencer from the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza hit President John F. Kennedy in his throat as the projectile came through his limousine's windshield. If some of the colored lines and geometric figures are approximate in this paper, it does not take away from proving this factual point. In many cases, the evidence presented calls for more investigation to be done. Where the discrepancy between an approximation and a point to be made is obvious or too close to call, I have questioned the use of the colored lines and figures myself. I have not, however, relinquished a point of fact that is proven by an approximate line or figure. The strength of this paper is that in many instances an approximation is so compelling that it proves a factual point. I again welcome all constructive criticism regarding the use of lines and geometric figures. I also am asking for any suggestions for the use of better software.

Also, throughout this paper, when viewing photographs, it is specifically noted as being either to the left or right of the reader or from the left or right view of an individual or position located or seen in the photograph. I have taken great lengths to note the Point of View (POV) of either the reader or the (POV) of the image, position or individual in a photograph. If any confusion persists when viewing a photo or diagram, I extend my apologies and request any input from readers.

Finally, two points: First, all references to the African American Man, Black Man, Black Dog Man image, BDM or Man Three are referring to the same individual or image. Second, the use of the Willis 5 & Betzner 3 Photos may be confusing because they are similar photos, but not the same.

**T**his paper will present both factual and logical proof that a projectile, most probably a bullet, was shot at President John Fitzgerald Kennedy from his front left (his POV) as he rode in a limousine along the 400 Block of Elm Street in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. This front shot was taken by a sniper from the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza. The shot came through the front windshield of the Presidential Limousine at the immediate left of the rearview mirror (from the President's POV) as The President travelled in his limousine down Elm Street at Zapruder Film frame Z 225 or possibly at an earlier point in the Zapruder film. This paper will examine the Zapruder Film frames from Z206/207 to Z 224/225. The President was hit in his front throat area at the designated range of these frames.

At first, in our research, we are presented with a film taken by Abraham Zapruder on that fateful day that is perhaps the single greatest piece of irrefutable evidence of an elected public official's murder in world history. Had such a film been taken of any other assassination in history, all the murderers involved would have been immediately rooted out, convicted and punished to such a degree that assassinations may have been forever removed from the lexicon of political action...perhaps. However, in the case of the Zapruder Film, due to the blatant manipulation, alteration and destruction of the film, we are left with only fragments of authentic photographic proof of President Kennedy's murder. At the precise moment of Zapruder Film frame 225, we are presented with either truth or fiction as to whether JFK is murdered by a conspiracy or a lone nut. Both with the Zapruder Film frame 225 and in spite of it, this paper will prove that a bullet hit the President from his left front, and therefore, provide irrefutable evidence of a political assassination conspiracy.

A thorough examination of the President's throat wound was not conducted during his autopsy. A comprehensive autopsy would have brought forth numerous pieces of evidence which may have included: bullet fragments, bullet residue, glass splinters, a conclusive bullet path and a complete study of the throat wound (discoloration/collar abrasions, etc.). No further analysis of the President's throat wound would have been required if that had been done. The front shot would have been proven. Nevertheless, in spite of this fact, the doctors at both Parkland and Bethesda Naval Hospital did prove a front shot to the President during their emergency care of the President, autopsy and subsequent interviews from that day until the present.

In this paper, by analyzing the trajectories of the shots fired at the President, the time frame of the shots taken at him, witness position/testimony and the study of the President's wounds, it becomes apparent that a front shot caused the President's throat wound. As we will come to see, the truth concerning this assassination was left on the Bethesda Naval Hospital autopsy room table.

To conclude, the shot from the left front of President Kennedy (his POV) hit him in his throat. The projectile entered the Presidential Limousine through the windshield fired from the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza. Only one sniper location area could have provided the best vantage point for the front throat shot. That location is the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza.

### **THE PREMISE BY WHICH ALL RESEARCH MUST BEGIN:**

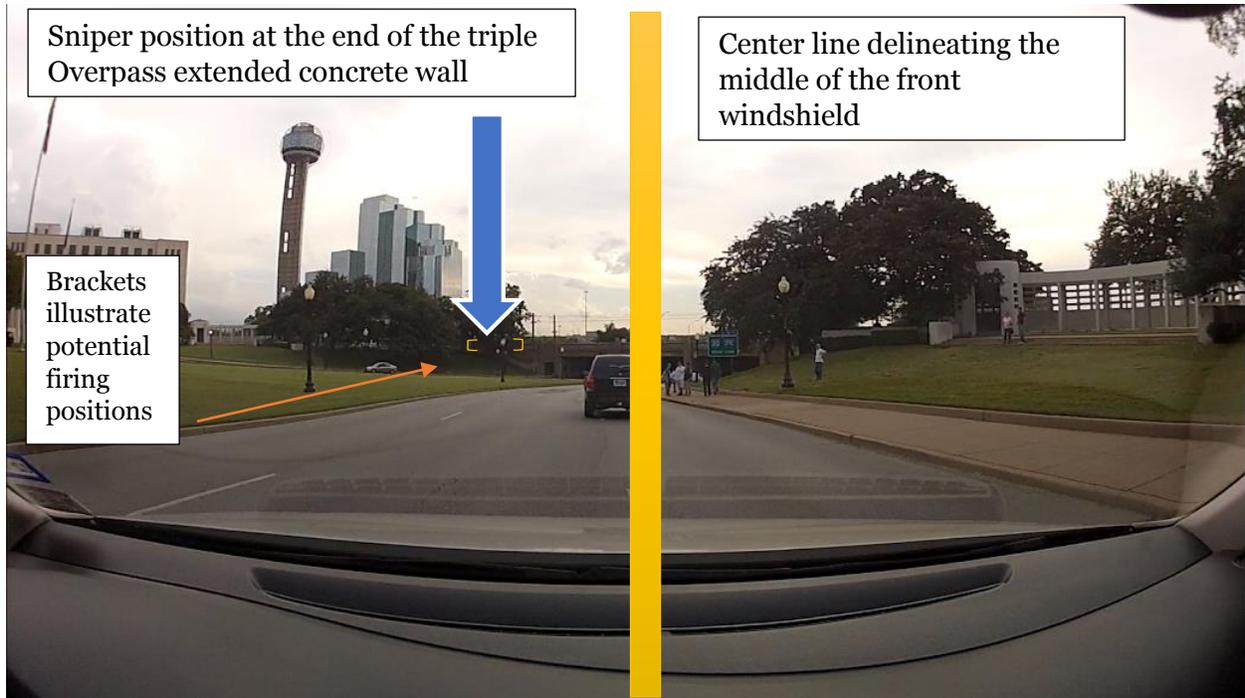
The following JFK Assassination Analysis begins with the absolute factual certainty that the single bullet theory (SBT) is a fraud. In an attempt to support the SBT, the Zapruder Film was nearly completely altered and distorted. The SBT is a fraud due to the fact that by employing forensic analysis, the pristine "magic" bullet / Warren Commission Exhibit 399 cannot be the only bullet nor even the one single bullet that purportedly caused all the wounds to President Kenney and Governor Connally. To even postulate that one undamaged bullet entered President Kennedy's back and exited his throat, and then entered Governor John Connally's body through his back, exiting his front chest, and then re-entering his wrist and exiting his wrist only then to enter his thigh causing seven wounds is absolutely preposterous.

To the dedicated researchers who have rebuffed the claims of the single bullet theory, I applaud you. I recommend to the reader to begin an exhaustive reading of the countless well documented presentations, articles, papers and books that prove the SBT fraud of the Warren Commission. To this point, one "magic" bullet could have never inflicted the number of wounds that this so-called pristine bullet was supposed to inflict with so little damage to it.

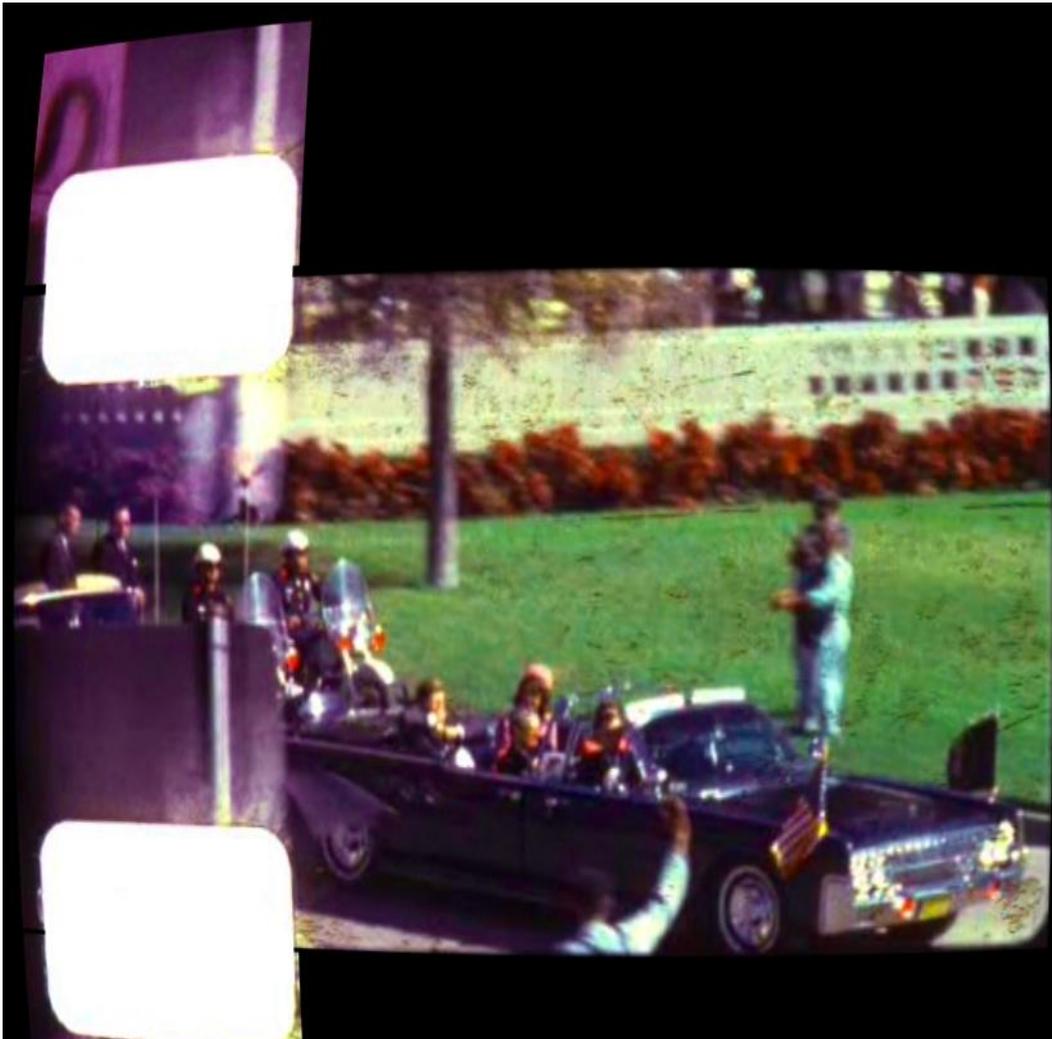
Additionally, the use of the Zapruder Film to prove the Single Bullet Theory in the Warren Report has afforded JFK Assassination Researchers the opportunity to definitively prove the conspiracy that killed President Kennedy. While it may sound illogical that this could be possible, it is indeed true. First, the Zapruder Film has irrefutable alterations and deletions (Please read [The Great Zapruder Film Hoax](#), [The Hoax of The Century](#) and [Murder in Dealey Plaza](#)) that directly impact Z frames 207 to 313 and beyond. These frames were altered and used in an attempt to prove the SBT. In this author's belief, changes were made to these Z frames to prove that three shots were taken at the limousine and to prove the SBT. However, even by altering these numerous Z film frames, the portions of these Z frames that were left unaltered provide compelling evidence to prove the front throat shot and much more. Much like the Oswald photo on

the cover of Life Magazine, there are many photographic truths in that photo of Oswald that were left unblemished that go on to prove the inaccuracy and falsification of the picture. Similarly, the same type of unaltered truths found in the Z Film frames between Z207 to Z313 and beyond go a long way to prove the front shot to the President's throat.

Further, while many aspects of the Z film are altered, distorted or deleted (whether to prove the Three Shot Theory, SBT or not), there are many portions of each frame from Z207 to Z313 that may have only been partially changed or modified. Some frames may have not been changed at all. These undamaged parts/segments include very small pieces of evidence that remain consistent throughout the entire Z Film and help to prove that a sniper was located at the South Knoll Area. Finally, Z 225 is the sine quo non for this assassination. Z 225 undeniably illustrates that the President was hit in the throat from his front left. In the haste to prove the SBT with Zapruder Film alterations (that include Z225), irrefutable evidence is found in these Zapruder Film frames that prove the front shot to the President's throat. That shot came from the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza.



Above, the photos taken by Steven Kossor, through the front windshield of his automobile at the approximate position where President Kennedy was shot in the throat, illustrates the feasibility of a sniper firing from the South Knoll of Dealey Plaza at The President that day. The trajectory of a rifle shot to the President's throat works. Also, the above photo pinpoints the placement of a lamp post (thin yellow arrow downward) after the 1963 assassination which is placed in almost the exact position of the sniper's line of sight / fire to JFK.



**A REFERENCE POINT IN AMERICAN HISTORY:  
THE ZAPRUDER FILM FRAME 230.**

Governor John Connally is still not wounded in this film frame. He is facing forward without even a grimace of pain on his face nor a defensive or wounded movement. The bullet that hit JFK as per the SBT is somehow not proceeding forward at this point in time to hit Connally (as a tumbling bullet nor as a bullet travelling at a normal average speed).

THE FOLLOWING FORENSIC RESEARCH BY HERBERT BLENNER  
DEFINITELY PROVES THAT THE THROAT SHOT WAS AN ENTRY WOUND.

“One single sentence from the report of the Forensic Pathology Panel (House Senate Committee on Assassinations) is perhaps the most underrated disclosure in the assassination literature. This sentence described those features of the remnant throat wound which enabled the panel to argue that entering bullets made the transverse back wound and the scalp wound.

Source: Report of the Forensic Pathology Panel - 7HSCA, 93

[http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7\\_0052a.htm](http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7_0052a.htm)

**“(262) There is a semicircular missile defect near the center of the lower margin of the tracheotomy incision, approximately in the midline of the neck, with margins which are slightly denuded and reddish-brown.**

**End of quotation.**

**The denuded and discolored margins are evidence of an entry wound.**  
**In fact, this same panel cited these features while arguing that an entering bullet made the transverse wound of the back.**

**Source: Report of the Forensic Pathology Panel - 7HSCA, 86.”**

[http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7\\_0048b.htm](http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7_0048b.htm)

**(246) There is a sharply outlined area of red-brown to black around the (throat) wound in which there is dried, superficial denudation of the skin, representing a typical abrasion collar resulting from the bullet’s scraping the margins of the skin at the moment of penetration. This is characteristic of gunshot wounds of entrance and not typical of exit wounds.** This abrasion extends around the entire circumference, but is most prominent between 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock about the defect (with the head at 12 o'clock). In addition, there are several small linear, superficial lacerations or tears of the skin extending radially from the margins of the wound at 10 o'clock, 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock. These measure 0.1, 0.2 and 0.1 centimeter respectively. Photographically enhanced prints of photographs Nos. 38 and 39 reveal much more sharply contrasted color determination and, to some degree, more sharply outlined detail of the **abrasion collar** described above.  
**End of quotation.**

**The pathology panel also cited denudation and discoloration of the margins to argue that an entering bullet made the scalp wound.**

Source: Report of the Forensic Pathology Panel - 7HSCA, 104

[http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7\\_0057b.htm](http://history-matters.com/archive/j...Vol7_0057b.htm)

(296) Accurate reconstruction of the exact dimensions of the wound is difficult because the ruler and wound are in different planes of focus. The long axis of the wound more closely approximates a vertical angle than that depicted within the "Autopsy Descriptive Sheet." (See fig. 6.) **The inferior margin of this wound, from 3 to 10 o'clock, is surrounded by a crescent-shaped reddish-black area of denudation, again presenting the appearance of an abrasion collar, resulting from the rubbing of the skin by the bullet at the time of penetration.** From 12 to 3 o'clock, there is a suggestion of undermining, that is, tunneling of the tissue between the skin surface and the skull. Three small linear lacerations or tears of the skin, measuring less than 0.2 centimeter, in length, extend radially from the margins of the defect at 11 o'clock, 12 o'clock, and 3 o'clock. (See fig. 14, a close-up photograph of this wound.)  
End of quotation.

The Forensic Pathology Panel did not explain why denuded and discolored margins are evidence of entry wounds in these two cited cases and are unworthy of elaboration in relation to the throat wound because they are factual and understood medical forensic knowledge among pathologists.

# **THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

## **The Front Throat Shot & Wound**

**An analysis of the shot from the South Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza that passed through the Presidential Limousine windshield and hit President Kennedy in the throat.**

### **THE TESTIMONY OF FACT THAT THERE WAS A FRONT SHOT BULLET / FRAGMENTS OF A BULLET IN PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S THROAT:**

(A special thank you to Phil Drago for his work and assistance in pointing out this testimony to me.)

Douglas Horne, Inside the Assassinations Record Review Board, Volume II, Chapter Five: The Autopsy X-Rays, pages 530-2:

Jeremy Gunn's interview with Jerrol Custer as Custer examines the X-Rays of the body of President Kennedy.

The noteworthy highlights of Custer's review of the x-rays of the body was Jeremy's attempt to see whether Custer could identify metal fragments near any of the cervical vertebrae, which Custer had mentioned earlier in the deposition.

Jeremy showed Custer x-ray no. 9, a view of the chest prior to removal of the lungs, and the exchange went as follows:

Gunn: Previously, you referred to there being metal fragments in the cervical area. Are you able to identify any metal fragments in this x-ray?

Custer: Not in this film.

Gunn: Does this film include a view or an exposure that would have included such metal fragments?

Custer: No sir.

Gunn: Where would the metal fragments be located?

Custer: Further up in there. This region.

Gunn: Can you—and you're pointing to?

Custer: Up into the, I'd say, C3/C4 region.

Jeremy asked Custer to review x-rays no. 8 and 10, of the right shoulder and chest, and left shoulder and chest, respectively—both are images following the removal of the heart and lungs. Custer could not identify metal fragments in either x-ray.

Later, Jeremy asked Custer the following questions:

Gunn: Now, you had raised, previously in the deposition. . . the possibility of some metal fragments in the C3/C4 range.

Custer: I noticed I didn't see that.

Gunn: You didn't see any x-rays that would be in—that would include the C3/C4 area?

Custer: No sir.

Gunn: Are you certain that you took x-rays that included the—included C3 and C4?

Custer: Yes, sir. Absolutely.

Gunn: How many x-rays did you take that would have included that?

Custer: Just one. And that was all that was necessary, because it showed—right there.

Gunn: And what, as best you recall, did it show?

Custer: A fragmentation of a shell in and around that circular exit—that area. Let me rephrase that. I don't want to say “exit,” because I don't know whether it was exit or entrance. But all I can say, there was bullet fragmentations [sic] around that area—that opening.

Gunn: Around C3/C4?

Custer: Right.

Gunn” And do you recall how many fragments there were?

Custer: Not really. There was enough. It was very prevalent.

Gunn: Did anyone make any observations about metal fragments in the C3/C4 area?

Custer: I did. And I was told to mind my own business. That's where I was shut down again.

Gunn: You have, during the course of this deposition, identified three x-rays that you are quite certain that you took, but don't appear in this collection. Are there any others that you can identify as not being included?

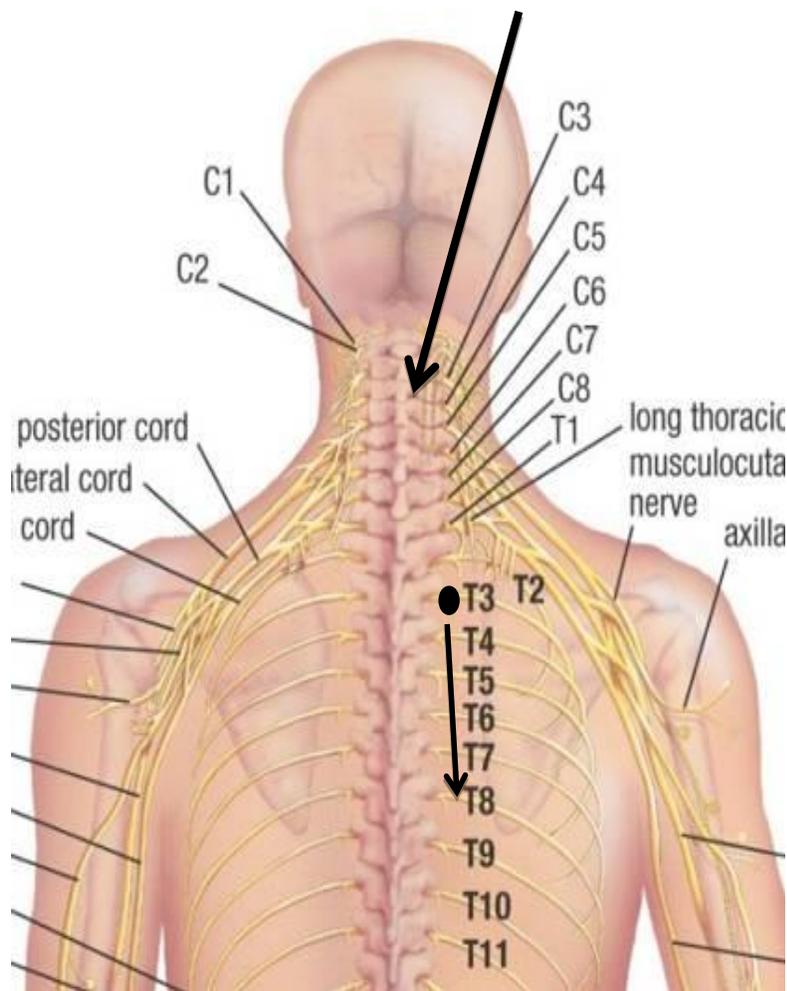
Custer: That's the only three that come to my mind right now; the two tangential views, and the A-P cervical spine.

Gunn: Okay.

Custer: Can I add something to that?

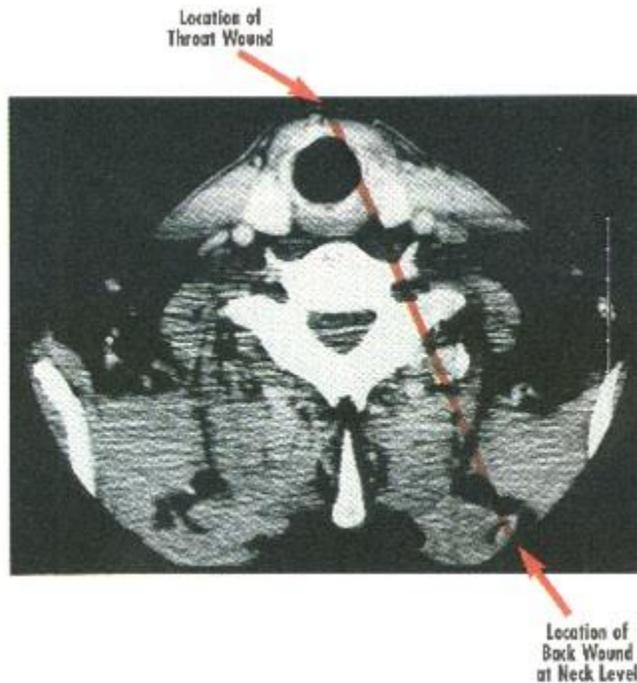
Gunn: Sure.

Custer: In my own opinion, I do believe, basically, the reason why they are not here is because they showed massive amounts of bullet fragments.

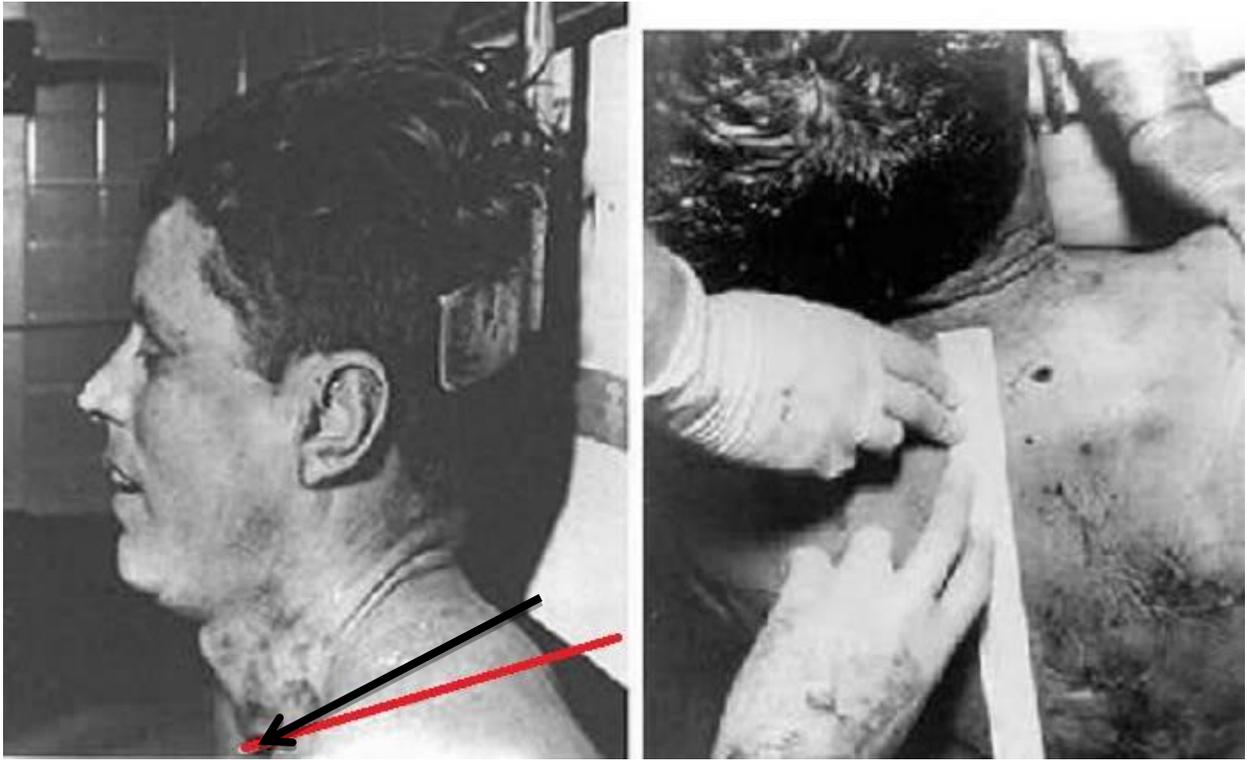


To review the location of the bullet fragments that Jerrol Custer observed in the President's C3/C4 vertebrae. The arrow above points to the location of the C3/C4 vertebrae. Also the black dot above locates the bullet hole in the President's back at approximately T3. As former Warren Commission member and former US President Gerald Ford admitted that he falsely moved the location of the bullet hole to the back neck area and the autopsy notes locate the hole at the T3 area, it becomes clear that there was no pristine bullet passing through JFK that day. In fact, the back bullet proceeded in a downward direction after hitting the President at a downward 17 degree angle from his rear. The black line pointing downward from T3 illustrates the movement of the back bullet.

Further, in Dr. James Fetzer's article, Press TV: Fresh perspective on JFK case—CIA owns mass media, December 11, 2013, he published the work of David W. Mantik, M.D., Ph.D. Dr. Mantik "created a CAT scan of a patient with similar chest and neck dimensions and plotted the trajectory the "magic bullet" is supposed to have taken. So it turns out to be an anatomical impossibility, because cervical vertebrae intervene."



No bullet traversed the President's body from his back through his neck and exiting his throat (travelling back to front). If it had, CE399 ~ the pristine or "magic bullet" would have been severely damaged by the bones in JFK's neck (illustrated in white / backbone and trachea in the photo shown above).



From the view of the President's back wound on an angle to where it supposedly exited, there is no possible way for this bullet to have passed through the President unscathed as CE399 appears in the Warren Report. Even if the angle of entrance is created at the black line instead of the red one, no bullet could have entered and exited at these points without significant damage, and most importantly, leaving fragments from that bullet.

ANATOMY DESCRIPTIVE SHEET  
 CASE PATH-8 (1-53)  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RANK/RATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE/HOUR EXPIRED: \_\_\_\_\_ WARD \_\_\_\_\_ DIAGNOSES \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: RACE: \_\_\_\_\_ Obtain following on babies only:  
 Height \_\_\_\_\_ in. Weight \_\_\_\_\_ lb. Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_  
 Color eyes \_\_\_\_\_ Pupils \_\_\_\_\_ mm, lb. \_\_\_\_\_ mm  
 CROWN-NUCK \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 CROWN-NECK \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 CIRCUMFERENCES:  
 Head \_\_\_\_\_ in. Chest \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 Abd. \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 HEIGHTS: (Gross, unless otherwise specified)  
 LUNG, RT. ~~320~~ 320 KIDNEY, RT. 1305 ADRENALS, RT. \_\_\_\_\_  
 LUNG, LT. ~~290~~ 290 KIDNEY, LT. 110 ADRENALS, LT. \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRAIN \_\_\_\_\_ LIVER 160 PANCREAS \_\_\_\_\_  
 SPLEEN 90 HEART 350 THYROID \_\_\_\_\_  
 TESTES \_\_\_\_\_ TESTES \_\_\_\_\_ OVARY \_\_\_\_\_  
 HEART MEASUREMENTS: A 7.5 cm. P 4 cm. T 12 cm. M 10 cm.  
 LV 1.5 cm. RV 1.4 cm.  
 NOTES:

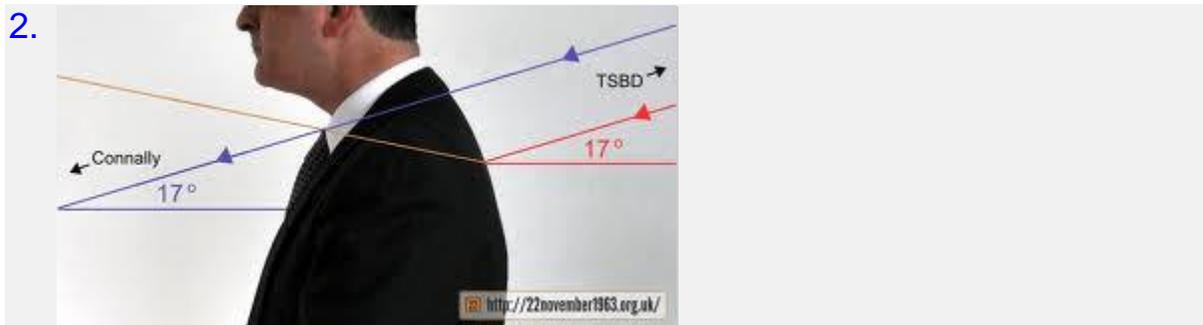
Rear Admiral George Burkley, M.D., MC, USN: the president's personal physician, and also present at the autopsy, noted that the bullet hole in the back was much lower than his neck area. (blue arrow)

“The death certificate, signed by the President's personal physician Dr. George Burkley, then a Rear Admiral in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy, gave a location for the back wound lower than found by the autopsy (either its photographs or measurements). Dr. Burkley believed a bullet to have hit Kennedy at "about" the level of the third thoracic vertebra (T3).<sup>[2]</sup> Supporting the location of Dr. Burkley is a diagram from the autopsy report of Kennedy,<sup>[3]</sup> which shows a bullet hole in the upper back. However, this diagram is freehand, and not drawn with any attention to landmarks — a criticism made of it by the later House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) analysis.

Burkley's location at T3 (the third thoracic vertebra) is also about the same location of the bullet hole in the President's shirt<sup>[4]</sup> and the bullet hole in the suit jacket worn by Kennedy<sup>[5]</sup> which show bullet holes between 5 in (13 cm) and 6 in (15 cm) below the top of Kennedy's collar.<sup>[6]</sup> However, again there has been controversy on the matter of whether or not the holes in the president's clothing should be expected to correspond to the location of his back wound, since he

was sitting with a raised arm at the time of the assassination, and multiple photographs taken of the motorcade show his suit jacket bunched at the back of his neck and shoulder, so that it did not lie closely against his skin.<sup>[7]</sup><sup>wikipedia</sup>

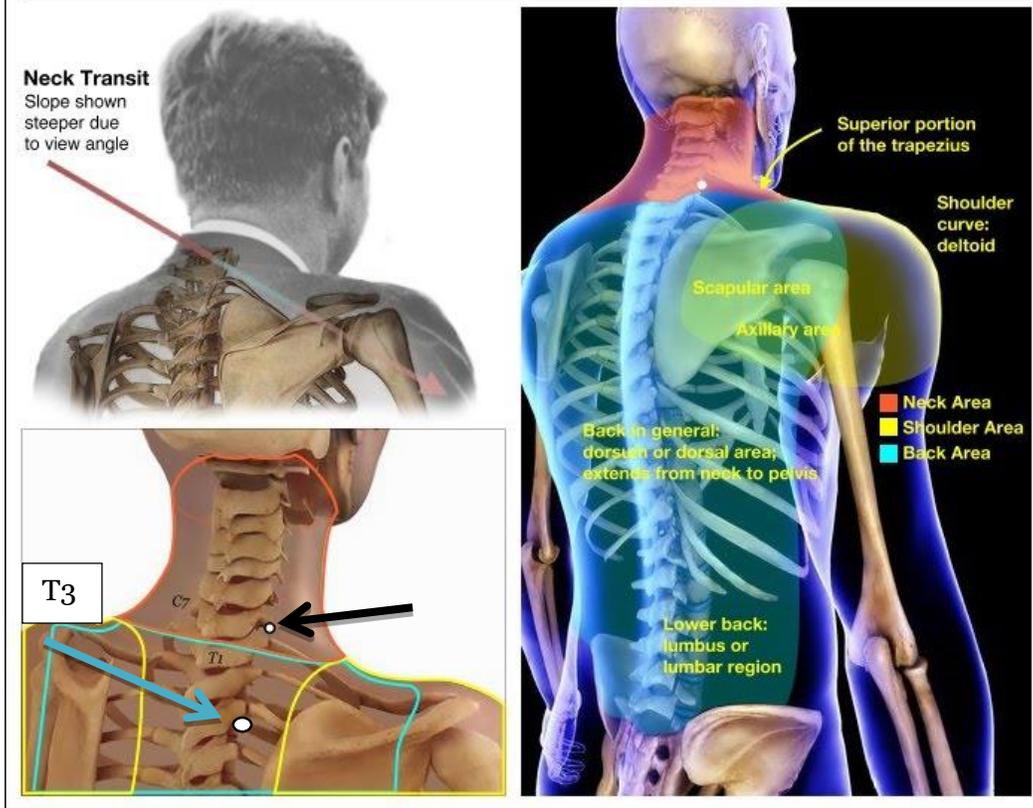
1. [^"History Matters Archive - MD 6 - White House Death Certificate \(Burkley - 11/23/63\), pg". History-matters.com. Retrieved 2013-02-07.](#)
2. [^http://www.jfklancer.com/docs.maps/autopdescript1.gif](http://www.jfklancer.com/docs.maps/autopdescript1.gif)
3. [^http://www.jfklancer.com/photos/Evidence/Shirt.jpg](http://www.jfklancer.com/photos/Evidence/Shirt.jpg)
4. [^http://www.jfklancer.com/photos/Evidence/jfkjacket.GIF](http://www.jfklancer.com/photos/Evidence/jfkjacket.GIF)
5. [^http://www.jfklancer.com/docs.maps/skeleton.GIF](http://www.jfklancer.com/docs.maps/skeleton.GIF)
6. [^"Was Kennedy's Jacket Bunched When He Was Hit in the Back? - 2". Mcadams.posc.mu.edu. Retrieved 2013-02-07.](#)
7. [^"Was Kennedy's Jacket Bunched When He Was Hit in the Back? - 2". Mcadams.posc.mu.edu. Retrieved 2013-02-07.](#)



With Burkley's testimony of the shot being at T3 and entering the back at a 17 degree angle, the bullet would have had to make a ridiculous movement upward to exit the President at C3 / C4 or even lower below his Adam's Apple. In either case, the bullet could have never moved in such a direction, remaining undamaged going through vertebrae and then exiting the President.

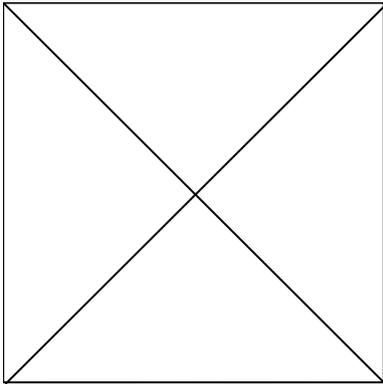
# President Kennedy Neck Wound Entry Relative to Anatomic Areas

JERRY ORGAN 2011

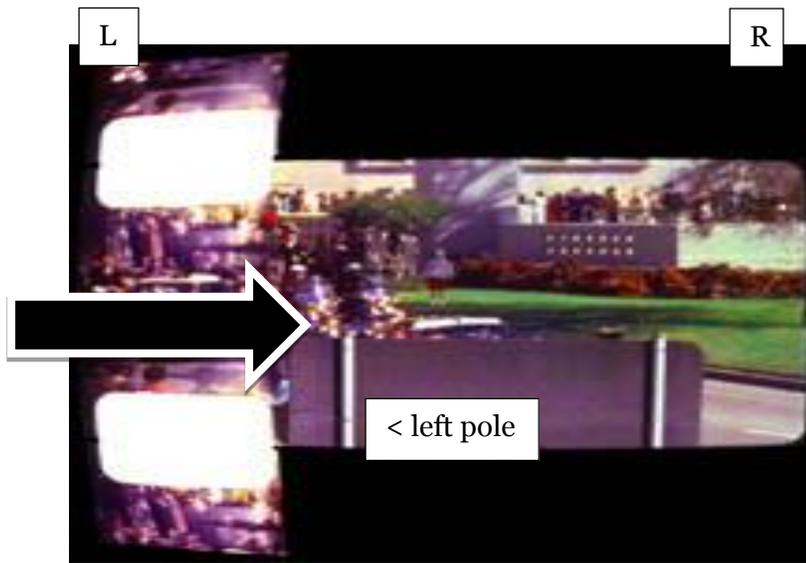


What the two bullets actually did that day was to hit the President at two different positions, one in his throat at no higher than C3/C4 to C7 (black arrow) and the other bullet hit him in the back at no higher than T3 (blue arrow).

Conclusively, the front shot entered the President at this position and fragmented into the C3/C4 region of his neck.



[www.comparrazi.com](http://www.comparrazi.com)



Above is Zapruder Film frame Z200 taken just before President John F. Kennedy disappeared behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign. JFK was travelling on Elm Street in Dealey Plaza. At the top-left of the left pole [at the top of the freeway sign (reader's POV/large black arrow)] notice that the President is sitting upright and not slumped over according to the single-bullet theory. The President does not slump forward until well after Z225. At this point, the SBT is refuted because The President is not slumped over. The SBT needs the President to be slumped over at Z200 to Z225 in order to prove a shot from above and behind him. Otherwise the trajectory from the TSBD Building is impossible. In addition to Z200, The SBT tries to use the Croft Photo 3 (found on the next page) to illustrate that the President is slumping forward. Nothing could be further from the truth. While a suit jacket will always "bunch" up near the collar when a man sits down, it does not mean nor does it illustrate that a man is slumping forward because of it.



Croft 3

Orange & Black line illustrates the disjointed, two dimensional path of the SBT.

While the SBT needs the President to be slumped over (above in the Croft 3 photo) to prove that he was hit from both behind and from above (in the Texas School Book Depository Building), JFK was physically unable to slump over in the limousine at any point during the motorcade. The reason for this is because JFK was wearing a back brace that precluded him from being able to slump forward. The only movement for The President was to remain sitting erect or to lurch over against his wife in an erect position as he did after Z225 before Z frame 313. President Kennedy never slumped over in a forward movement throughout the entire assassination. After Z313, the President fell face first to the bottom of his wife's lap and feet as SS Agent Clint Hill jumped onto the trunk of the limousine. At that position, The President was lying lunched over and face first into the limousine floor directly at his wife's feet as the limo sped underneath the overpass in Dealey Plaza. A photo of the President's foot sticking out of the limousine proves that his straight prone position was maintained thorough out the assassination and during the aftermath ride to Parkland Hospital.



JFK's right foot

Ed Forum post 1/12/12

Additionally, in the Croft Photo 3 below, President Kennedy is sitting upright with a “bunched up” suit jacket collar. If he were slumping forward, the “bunch” of clothing would have flattened itself out. The President’s shoulders would have “rounded out” the “bunch” of clothing. When the reader has the opportunity, please slump forward while wearing a suit jacket in a car. Additional photos on the next pages show The President sitting straight and erect in the limousine.



Croft 3

The lines on this photo above illustrate that the President was sitting erect and looking forward. The cross-section of the lines (black) from JFK’s eyes to his left ear perpendicular from his Adam’s apple makes his positioning clear. If nothing else, the President’s head appears to be looking upward / slanted upward (orange line) while the point of his left ear appears to be pointing upward and to the back of the limousine (orange line).

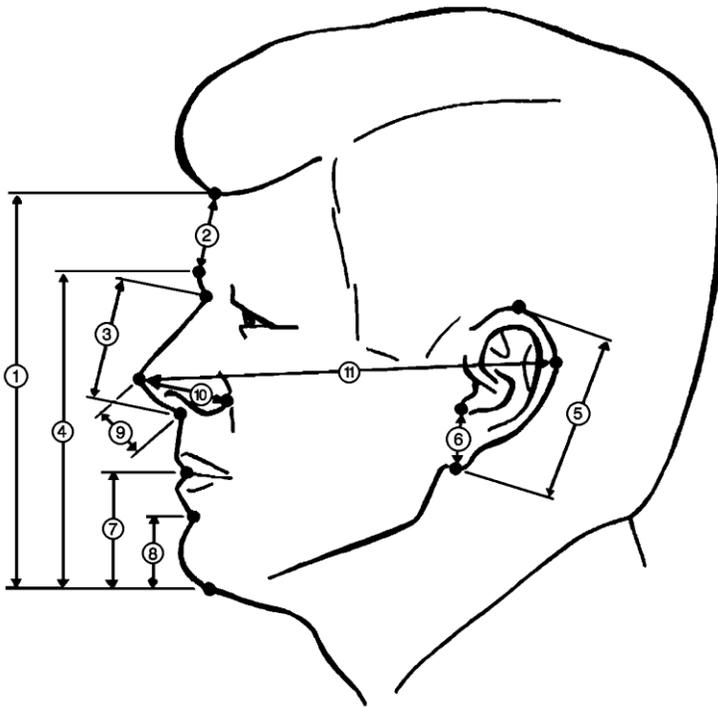
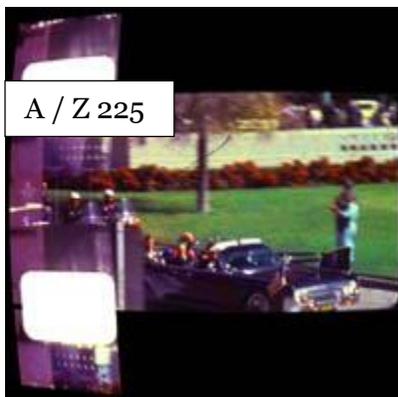


FIGURE IV-39.—Diagram of Measurements Set Forth in Table I.

This HSCA diagram as published by the freerepublic.com provides an outstanding comparison to the Croft Photo on the previous pages. President was not slumping forward during this motorcade. This point refutes the trajectory needed to support the SBT.



Above is a close up frame of Z200. Notice again how far JFK has turned his head to his right (with his right hand in a waving position near his mouth which may be him reaching for his throat). He has turned nearly 40 degrees to his right from looking forward. In this author's opinion, JFK is not hit in the throat at this point, and he is sitting erect in the limousine. Nevertheless, the president may have been hit in the throat immediately after Z 200.



At Z225- JFK emerges from behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign [Photos/letter A & letter B (close up)]. JFK has been shot from the front while immediately emerging from behind the sign (Z224-225). It is this author's belief that a sniper with a rifle (equipped with a silencer) shot at JFK from the South Knoll Area and hit him at between Z224-225. In the close-up of Z225 at left (reader POV): Notice that JFK is reacting to being shot in his throat by bringing his right arm up in a defensive posture and beginning to turn to look in the direction from where he

instinctively believed the shot was fired (his front-left / the South Knoll Area). At Z225, JFK is still sitting upright, turning leftward (his POV) to face to the front of the windshield. JFK is not slumping over (in support of SBT). The President is in the act of moving his hands to his throat area. If he had been hit earlier than Z224-Z225, his hands would have already been at his throat as he emerged from behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film. His hands do not reach his throat area until Z226-227.

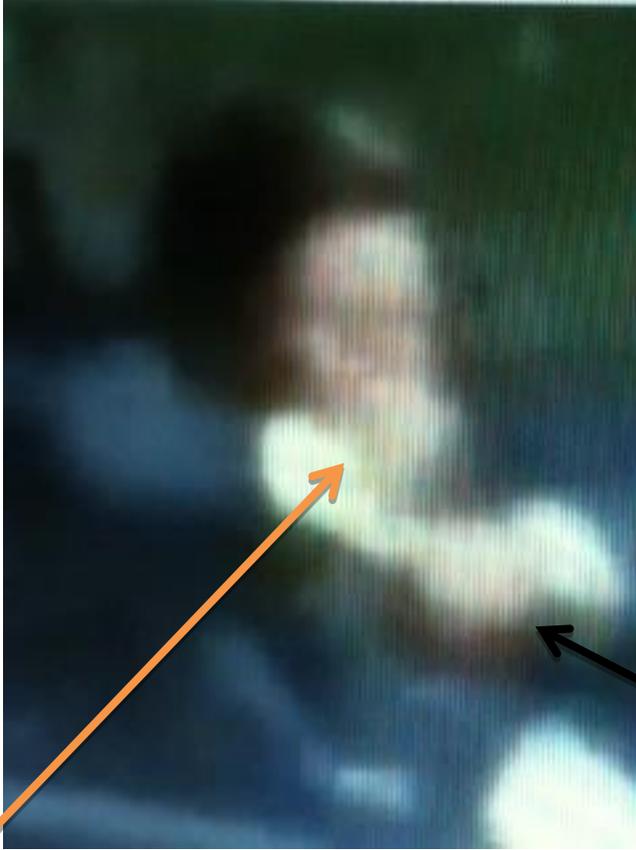
If the Zapruder Film at this point in the frame count (Z224-225) is either to be believed or not (even if it was altered to support the SBT), the Z Film unintentionally supports the South Knoll Area Sniper Rifle Shot to President Kennedy's Throat. The Z film does this because it not only refutes the SBT with the President not slumping forward, but it creates a near perfect position for a shot trajectory for the South Knoll sniper at z224-225 from the South Knoll (Kossor Photos at the beginning of this paper). No other evidence of a shot from the right front of the President (POV of JFK) can be verified or validated at this point in time (Z224-Z227) or place (The Grassy Knoll / North Sewer Drain). In fact, testimony and photographic evidence proves that there was not a shot from the right front at Z224-227. The only shots from the right front were at Z313 or later.

Further, this author believes that the Zapruder Film has been altered at many points (See Murder in Dealey Plaza ~ Jack White). However, whether the Z film at Z224-225 is altered or not in order to support the SBT, the Z film inadvertently refutes it, and subsequently proves the South Knoll Area sniper shot to the President's throat.

Finally, Gil Jesus has presented a [youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) video in which he shows how President Kennedy both reached for his mouth with his right hand, and at the same time, he attempted to pull his tie away from his throat area with his left hand. There is little doubt that President Kennedy was attempting to either cough up a bullet or a large amount of blood caused by the front throat wound.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpFHYwot6bk>

Gil Jesus also presents in the above [youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) video that John Connally's immediate reaction to a bullet fired through the limousine windshield and passing directly over his left shoulder only moments before he is hit in the back. Mr. Jesus uses a split screen in his video that definitively illustrates that at Z230 to Z233 that Governor John Connally looks to his immediate left.

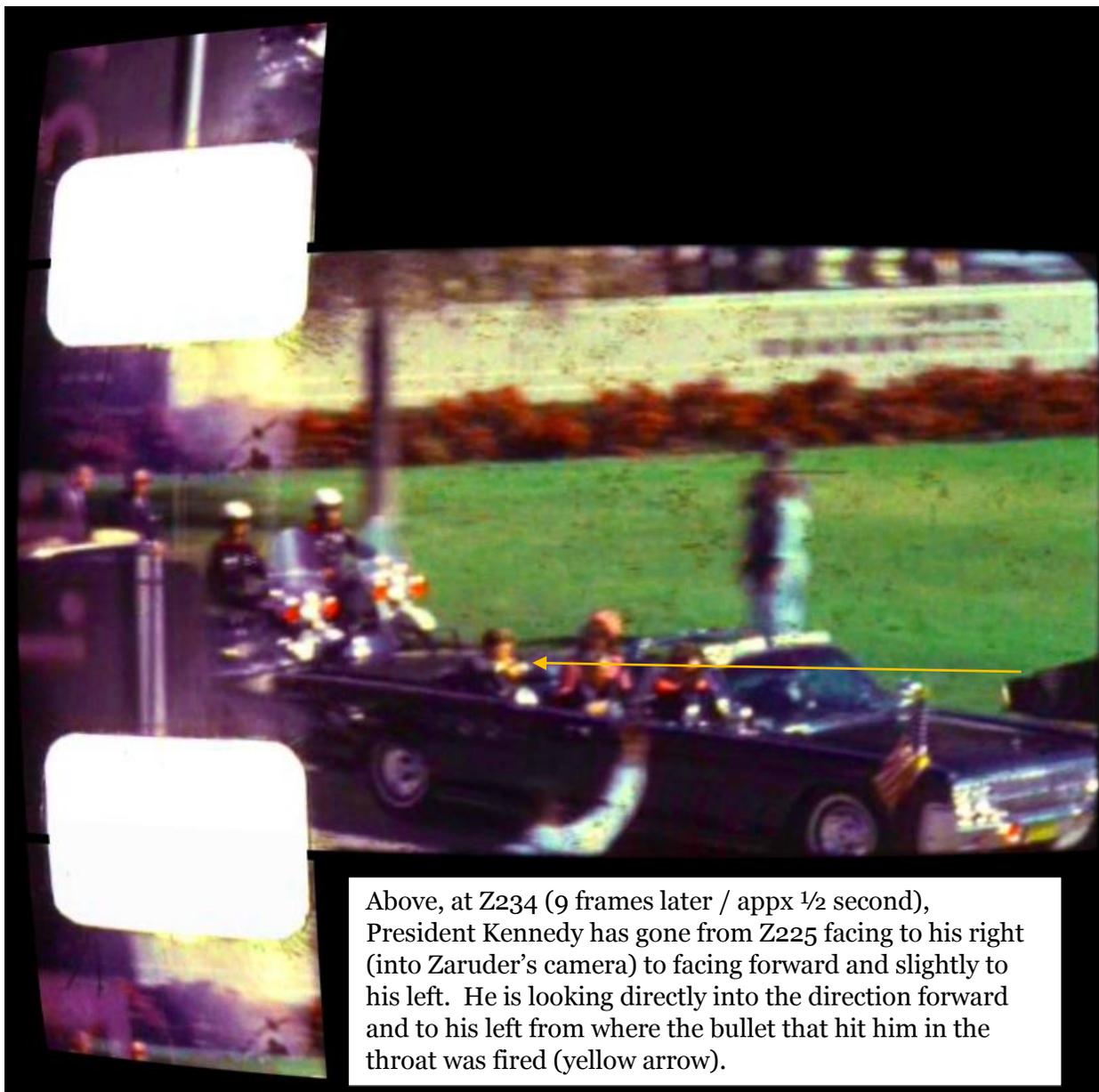


The President's left hand grabbing his tie away from his throat wound

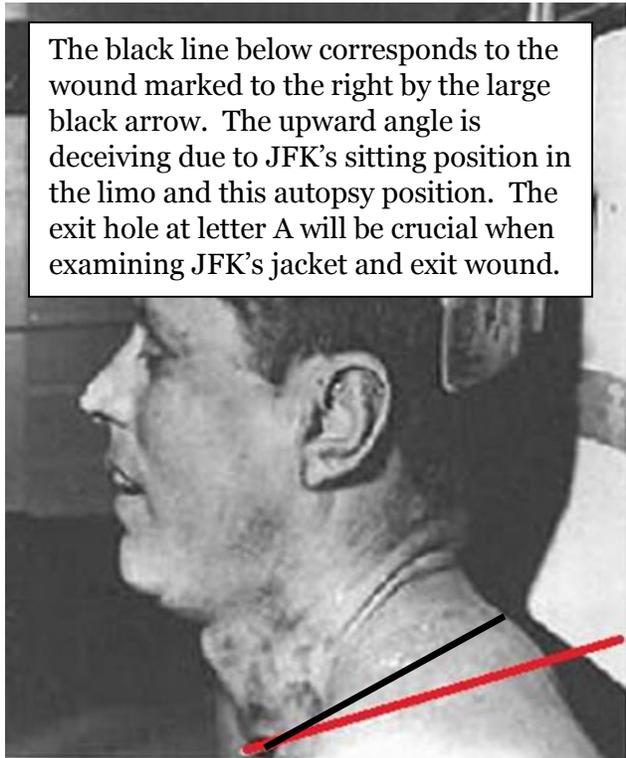
The President is reaching to his mouth with his right hand to cough up blood or to choke up the bullet that had entered his throat from the front.



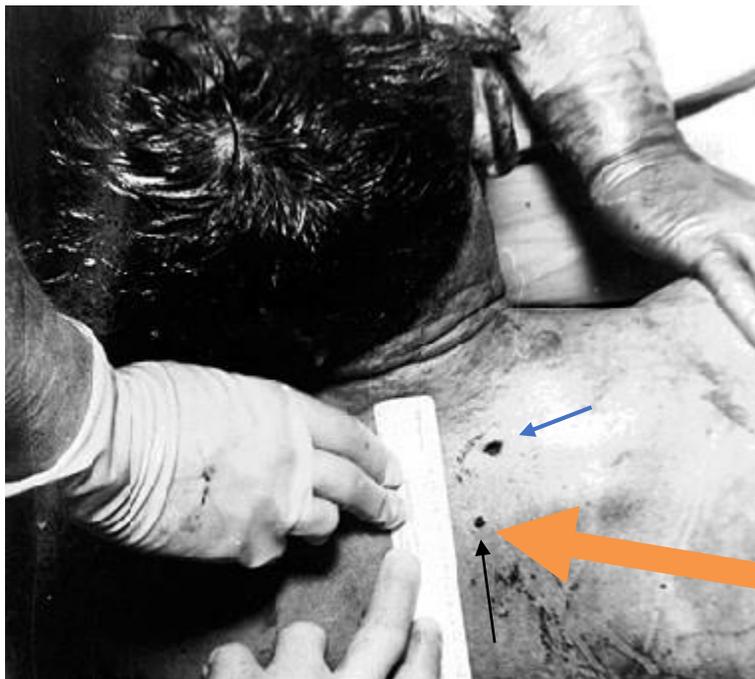
ACCORDING TO THE ZAPRUDER FILM AT FRAME 225 / Z 225, AT THE VERY MOMENT THAT THE PRESIDENT CAME OUT FROM BEHIND THE STEMMONS FREEWAY SIGN AND BACK INTO ZAPRUDER'S CAMERA VIEW, HE STARTS TO REACT TO A SHOT TO HIS THROAT. IF THE ZAPRUDER FILM IS AUTHENTIC, THE PRESIDENT IS REACTING TO A FRONT THROAT WOUND.



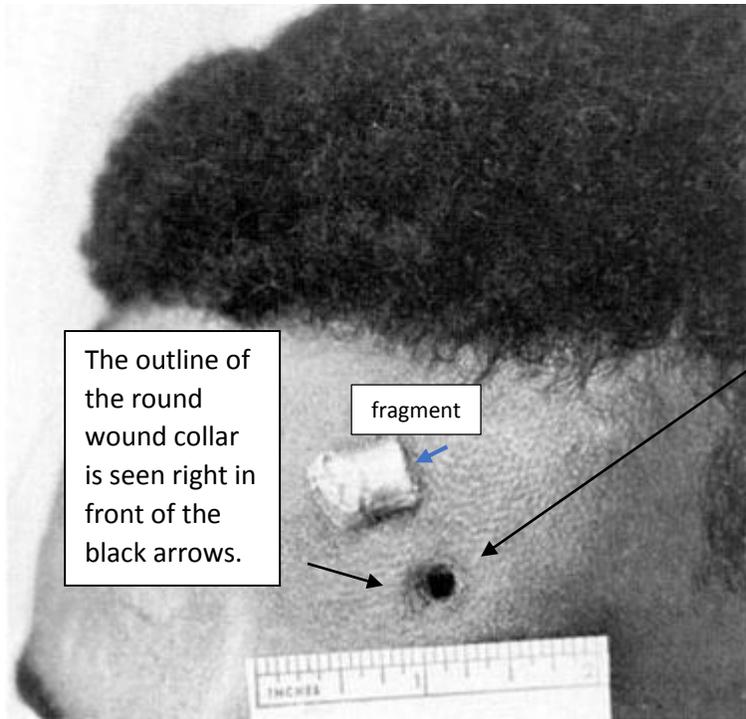
Above, at Z234 (9 frames later / appx 1/2 second), President Kennedy has gone from Z225 facing to his right (into Zaruder's camera) to facing forward and slightly to his left. He is looking directly into the direction forward and to his left from where the bullet that hit him in the throat was fired (yellow arrow).



At the 2013 Cyril Wecht Conference, Robert Groden introduced research regarding the appearance of a "bullet exit hole" marked in the right photo above (black arrow).



The arrow in the photo to the left identifies a small bullet entrance hole wound that is recognized by forensic pathologists due to its 1) small size and 2) the collar that can be seen around the wound (small semi circle just above black arrow). This "collar" mark around the wound was pointed out by Dr. Carrico and Dr. Perry as noted by Harold Weisberg. The Groden bullet hole does not have the "collar" indicating an exit hole. (blue arrow)



This is an example of an entrance wound in a cadaver forehead. Notice the small size and the abrasion collar surrounding it. (McAdams)

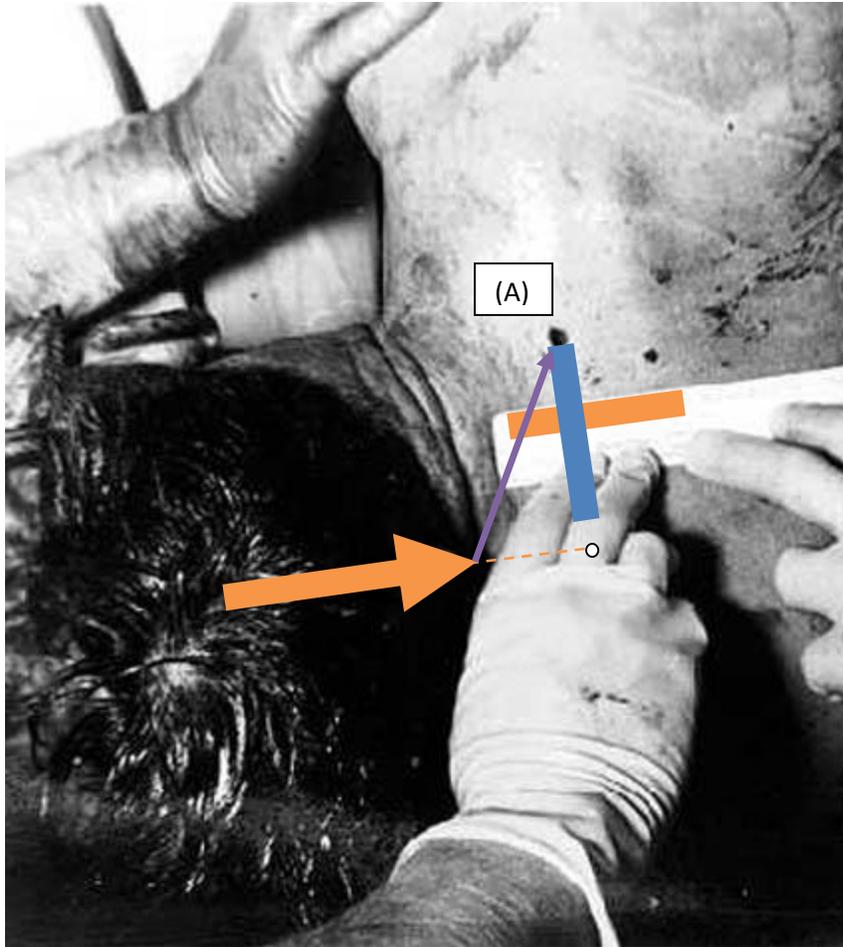


If the arrow line above represents the direction of a bullet through the President's throat and exiting his back, then a measurement of the direction and the angle of the bullet is

crucial to showing the direction of the bullet.

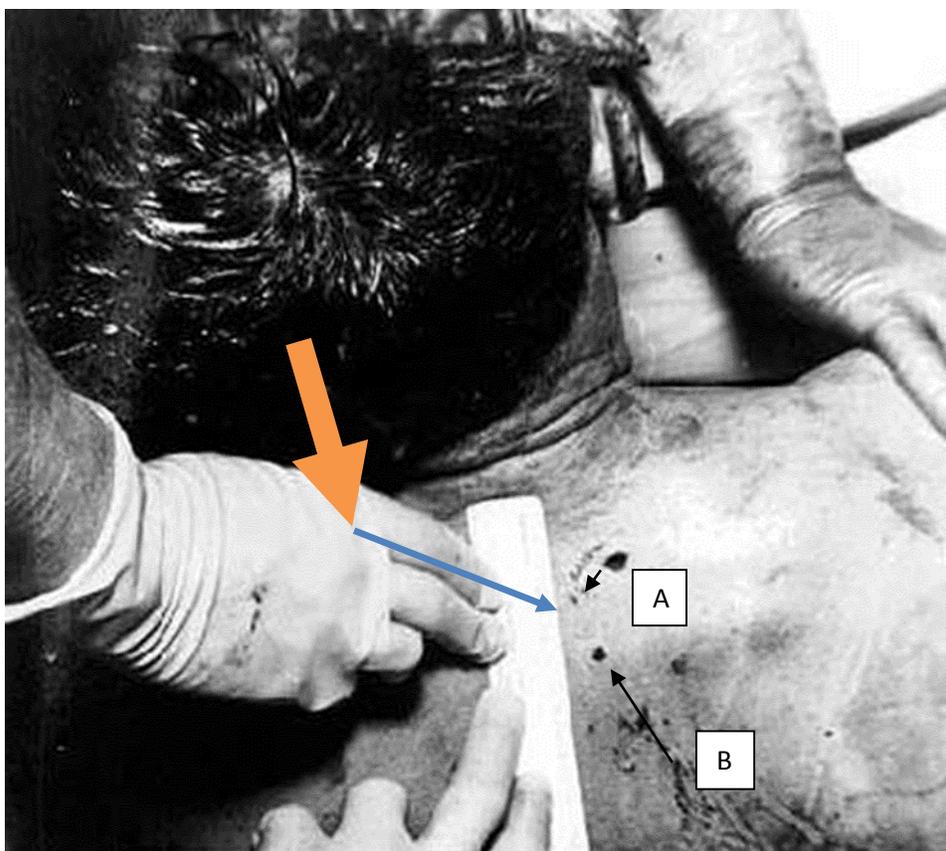


If the ruler used by the doctors in the photo below illustrates the 5 points of the arrows (5cm).

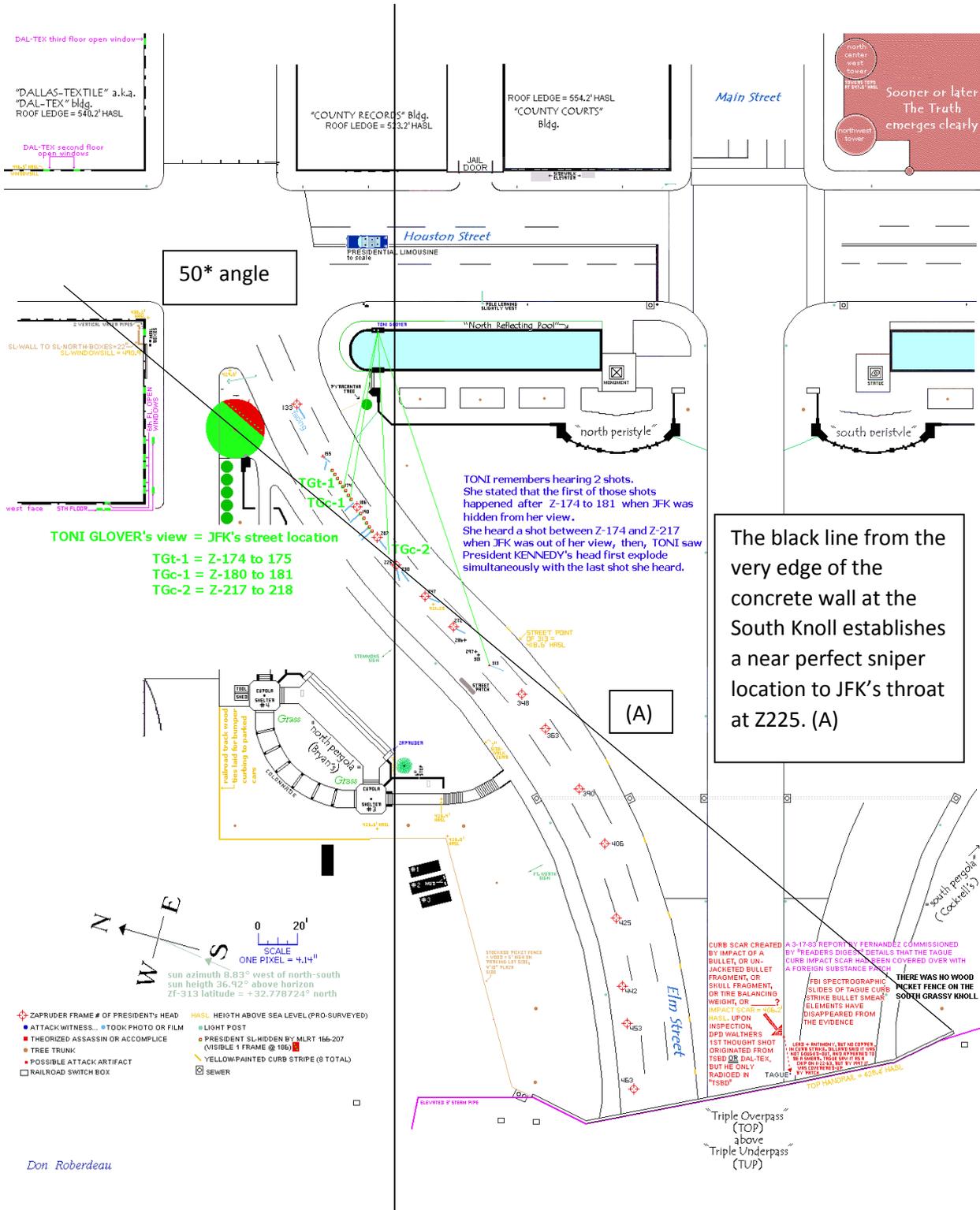


Using the 5 cm measurement on the photo, the blue line represents approximately 5 cm or 5.5 to 6 cm to the point in the President's throat (through the back of his head) represented by the large arrow (location of front throat wound would be at the point of the arrow). The dotted line and white dot add greater perspective.

If we can establish that the bullet hole above (A), is approximately 5 to 6 cm from the center of the President's throat wound located at the point of the large arrow (as seen through the back of JFK's head), we can establish an angle using basic geometry to the South Knoll shooting positions. NOTE: Whether the bullet entered JFK on a straight, upward or downward angle is not important here. Bullets move in transit through the body when a person is shot. But what cannot be disputed is that an exit wound is always larger than an entrance wound, and an entrance wound always has an abrasion collar around it. Unless the bullet severely reversed direction in JFK's throat/neck area (right to left or left to right, and changing the sniper position), the bullet would have maintained its direction. The bullet would have the possibility of maintaining its direction from where it was shot. Even with a slight bullet deflection inside of JFK's neck/throat to either the left or right, that firing position would be on his left on the South Knoll (as the blue arrow illustrates above)



The photo above is a right side up view of the throat wound in JFK (as seen on the back of his neck at the point of the large arrow) and extending to the exit wound (Grodan) at letter A. The blue line illustrates the possible deflection of the bullet in a downward direction but as this paper will illustrate in photos, that deflection downward seems remote. Also, one cannot forget that a second bullet hole is apparent at letter B (black arrow). This second bullet hole (B) was eliminated by sketch artists hired by the government investigators to draw copies of this autopsy photo (and other autopsy photos).



"DALLAS-TEXTILE" a.k.a. "DAL-TEX" Bldg. ROOF LEDGE = 540.2' HASL

DAL-TEX second floor 4' PSL window

"COUNTY RECORDS" Bldg. ROOF LEDGE = 523.2' HASL

ROOF LEDGE = 554.2' HASL "COUNTY COURTS" Bldg.

north center west tower  
northwest tower  
Sooner or later The Truth emerges clearly

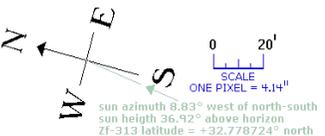
50\* angle



TONI GLOVER's view = JFK's street location  
Tgt-1 = Z-174 to 175  
Tgc-1 = Z-180 to 181  
Tgc-2 = Z-217 to 218

TONI remembers hearing 2 shots. She stated that the first of those shots happened after Z-174 to 181 when JFK was hidden from her view. She heard a shot between Z-174 and Z-217 when JFK was out of her view, then, TONI saw President KENNEDY's head first explode simultaneously with the last shot she heard.

The black line from the very edge of the concrete wall at the South Knoll establishes a near perfect sniper location to JFK's throat at Z225. (A)



- ◆ ZAPRUDER FRAME # OF PRESIDENT'S HEAD
- ATTACK WITNESS... ● TOOK PHOTO OR FILM
- THEORIZED ASSASSIN OR ACCOMPLICE
- TREE TRUNK
- POSSIBLE ATTACK ARTIFACT
- RAILROAD SWITCH BOX
- HASL HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL (PRO-SURVEYED)
- LIGHT POST
- PRESIDENT SL-HIDDEN BY MLRT 166-207 (VISIBLE 1 FRAME @ 166)
- YELLOW-PAINTED CURB STRIPE (8 TOTAL)
- SEWER

Don Roberdeau

CURB SCAR CREATED BY IMPACT OF A BULLET, OR UN-IDENTIFIED BULLET FRAGMENT, OR SKULL FRAGMENT, OR TREE BALANCING WEIGHT, OR IMPACT SCAR—406.2' HASL. UPON INSPECTION, DPO WALTERS 1ST THOUGHT SHOT ORIGINATED FROM 'TSBO' OR 'GAL-TEK', BUT HE ONLY RADIOED IN 'TSBO'

A 3-17-83 REPORT BY FERNANDEZ COMMISSIONED BY "READER'S DIGEST" DETAILS THAT THE TAGUE CURB IMPACT SCAR HAD BEEN COVERED OVER WITH A FOREIGN SUBSTANCE WHICH

FBI SPECTROGRAPHIC SLIDES OF TAGUE CURB STRIKE BULLET SMOEAR ELEMENTS HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM THE EVIDENCE

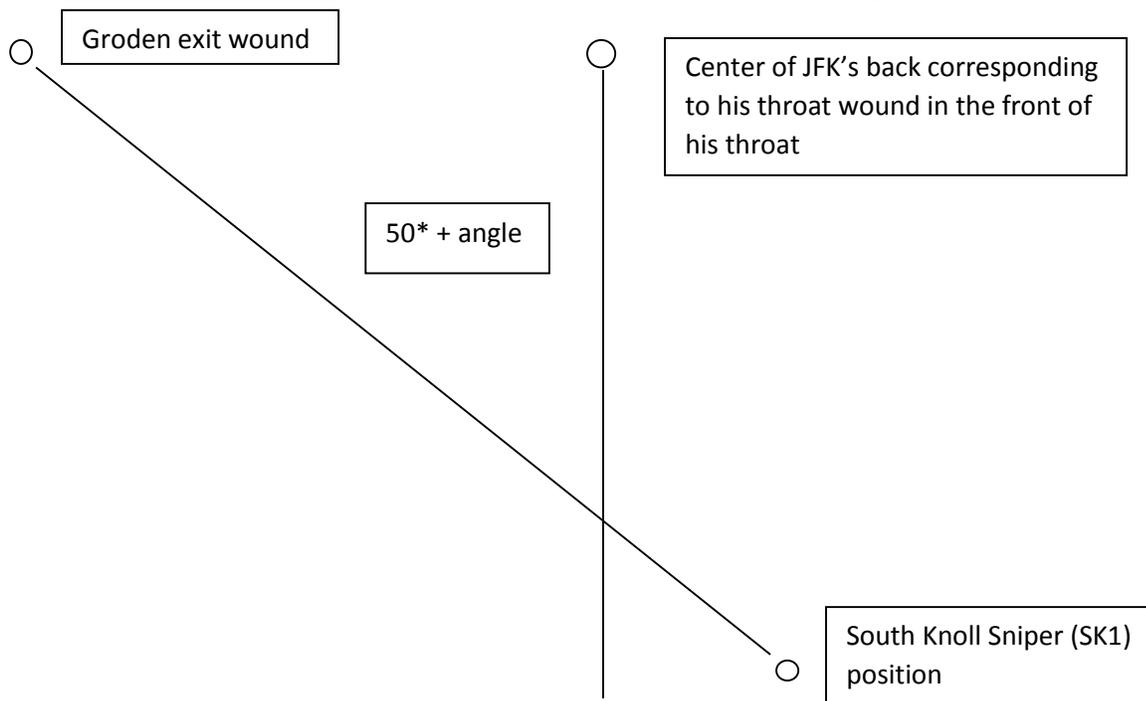
THERE WAS NO WOOD PICKET FENCE ON THE SOUTH GRASSY KNOLL

● LINE 4 INCHES, BUT HE COULDN'T FIND IT. HE FOUND IT IN THE 1960S. HE FOUND IT IN THE 1960S. HE FOUND IT IN THE 1960S. HE FOUND IT IN THE 1960S.

TOP HORIZONTAL = 428.4' HASL

Triple Overpass (TOP) above Triple Underpass (TUP)

Using basic geometry which the reader may use to verify the photos and drawings to come in this paper to draw their own conclusion, the angle from which the South Knoll Sniper at the SK1 position (Location to be defined shortly in this paper) to the 5 to 6 cm distance to the Robert Groden proposed exit bullet hole from the throat wound (as represented on the back of the President's head in the previous photos) is shown below:

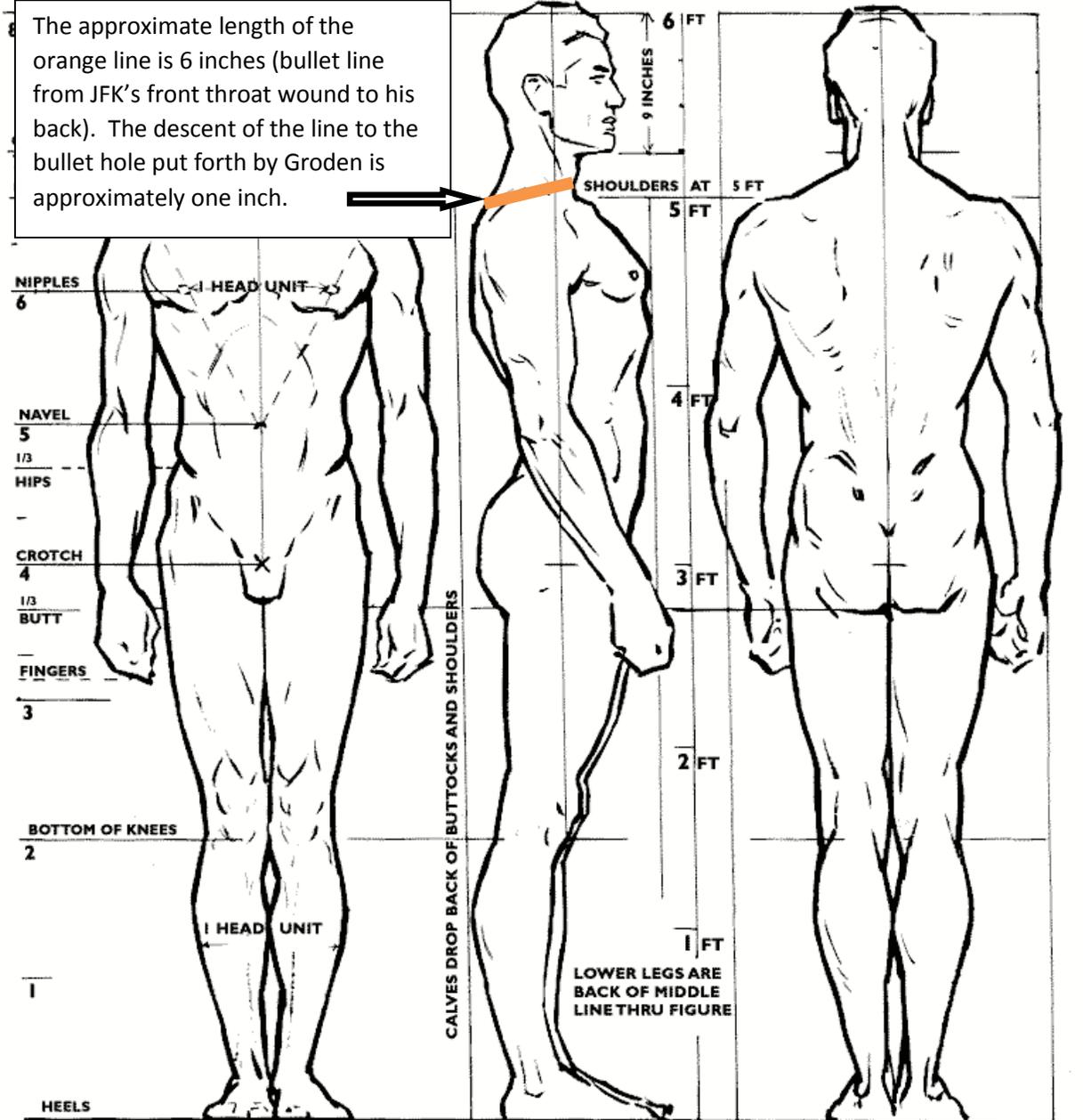


Even with the approximation of angles from the South Knoll Sniper position located at the very end of the concrete wall on the South Knoll (SK1), it is apparent that due to the location of the President's wounds in his throat and his back that a front shot was fired from the south Knoll that went through the limousine windshield and hit JFK in the throat. While only a laser measurement can confirm these angles, it is indeed obvious that a South Knoll shot was fired at the President.

# IDEAL PROPORTION - MALE

## HEAD UNITS

FEET <MALE FIGURE IS 2 1/3 HEADS WIDE>

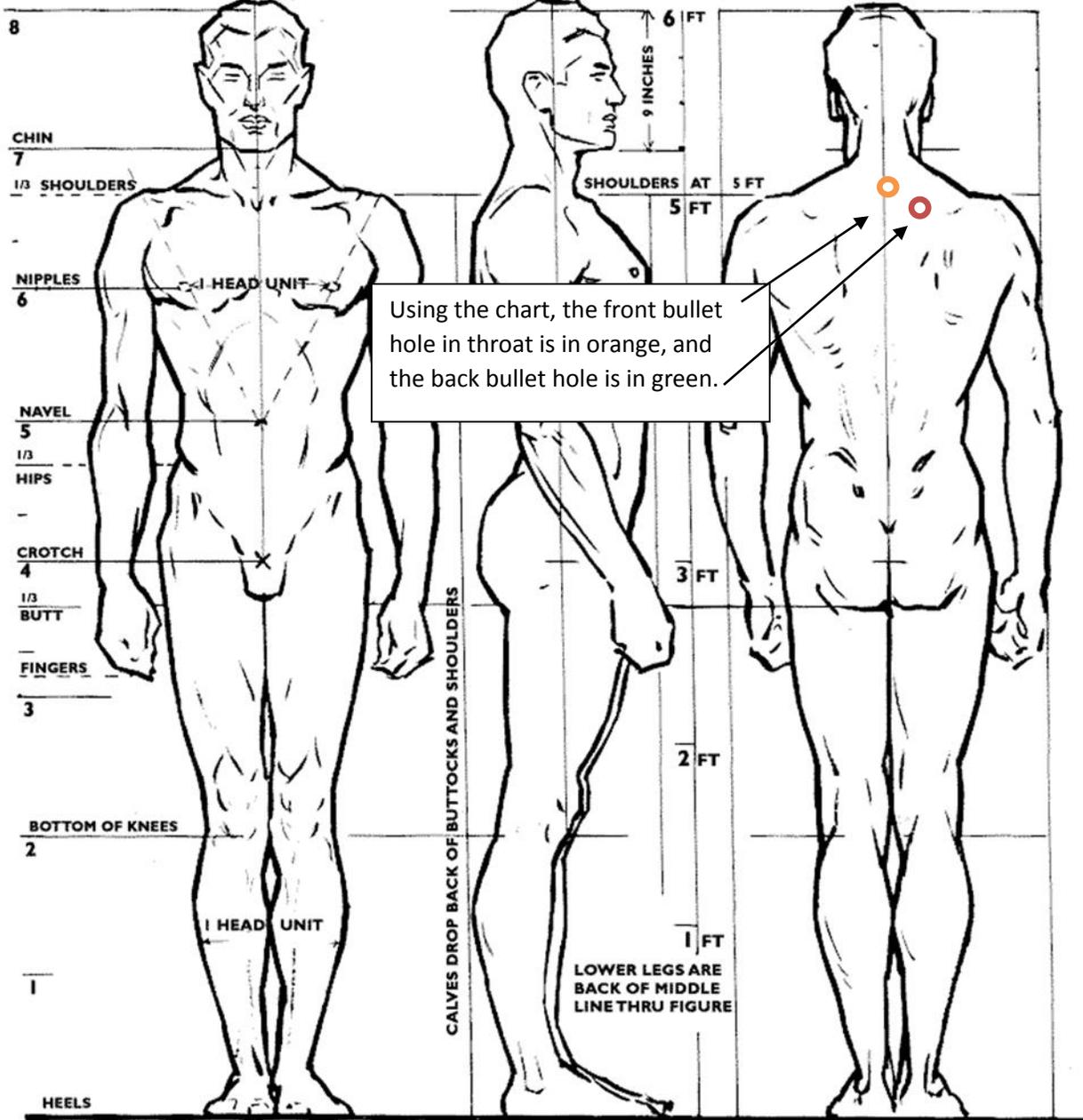


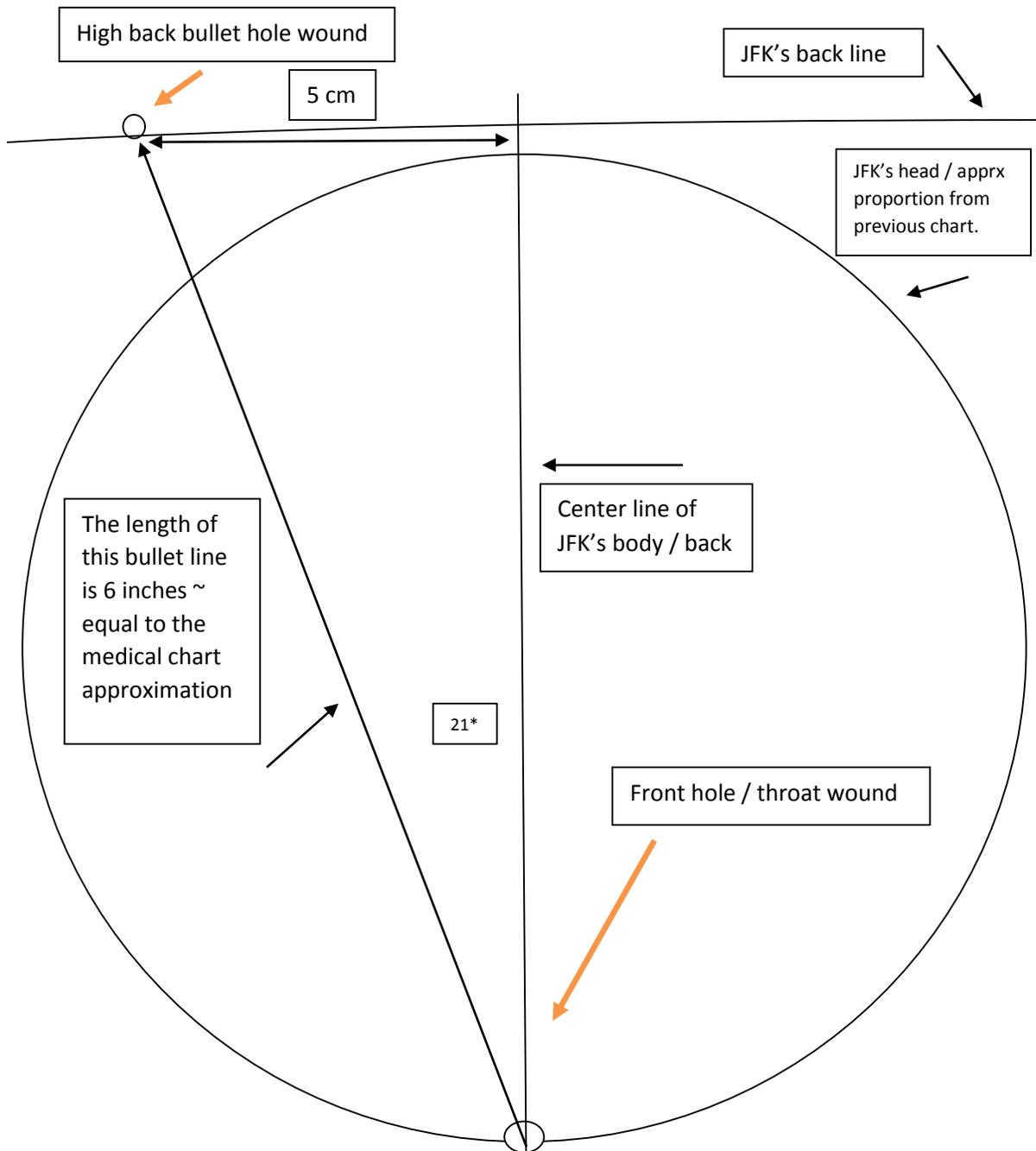
Using these approximations from the medical chart seen above here (Andrew Loomis: Figure Drawing), an angle can be drawn. (next page)

# IDEAL PROPORTION - MALE

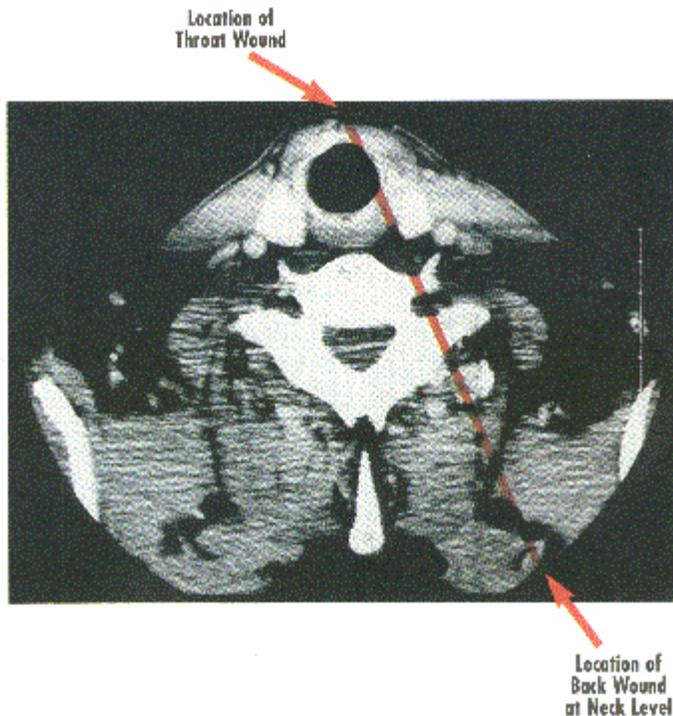
HEAD UNITS

FEET <MALE FIGURE IS 2 1/3 HEADS WIDE>





While this angle is almost 21\* degrees, on a downward angle of approximately one inch travelling from the entrance throat wound to the bullet exit wound in the back (Grodin), the only possible shooting position for a sniper to inflict the front throat wound would be from the South Knoll of Dealey Plaza at SK1, SK2 or red oval positions. A laser measurement test would be the only way to produce absolute trajectory. The problem here is that the 21\* angle of this bullet line is significantly less than the nearly 50\* angle to the SK sniper positions. Unless the bullet deflected after it hit JFK in the throat, the difference in angles makes it difficult to match a back exit wound.



The serious problem with the single bullet theory is that if the bullet went into the back and through the President and exited his throat (this paper refutes that premise because the front throat shot was an entrance wound and Dr. Pierre Finck testified that the back wound bullet did not traverse the President's body) THEN, look at the photo above concerning the bones, throat and spine bone that it would have had to have hit in order to exit. It would have been terribly deformed if it would have even ever gotten through the President.

CE399 was nearly "pristine" in its form when it was found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital. Borrowing from the nuanced Wikipedia quote on the SBT: "...this bullet traversed 15 layers of clothing, 7 layers of skin, and approximately 15 inches of tissue, struck a necktie knot, removed 4 inches of rib, and shattered a radius bone. The bullet was found on a gurney in the corridor at the Parkland Memorial Hospital, in Dallas, after the assassination. The Warren Commission found that this gurney was the one that had borne Governor Connally.<sup>[3]</sup> This bullet became a key Commission exhibit, identified as CE 399. Its copper jacket was completely intact. While the bullet's nose appeared normal, the tail was compressed laterally on one side."



Nevertheless, a closer examination of JFK's jacket shows two abnormalities that could account for a much higher exit hole/rip in his jacket. The orange arrows illustrate a closed hole in the jacket and a second hole exit. Orange arrow A shows a half moon stitched hole in JFK's jacket. This would create a much smaller angle for a bullet trajectory from the South Knoll shooting positions from the 50° degree angle measure previously. As we can see the stitched hole (A) is much closer to the back collar of JFK's jacket. This would lower the one inch descent measurement of a bullet from the throat to the back exit wound. The one variable that cannot be proved certain is any deflection of the bullet when it entered JFK's throat as it passed through his neck area/spine and exited out his back. That deflection could lessen the discrepancy of 21° angle and 50°+ angle. Another important point is that JFK's jacket may have been in a different position when the exit cut in his jacket took place (at variance to this photo position of the jacket)

John F. Kennedy - Jacket  
Commission Exhibit 393  
FBI Exhibit C29



Dr. James Fetzer's recent article in *Veteran's Today* provides a very strong case for the front throat shot from the South Knoll area. Dr. Fetzer's critical work in *The Curious Case of Robert Groden* documents the vital new evidence.

### ***The windshield bullet hole***

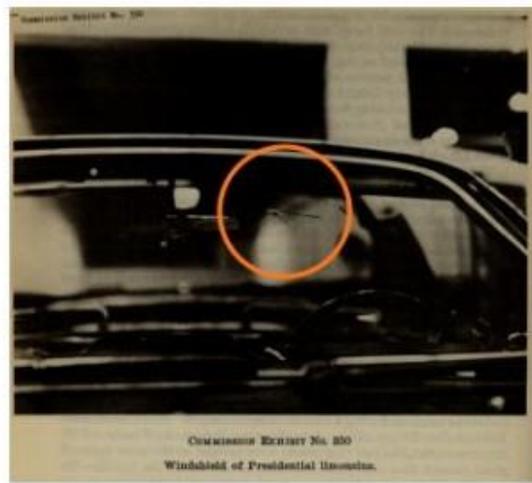
According to Robert Groden, [The Killing of a President](#) (1963), page 36, the photo taken by AP photographer James "Ike" Altgens (technically known as the "Altgens6") displays no signs of a bullet hole in the windshield, where has a larger image that exhibits spider-web cracks that he, in agreement with the Secret Service, claims to have been caused by a fragment of a bullet that was fired from behind, not by a shot that was fired from in front:

Taken by Ike Altgens just after the first four shots, the photo (right) shows the windshield of the President's car with no sign of damage from gunfire. Next came the fatal head

hit Connally from the rear. It appears that a fragment cracked the windshield. The photo below was taken by the Secret Service soon after the assassination.



There are many problems with this position, however, including that the bullet hole IS visible in the Altgens6, that multiple witnesses reporting observing it at Parkland, and that, as he explained in his chapter on the limo in [Murder in Dealey Plaza](#) (2000), Doug Weldon, J.D., recently deceased, tracked down the official at Ford who had been responsible for replacing the windshield, who confirmed that the original had a through-and-through hole:



This research, which has been available since 2000, has been confirmed by more recent studies by Doug Horne, “Photographic Evidence of Bullet Hole in JFK Windshield” (4 June 2012) and “JFK Conspiracy: The Bullet Hole in the Windshield” (28 June 2012) and, even more recently, by Dennis Cimino, “Tampering with the limo in the Altgens6” (20 March 2013). Indeed, as other students have observed, it can also be seen in Zapruder frame 225:



Moreover, as I explain in The Great Zapruder Film Hoax (2003), page 436, Jim Lewis has been traveling through the South and firing high-velocity rounds through the windshields of junked cars to determine whether or not he could hit a dummy in the back seat. Not only have they created small, white spiral nebulae with a dark hole at the center but, passing through, they have made the sound of a firecracker, which many witnesses reported hearing.

### ***The mortician's confirmation***

Perhaps most interesting of all, the mortician, Thomas Evan Robinson, discovered that the body had several tiny shrapnel wounds in the face from which embalming fluid leaked, where David W. Mantik, M.D., Ph.D., inferred that they resulted from small shards of glass that broke off when the bullet passed through the windshield, which

means that the medical evidence, including the wound to the throat that JFK sustained, supports the conclusion.

Thomas Evan Robinson

ADDRESS AND PHONE INFORMATION DELETED  
FOR MR. ROBINSON'S PRIVACY

May 26, 1942 (phone)

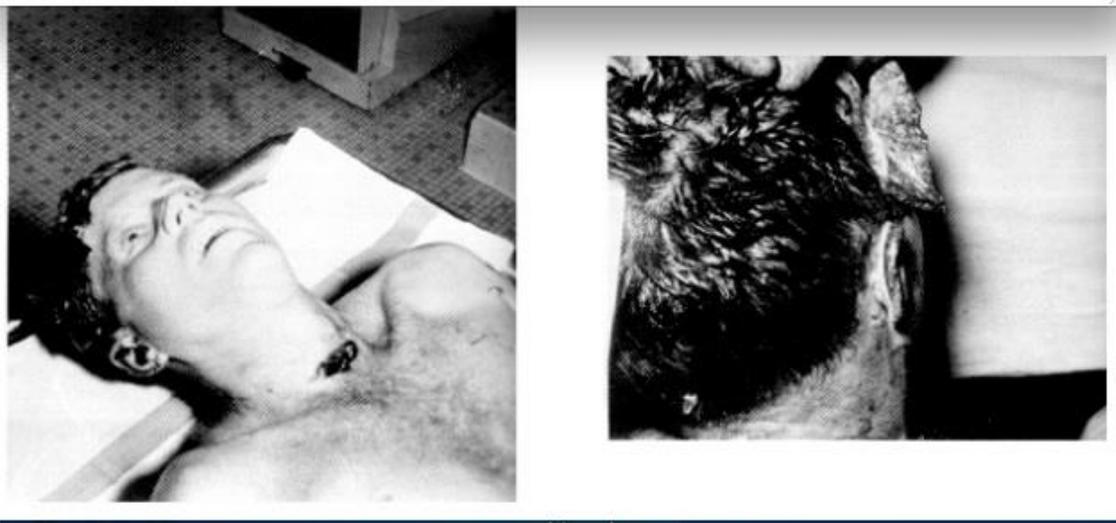
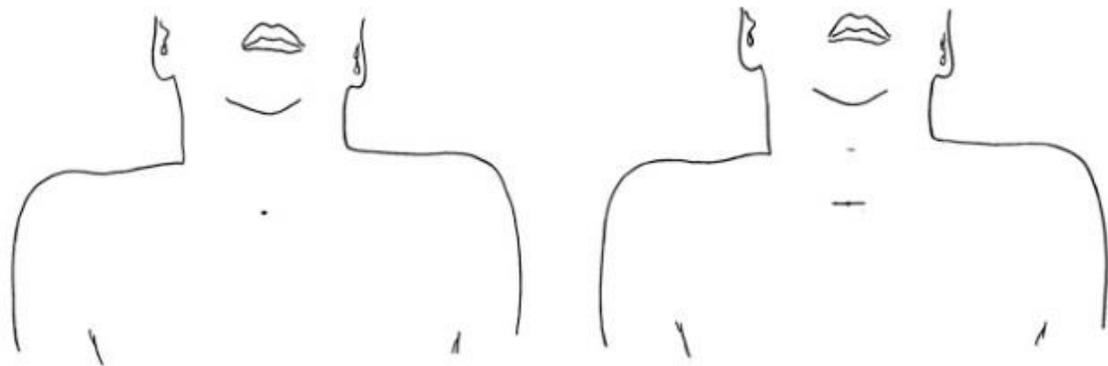
Wounds:

- large gaping hole in back of head. patched by ~~padding~~ stretching piece of rubber ... over it. Thinker skull full of Plaster of Paris
- smaller wound in right temple. crescent shape, flapped down (3")
- (approx 2) small shrapnel wounds in face. packed with wax.
- wound in back (5 to six inches) below shoulder. to the right of back bone.
- Adrenal gland and brain removed.
- other organs removed and then put back.
- no swelling or discoloration to face. (died instantly)

Dr. Berkeley (Family Physician) came in and ask ...  
"How much longer ???"  
He was told (Funeral Director) "Take your time"

Is in favor of Exhuming Body ... to settle once and  
... for all. "Good Pathologists would know exactly"

Indeed, Charles Crenshaw, M.D., drew diagrams of the wound to the throat both before and after a tracheostomy incision was made by Malcolm Perry, M.D., who described it three times during the Parkland Press Conference that afternoon as a wound of entry. It was a small, clean puncture wound, where the transcript of the meeting, which was not provided to the Warren Commission, is an appendix of Assassination Science (1998).



Comparison between the Crenshaw diagrams from Parkland (top) and the autopsy photo from Bethesda (bottom/ left) and the HSCA version of the head wound (bottom/right)—where the small wound in the right temple should not be confounded with the skull flap, which is conspicuous on the bottom/right)—makes it difficult to deny the thesis of David Lifton, Best Evidence (1980), that either the body was subject to alteration or autopsy photos were faked.

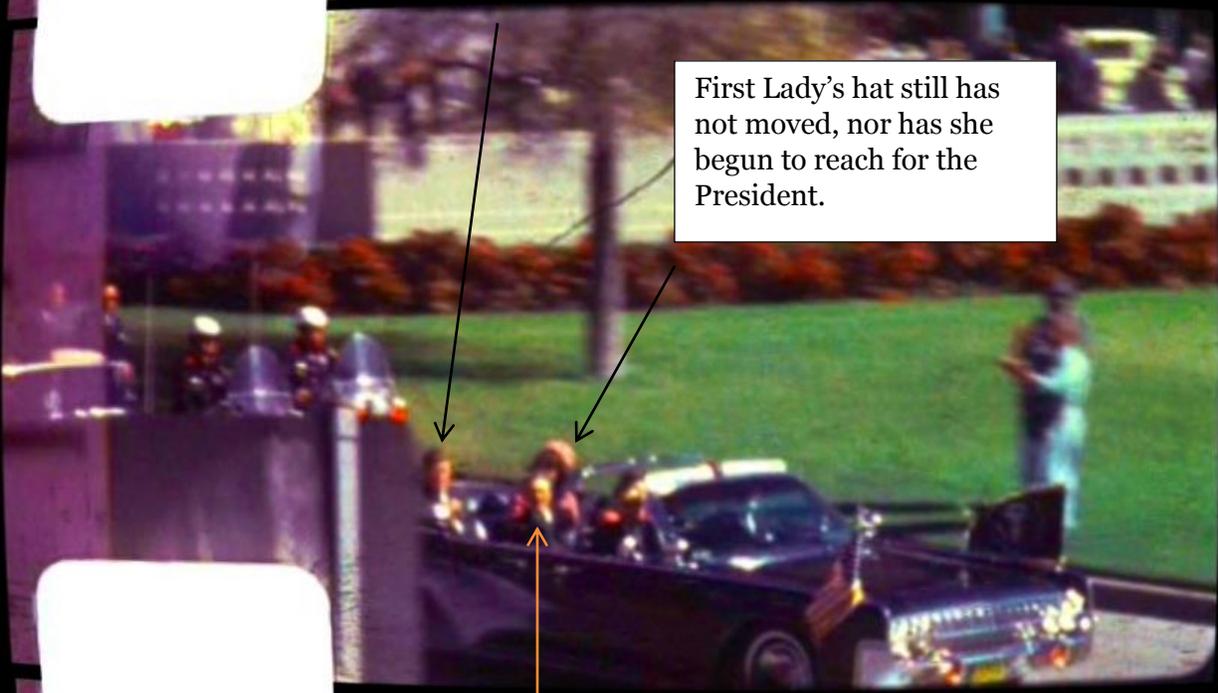
A definitive piece of evidence proving that JFK was hit in the throat at Z224-225 or before is the First Lady's reactions to him during Z198 to Z313. As the thin black arrow illustrates (Z198), the First Lady's pill box hat is turned to her right and on a slight angle upward to validate her head position. (JFK and Connally were also continuing to look to the right as they had done in previous frames). The President is not hit at this point Z198. In fact, while a great deal of conjecture has been made about Miss Willis stopping as she hears a gunshot (orange arrow), about Connally also hearing a first shot & turning right and with the HSCA acoustics test claiming a first shot fired apparently at this point, it does not refute the fact that the First Lady began looking at JFK before he was hit. A shot may have been fired at this point. But, it did not hit the President in the throat nor can a trajectory be established for any shot fired at him from the front at this point in the Z Film.



Further, as the President starts to disappear behind the sign at Z200, The First Lady is still looking to her right. Her pill box hat hasn't moved. From frames Z206 until Z224 (18 frames), when the President begins to re-emerge from behind the sign in the Z Film, The First Lady still has not reacted to her husband being hit with a shot. In fact, she hasn't moved, and she is looking right at him as she is looking continuously to her right. Her pill box hat still hasn't moved. Nor has she reached for her husband. After Z224-225 to Z243 (18 frames), when it is obvious that JFK is hit and hit at Z 224-225, the First Lady only first begins to reach to assist him. Add in the possible removal of 6 more frames due to editing mistakes at Time Life, and the total amount of time from Z206 to 243 plus 6 frames is 42 frames. Z frames are 18.3 frames per second.  $42/18.3 = 2.2950$  seconds. This is the minimum speed at which Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle can be fired (2.3 seconds). It seems very odd that the First Lady did not react in the same time frame to the President being injured in his throat if he was indeed hit in the throat earlier than Z224-225.

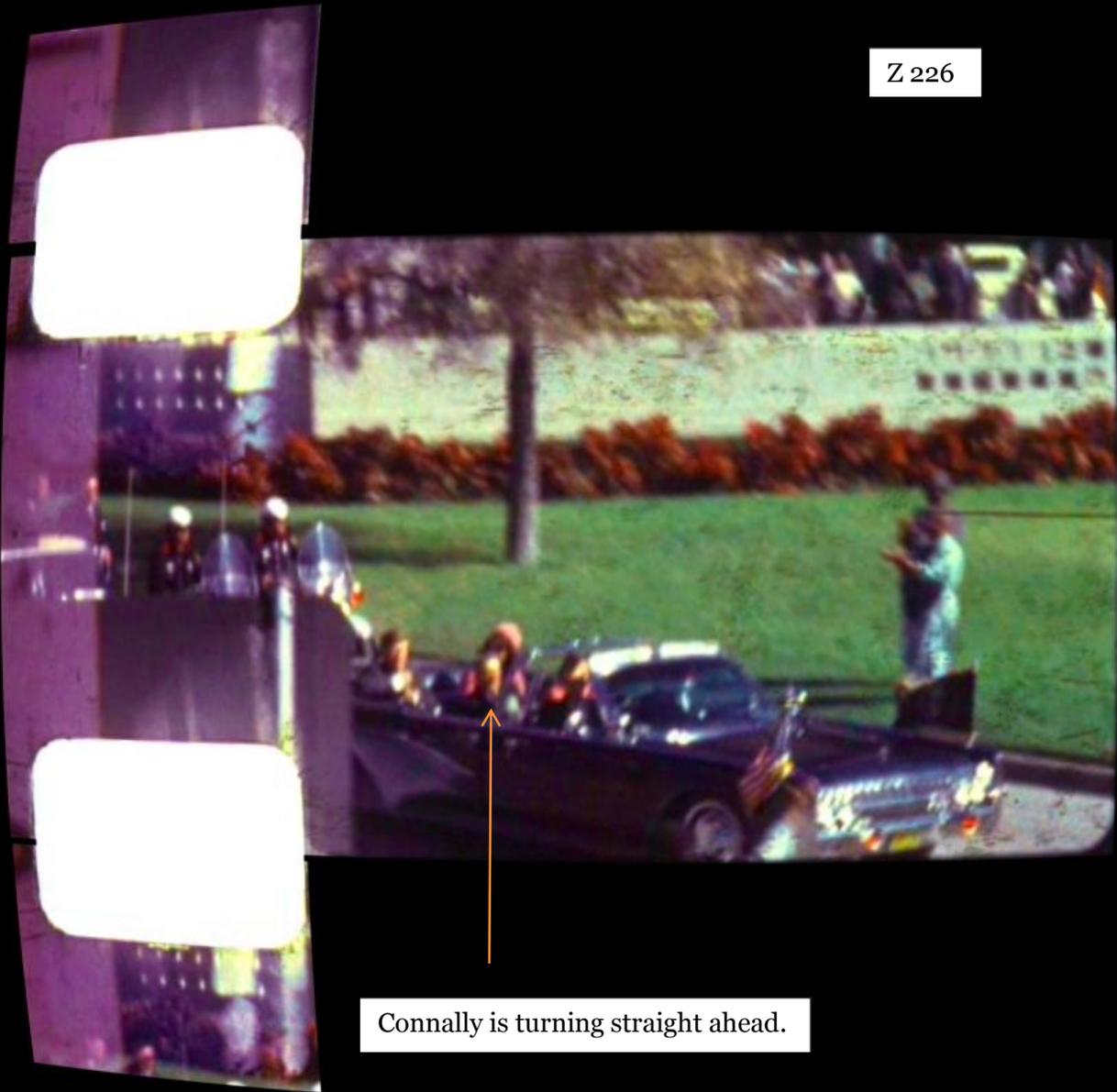
President is first reacting to a shot to his throat.

First Lady's hat still has not moved, nor has she begun to reach for the President.



Connally looking to his right.

Z 226



Connally is turning straight ahead.

Z 227

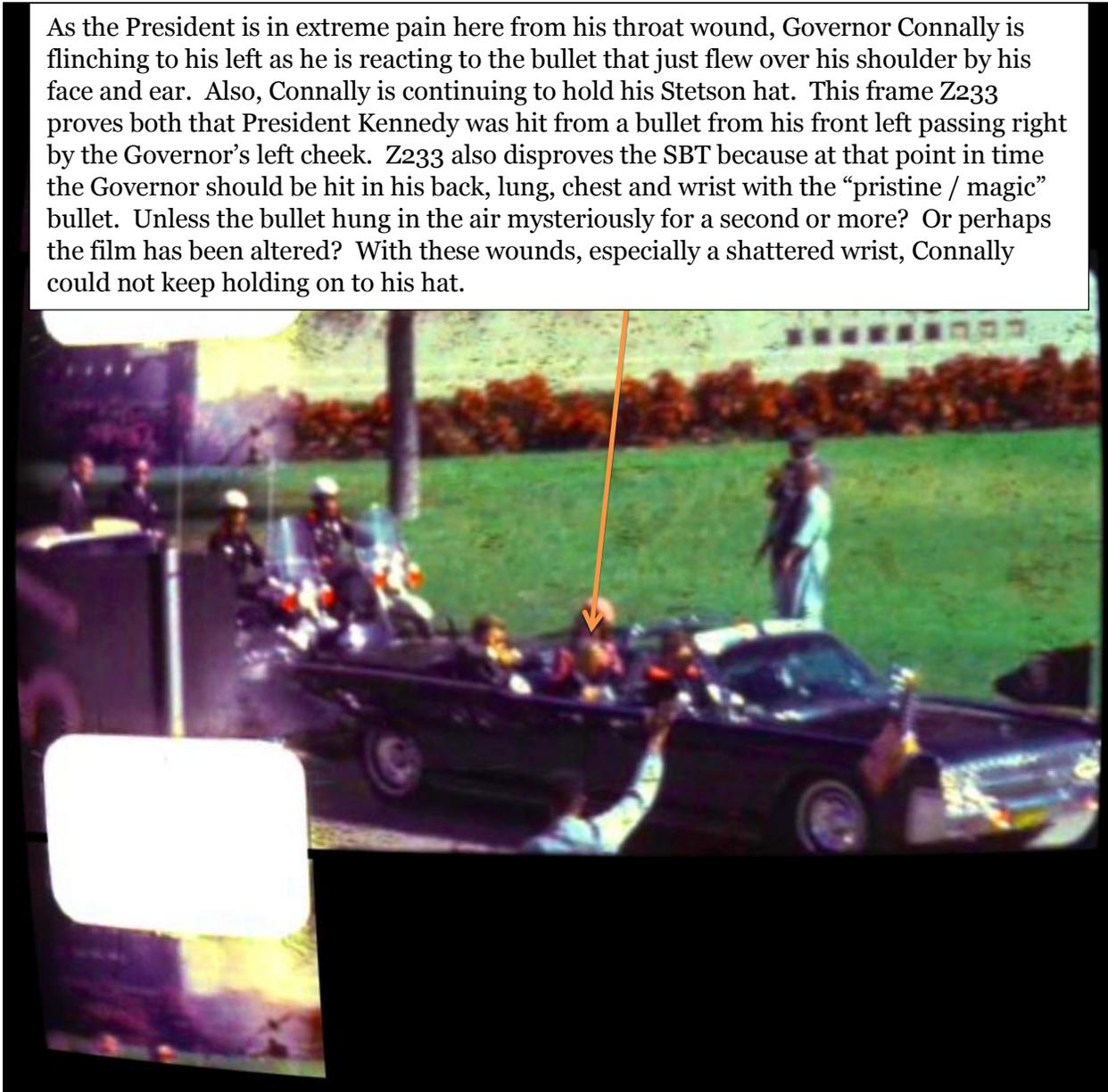
Connally's image is blurred.

JFK in 3 frames reacts to his throat shot (Z224 to Z227). That is 3 frames /18.3 frames per one second. It is a 1/6.1 second physical reaction of him reaching for his throat. This means that with his reaction to the front shot being almost immediate. The earliest time before Z224-225 that the President could have been hit and reacted in a similar manner is at Z221. At any other time, the President would have had his hands directly on his throat as he came from behind the Stemmons Sign (which he did not). Also, if the President was hit earlier than Z224-225, The First Lady would have been reacting to his being wounded in the throat much more swiftly as they emerged from behind the sign.

Moreover, at Z224-225, a front shot trajectory is only possible from the South Knoll Area at this point. As this paper will prove, any other front positions for a sniper shot were not possible at Z224-225.

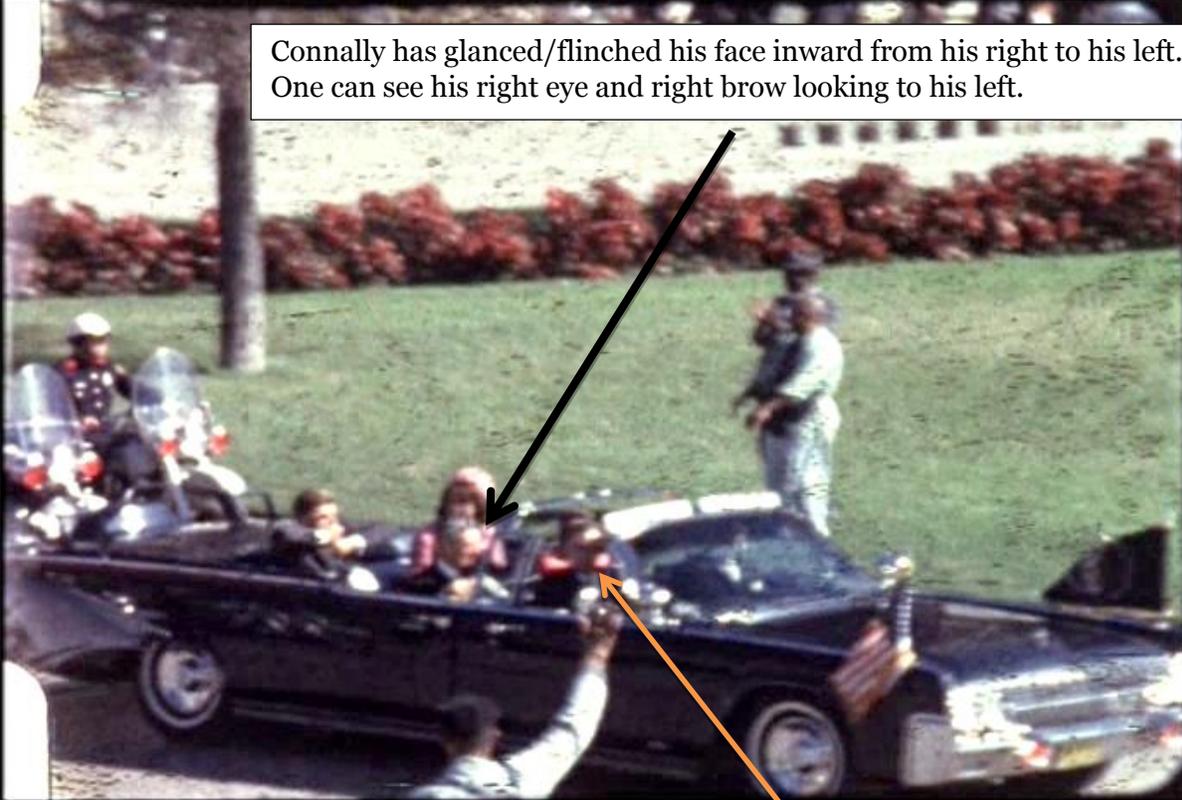
It is imperative at this point to examine Gil Jesus' work. Jesus' work illustrates that as the bullet whizzes by his cheek and over his left shoulder, Governor Connally flinches to his left immediately after the President is hit in the throat. At Z228 to Z233 (5 frames), Governor Connally looks instantly to his left (approximately a third of a second flinch) before he turns back to his right in pain as he himself is hit by a separate shot in frames Z234 and Z235.

As the President is in extreme pain here from his throat wound, Governor Connally is flinching to his left as he is reacting to the bullet that just flew over his shoulder by his face and ear. Also, Connally is continuing to hold his Stetson hat. This frame Z233 proves both that President Kennedy was hit from a bullet from his front left passing right by the Governor's left cheek. Z233 also disproves the SBT because at that point in time the Governor should be hit in his back, lung, chest and wrist with the "pristine / magic" bullet. Unless the bullet hung in the air mysteriously for a second or more? Or perhaps the film has been altered? With these wounds, especially a shattered wrist, Connally could not keep holding on to his hat.



Z 232

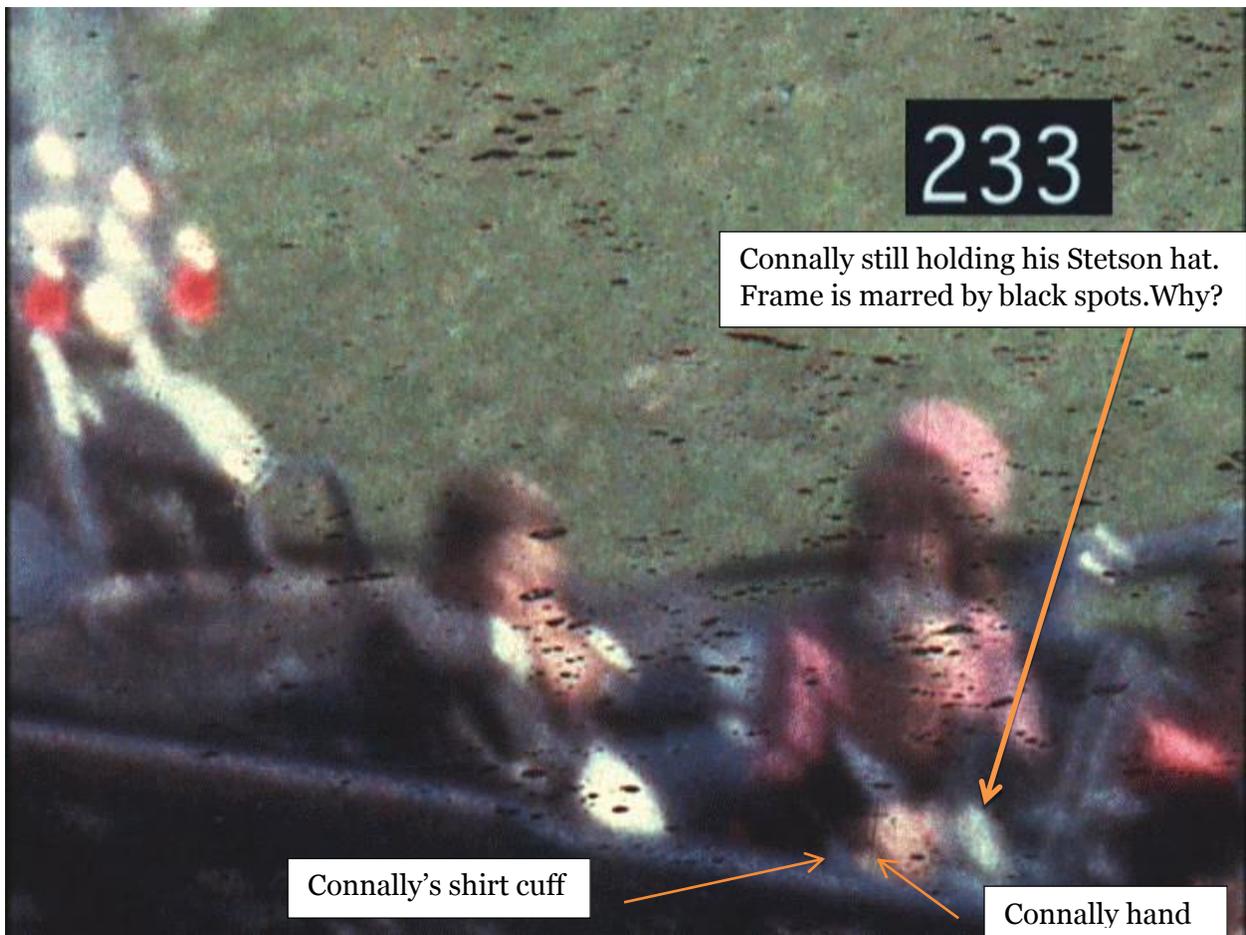
Connally has glanced/flinched his face inward from his right to his left. One can see his right eye and right brow looking to his left.



(Orange line) SS Agent Kellerman is looking to his right, and also, in the Altgens Photo taken moments after this Z frame, Kellerman is looking inward to his left. At the next recognizable movement by Kellerman he looks back at the President and then he reaches for his left cheek. Kellerman and Connally were BOTH reacting to the bullet fired over their left shoulders coming from the front windshield (South Grassy Knoll).



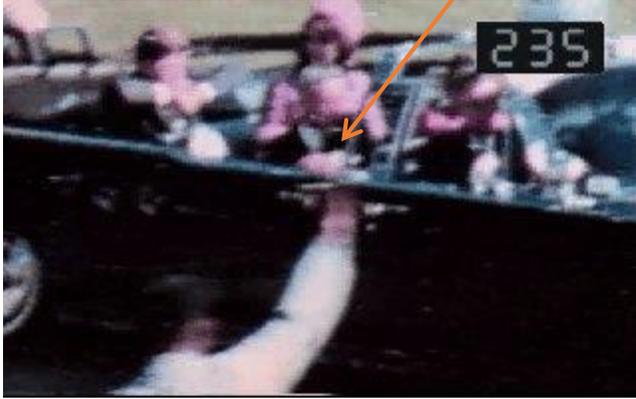
Connally holding his Stetson hat. Connally's wrist is almost parallel to the top of his right shoulder as he is looking inward to the car (his left). The thin orange line shows the top of the shoulder nearly in line to the top of his hand holding his hat, and the blue line points from his shoulder top to the top of his shirt cuff. If the "magic bullet" exited Connally's chest below his right nipple, it could in no way hit his right wrist at this point in time. He continues to hold his Stetson until frame Z237. The black line illustrates he is still looking inward to the limo to his left.



Connally still holding his Stetson hat. Frame is marred by black spots. Why?

Connally's shirt cuff

Connally hand



Connally still holding hat in Z235.

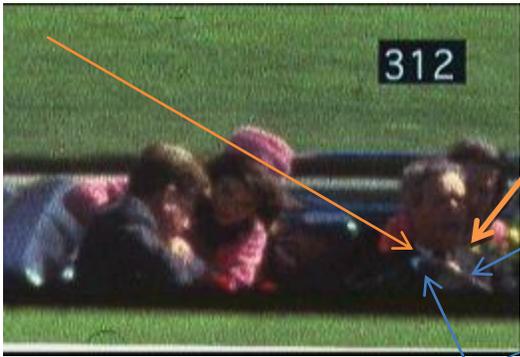


Connally: top of his hand

Connally's right shirt cuff

Connally's Stetson Hat

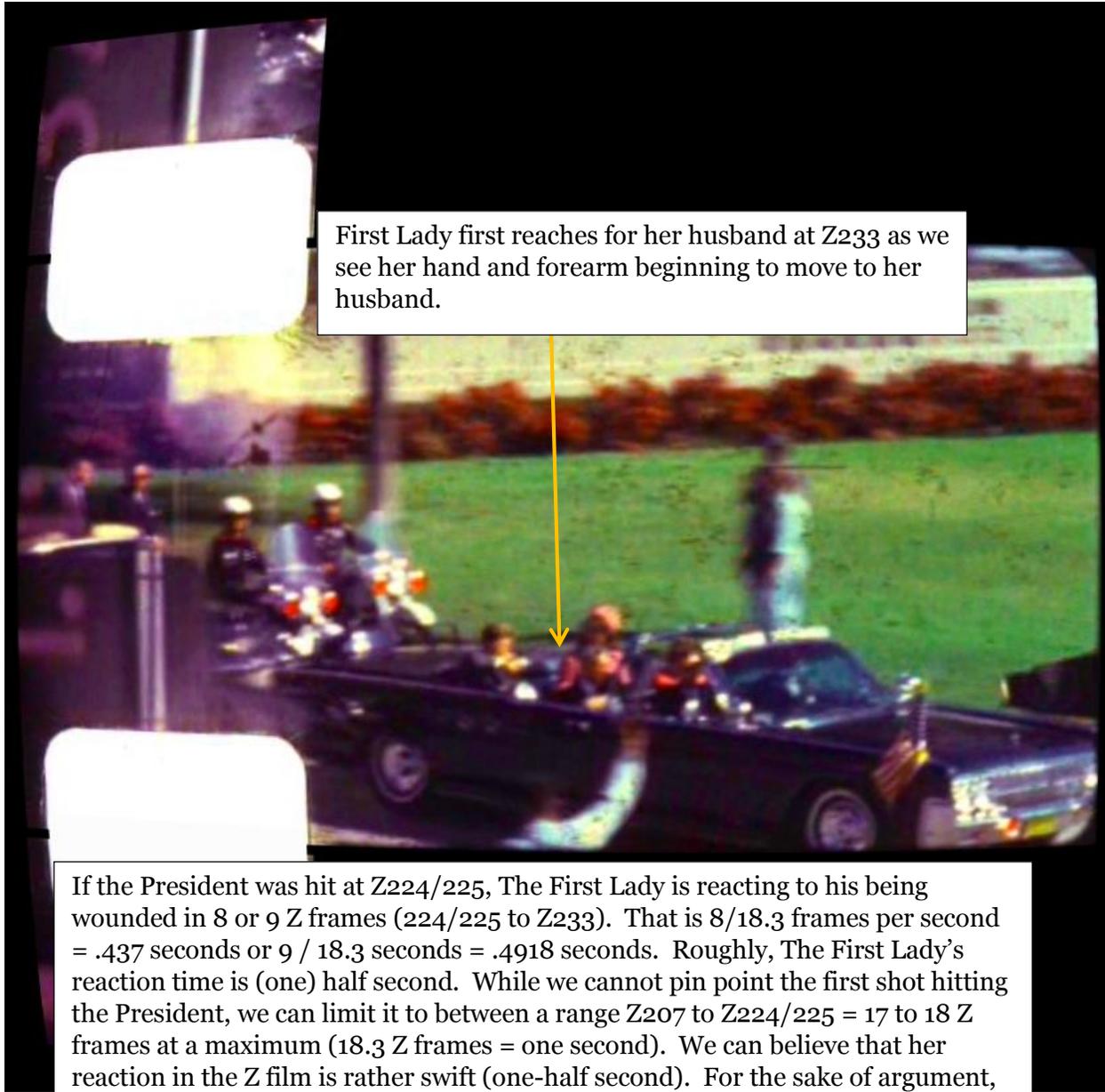
(CRB)



Nellie Connally's glove hand pulling husband down.

Connally's Stetson Hat

Connally's right hand and shirt cuff. Author's note: author believes that wrist wound occurred now & from the direction of the County Records Building (CRB). The thin orange line from reader's left is an imprecise trajectory, but a precise directional representation of shot from the CRB. The bullet fragment continued exactly on trajectory to Connally's thigh wound.



First Lady first reaches for her husband at Z233 as we see her hand and forearm beginning to move to her husband.

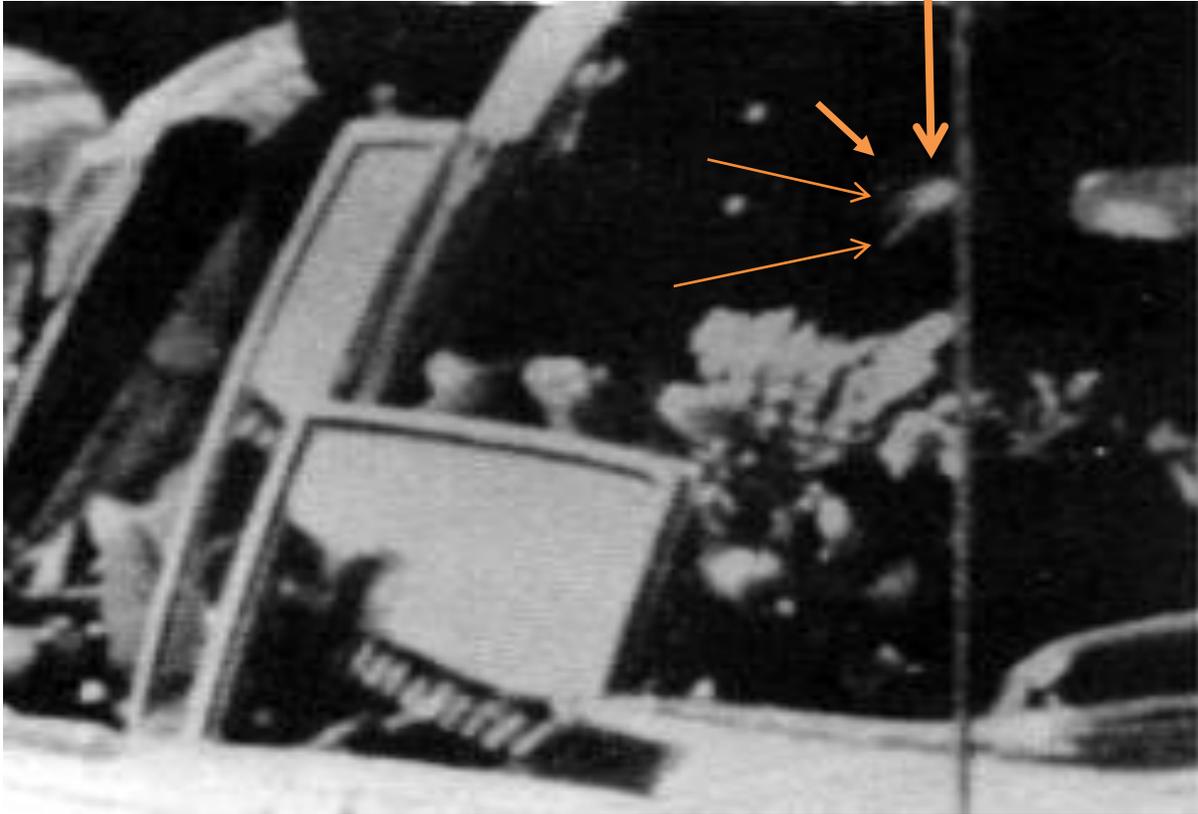
If the President was hit at Z224/225, The First Lady is reacting to his being wounded in 8 or 9 Z frames (224/225 to Z233). That is  $8/18.3$  frames per second = .437 seconds or  $9 / 18.3$  seconds = .4918 seconds. Roughly, The First Lady's reaction time is (one) half second. While we cannot pin point the first shot hitting the President, we can limit it to between a range Z207 to Z224/225 = 17 to 18 Z frames at a maximum (18.3 Z frames = one second). We can believe that her reaction in the Z film is rather swift (one-half second). For the sake of argument, we might assume the Z film is authentic here at Z224/225 to Z233. And if we do, we must assume for argument's sake again, that with her one half second reaction time, The President could not have been hit by any other bullet from any other direction before Z216 or 217 or The First Lady would have emerged at Z224/225 with her forearm reaching her husband. While we are still not able to determine the true moment / frame of the President being hit in the throat, we can certainly say that he was not hit with a shot from the Grassy Knoll before Z224/Z225.

## **THE BULLET HOLE IN THE WINDSHIELD**

Finally, this photo taken by AP Photographer Ike Altgens shows and verifies the bullet hole in the Presidential Limousine windshield. The bullet hole in the windshield confirms the front throat wound to the President.



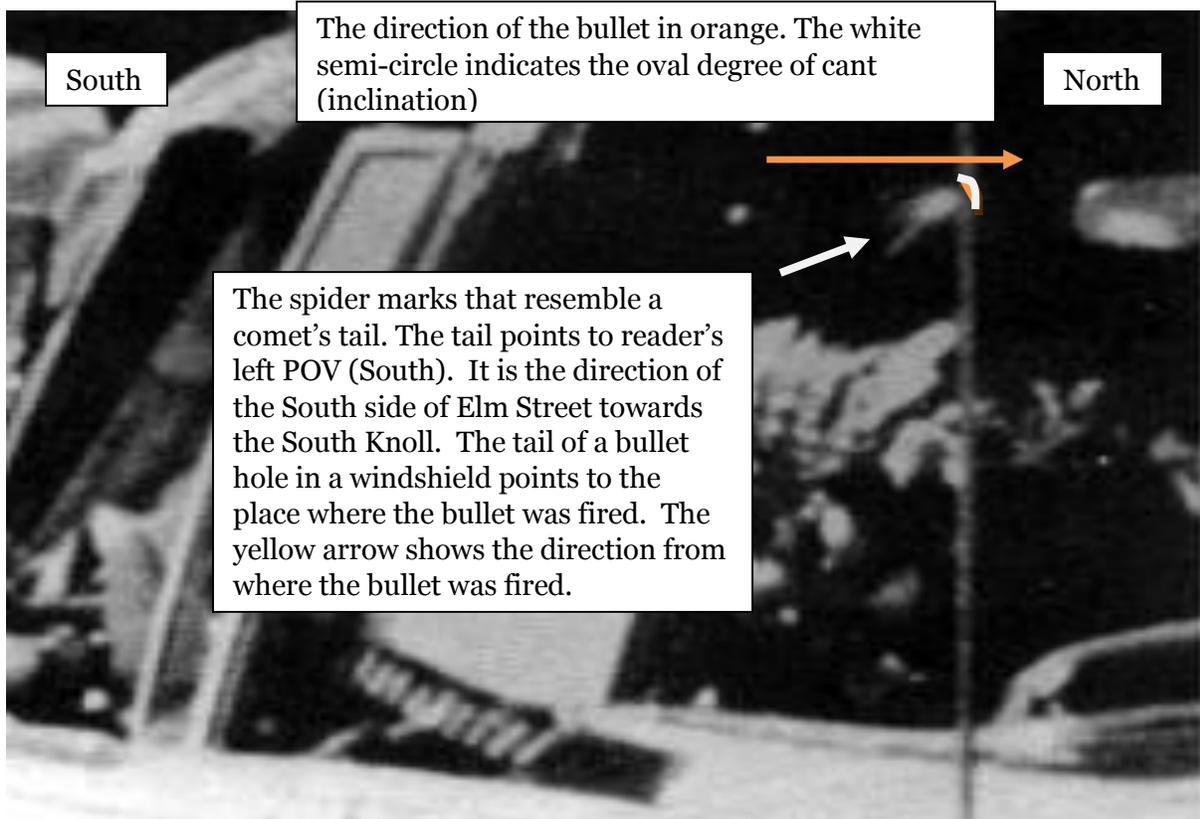
The bullet hole in the front windshield

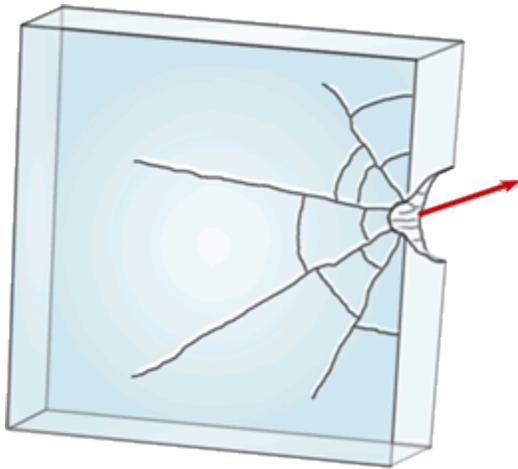


In a close up of the photo on the previous page (Altgens Photo 6), the hole in the windshield is seen clearly. Conjecture has been put forth that the hole could not be from a bullet fired from the front and therefore, did not create a “true” hole in the windshield because there are no spider marks in the windshield. However, if one looks at the small orange arrows above, spider markings can be seen clearly.

# LET ME BE QUITE SPECIFIC:

The photo below shows the bullet hole in the windshield. Please observe the "degree of cant (inclination) of the long axis of the oval hole". In the excerpt from the article posted below, the oval of a bullet hole expands from the point (laterally / which side) where the bullet was fired from at President Kennedy. This bullet oval expands from the South Knoll travelling from a SW position and expands towards the North side of Elm Street. The TOP OF THE OVAL is outlined in white below. The spider marks trailing the oval shape also indicates from which position the bullet came from (like the tail of a comet following its oval shape of the comet itself). This evidence proves that the bullet was shot from the South Knoll position (reader's POV left) and went through the windshield and hit JFK.

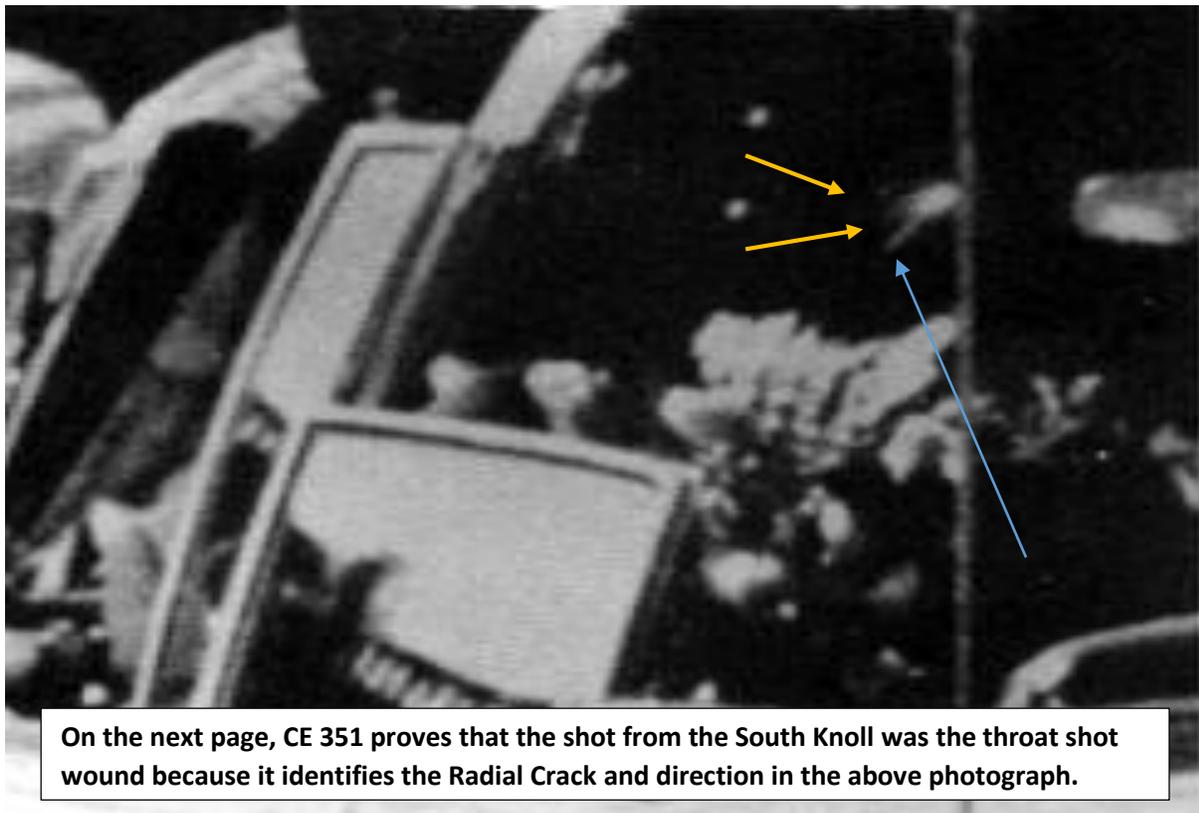




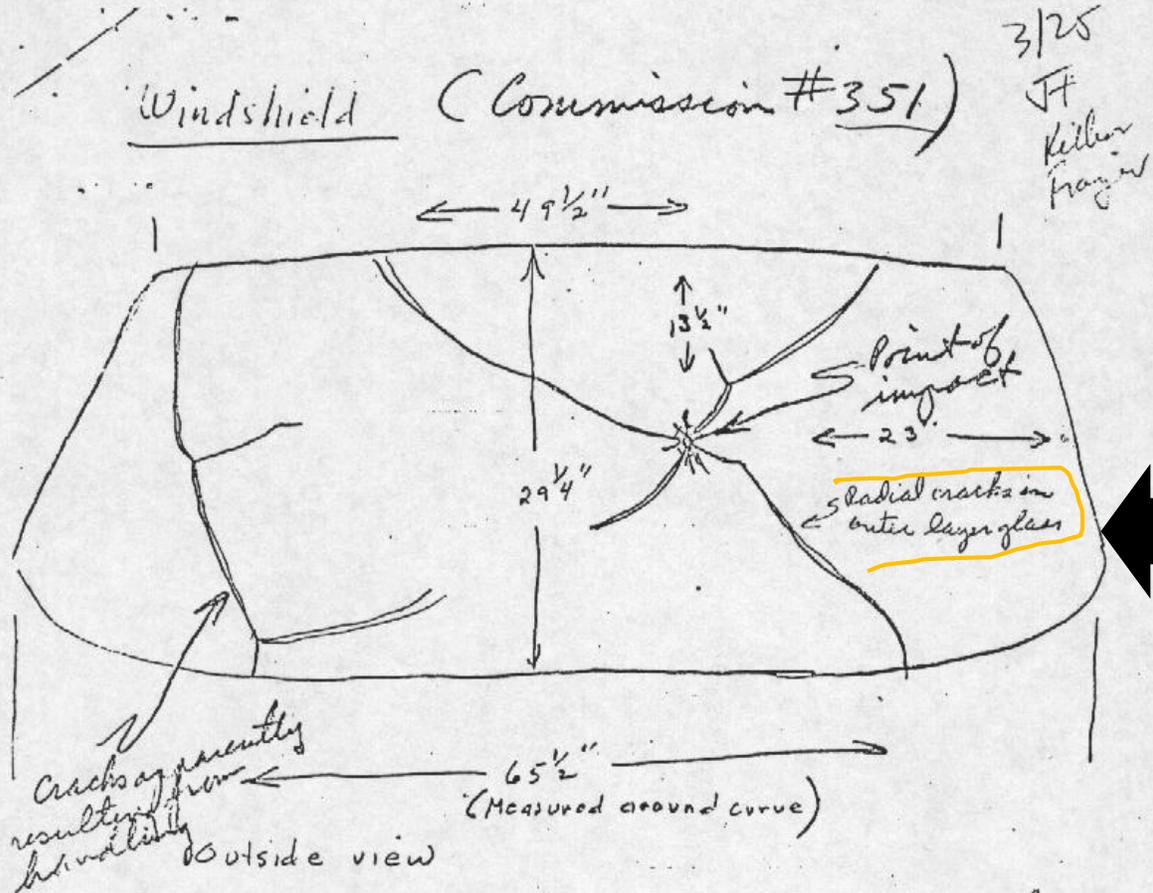
**Path of the Bullet in the Direction of the Arrow**

Trace Evidence, Kentucky State Police Evidence Manual on FirearmsID.  
www.firearmsid.com260 x 262Search by image  
Evidence Collection Handbook - TRACE EVIDENCE

Therefore, if this was the direction of a bullet coming from the right of JFK (Grassy Knoll) the longest spider mark (THE RADIAL CRACK) points back to the direction from which the bullet was shot from (The Grassy Knoll / Wooden Fence). SO LOOKING BELOW, ONE can see THE SPIDER MARKING: The largest one being the RADIAL CRACK IS POINTING TO THE DIRECTION OF THE SOUTH KNOLL (To JFK's left hand side) [THE BLUE ARROW = RADIAL CRACK] yellow arrow = other cracks.



**On the next page, CE 351 proves that the shot from the South Knoll was the throat shot wound because it identifies the Radial Crack and direction in the above photograph.**



Laminated  
Cracks on outside layer of glass. No cracks struck from inside inside layer  
minute particles missing point of impact

ABOVE, THIS IS Warren CE 351, released 10/1/94 from the National Archives. At the right hand side of the page, a large black arrow points to a yellow circular line. Inside this line, the words "Radial Crack" are written. We are viewing the windshield from the front direction. This is the same crack seen on the previous page that shows the opposite direction of a shot (from inside limo). This Radial Crack through the front of the JFK Limo windshield PROVES THAT THE SHOT was from THE SOUTH KNOLL. THERE IS NO DEBATE. THE SCIENCE PROVES IT.

This article below describes the precise scientific determination shown above in the photo.

Consolidated Consultants Quarterly Newsletter Article: Spring 2010, Vol 6.

## LATERAL ANGLE DETERMINATION FOR BULLET HOLES IN WINDSHIELDS

*Written by Crime Scene Shooting Reconstruction Expert Witness*

**Abstract:** Bullets passing through windshield glass (safety glass) typically produce oval-shaped holes due to the slant of the windshield. The direction of the shot is determined by examining the margins of the hole. The margins of both sides (entry and exit) will show some degree of concaveness, however the margins of the exit side will be more distinctly and more uniformly concave. When shots are fired through vehicle windshields, bullets frequently fragment. Attempting to equate the trajectory of a shot to the bullet hole in the windshield and the impact point of a fragment is unreliable. While it is certainly true that the trajectory is going to be best represented by the largest fragment (e.g. the bullet core), this is still only going to allow a rough approximation of the true trajectory to be made. As far as the lateral (side to side) trajectory is concerned, a more reliable technique results from using the degree of cant (inclination) of the long axis of the oval hole that is typically produced.

### **Introduction**

U.S. made automobile windshields consist of two sheets of plate glass with a piece of plastic sandwiched in between. This laminate is held together with adhesive. This design prevents injury from sharp? sabers? of glass upon breakage, as in a vehicle accident.

Because of the laminate design, two things occur when a bullet passes through the windshield of an automobile: the glass holds together rather than falling out and the resultant bullet hole has somewhat irregular margins. Depending upon the bullet design, some degree of expansion will be produced upon impact with windshield glass. This produces a hole with a greater width than the bullet caliber. This effect tends to be irreproducible, thereby making width to length based vertical angle determinations unreliable.

The vertical angle of a bullet trajectory through windshield glass, along with other information (i.e. shooter height, weapon position, etc.) allows a determination to be made as to the approximate muzzle to target distance. If a bullet does not fragment, the secondary target impact point may be used to establish an approximate vertical trajectory angle. In numerous test firings conducted during the course of shooting reconstruction classes presented by the author, some downward deflection of hollow point bullets in particular has been observed. If the bullet fragments, using the secondary impact point of even large fragments (i.e. bullet cores) results in

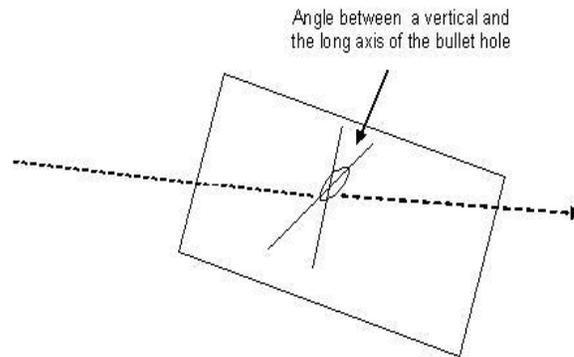
only a rough approximation of vertical trajectory. Test firing under circumstances similar to those of the shooting is always recommended as part of the reconstruction effort.

Even when the vertical trajectory angle cannot be reliably determined, all is not lost. The lateral (side to side) angle is frequently a major consideration in shooting reconstructions involving shots fired through windshields, particularly in officer-involved shootings. The question as to justification of use of lethal force is often, erroneously or not, tied to whether or not the lateral trajectory angle of one or more shots puts the officer in front of the vehicle. Being able to reliably predict the lateral trajectory angle can be a crucial aspect of a shooting reconstruction in and of itself.

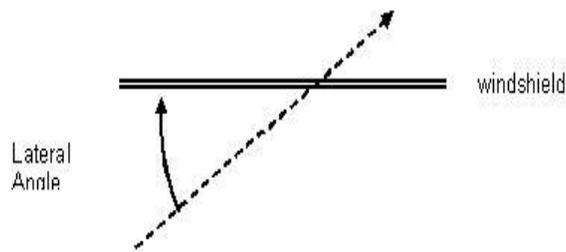
### **Lateral angle determination using the long axis of a bullet hole**

Due to the slant of an automobile windshield (on the order of 30 degrees), bullets fired straight on produce oval holes. Oval bullet holes in windshields with a more or less vertical long axis are indicative of a shot fired directly in front of the vehicle. When the long axis is canted to the left or the right of vertical, a shot at a corresponding angle to the left or right is indicated. These concepts are summarized below.

**Figure 1. Bullet hole produced in a windshield by a shot directly from the vehicle front as indicated by a vertical long axis for the hole.**



**Figure 2. Bullet hole produced in a windshield by a shot from the side of the vehicle as indicated by an angle to the right of vertical for the long axis.**



**Figure 3. Overhead view of bullet trajectory through windshield? The lateral angle is equivalent to the inclination angle (can't) of the long axis of the bullet hole.**

A method for determining the angle of inclination for the long axis of a bullet hole is illustrated below. The edge of a steel ruler is aligned with the long axis of the bullet hole. A protractor is then aligned with the base parallel to the plane of the front of the vehicle. The resultant angle is then read off the protractor. In this example the angle is 17 degrees to the right (the numbers on the protractor appear reversed since they are imprinted on the inner side). This then equates to a lateral angle of 17 degrees toward the passenger side of the windshield.



## **Discussion**

In numerous test firings conducted by the author during the course of shooting reconstruction classes, the reliability of this technique has been demonstrated. As with any such measurement involved in a shooting reconstruction, this is an approximation and should not be represented as an exact measurement. In the author's experience results within plus or minus 5 degrees are typical.

In the event that a circular bullet hole is produced in a slanted windshield, the vertical component of the trajectory angle had to be approximately equal to the slant of the windshield. The windshield slant should be determined using an angle gauge placed at the mid-center of the windshield (the area below the inside rear view mirror).

## **References**

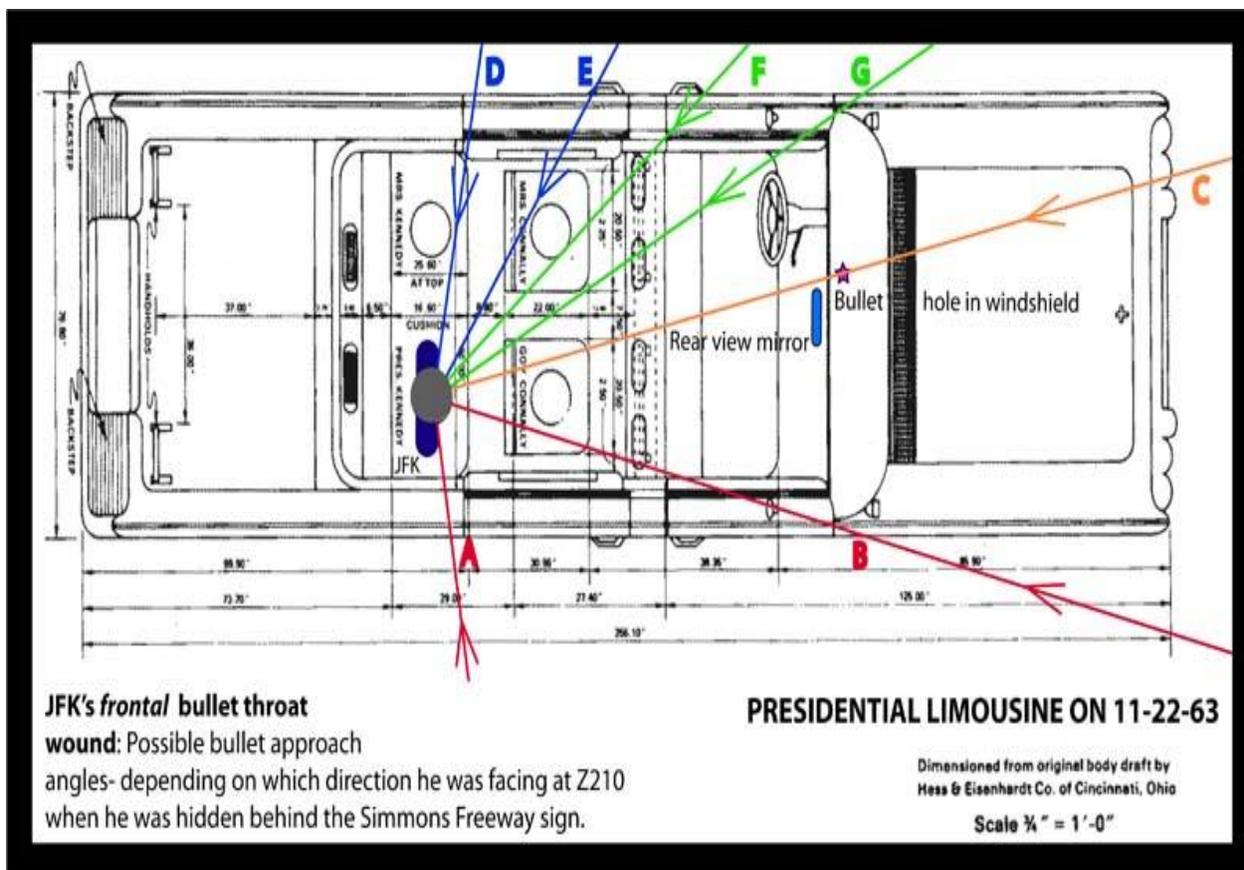
Cashman, P.J., "Projectile Entry Angle Determination," *Journal of Forensic Sciences, JFSCA*, Vol. 31, No. 1, Jan. 1986, pp. 86-91.

French, M.L., "Impact Angle Determination through Plastic Windows," *AFTE Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 1, Winter 1997, pp. 73-79.

Garrison, D.H., "Shot Glass," *Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists Newsletter*, Vol. 27, No. 2, April 1998, pp. 15-21.

Gieszl, R., "Stabilization of Glass Fractures," *AFTE Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Oct. 1990, p. 440.

Rathman, G.A., "Bullet Impact Damage and Trajectory Through Auto Glass," *AFTE Journal*, Vol. 25, No. 2, April 1993, pp. 79-86.



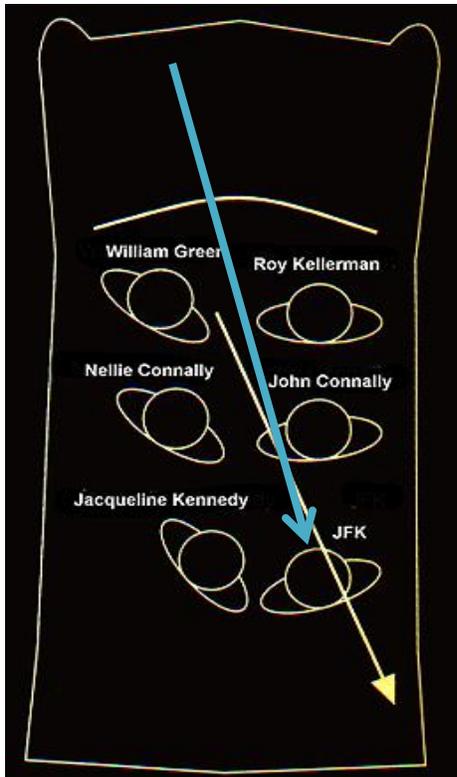
www.artearthmann.com

The above drawing (HSCA) illustrates the front shot to President Kennedy's throat through the windshield from the South Grassy Knoll Area of Dealey Plaza. Letter C illustrates and confirms the path of the South Knoll Area Shot.

Also, as Vince Palamara writes in his article, [The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: A Review of The Kennedy Detail, a Compelling but Dangerous Mix of Fact, Faction, and Fiction:](#)

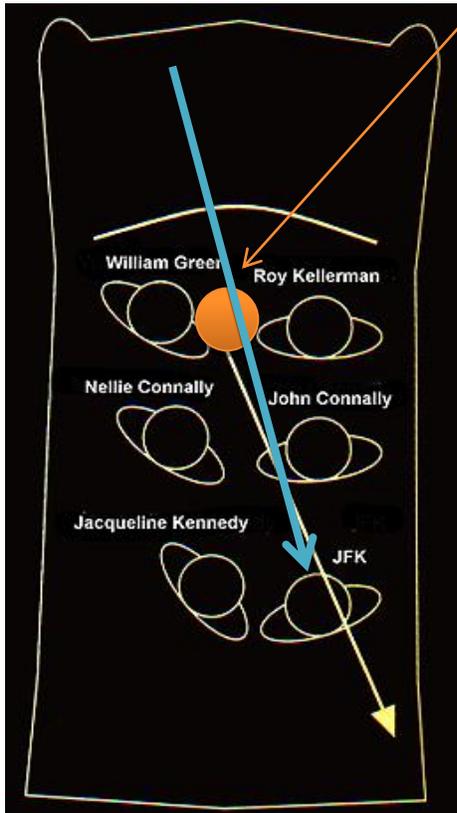
“...JFK's Military Aide, General Godfrey McHugh, a devout Kennedy loyalist was relegated to the distant VIP car in the Dallas motorcade<sup>61</sup>, stated that he was asked by the Secret Service “for the first time” to “ride in a car in the back [of the motorcade], instead, as normally I would do, between the driver and the Secret Service agent in charge of the trip.”<sup>62</sup>

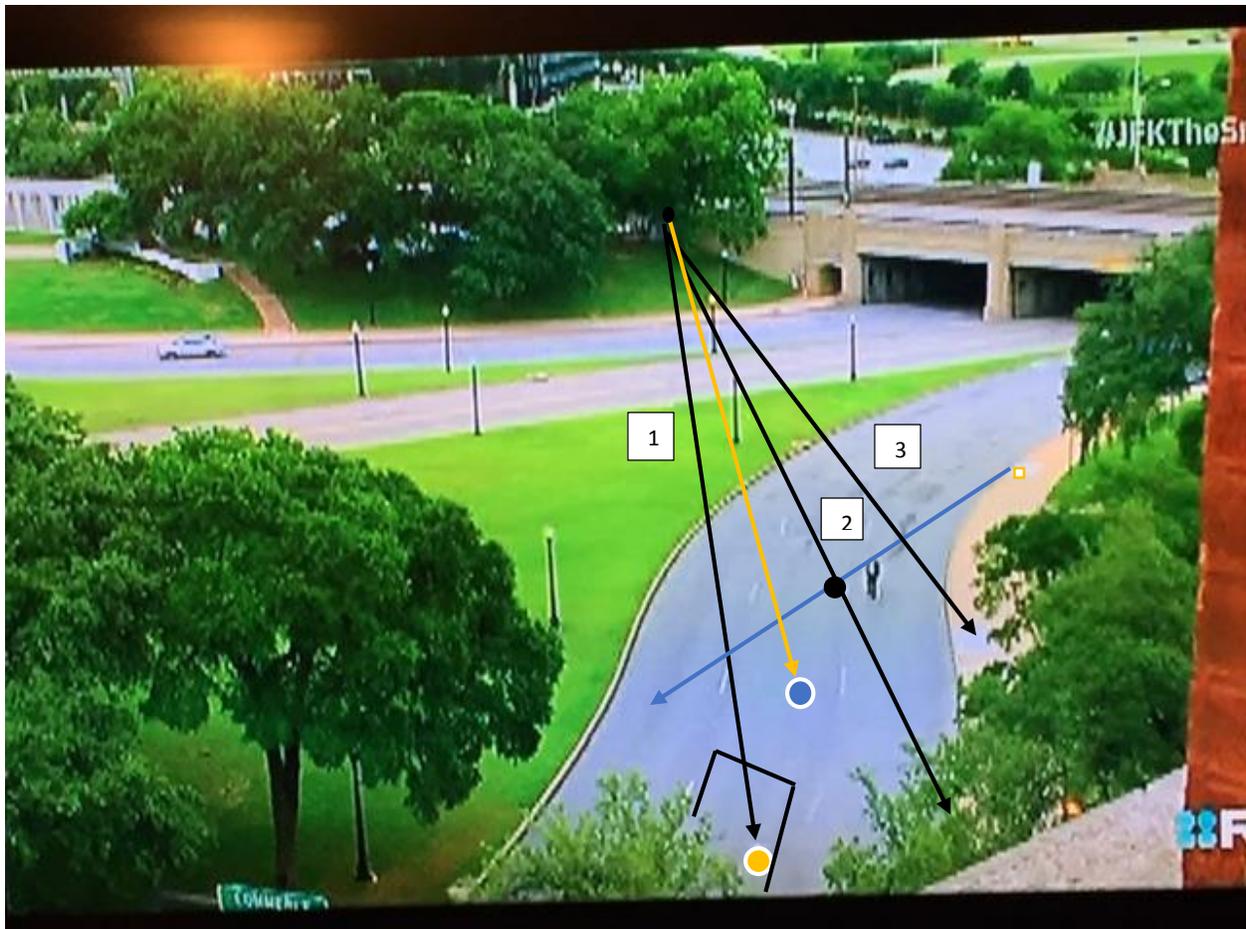
Indeed, McHugh had just occupied this very spot on JFK's previous trip to Florida, not to mention countless other times beforehand when either he or fellow military aide, General Ted Clifton, rode in this position. (Greer admitted that many times an aide rode in the front seat of the limo with the driver and the supervisor<sup>63</sup>, as the film and photo record bears out.) McHugh admitted that this was “unusual...” Was General McHugh moved specifically for this motorcade to facilitate a front assassination shot?”



While this is an imprecise representation of the direction of the first shot thru the limo windshield at The President, it does diagram the seating arrangement in the limo that day, and it illustrates that General McHugh would have been directly in the path of any bullet coming thru the windshield that moment and day. The blue arrow is a more precise representation.

General Godfrey McHugh superimposed with orange dot.





The above photo taken from the alleged assassin's perch in the SW corner window on the 6<sup>th</sup> Floor of the TSBD Building illustrates the possibility and impossibility of five shots at the President. Black Line #1 is the first shot to the President's Throat (JFK yellow circle) from The South Knoll Sniper Position at the approximate point of Z206/7. At Z206/207 JFK initially begins to go behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film. Black Line #2 is to Z313 the head shot. Black Line #3 is a possible missed shot at the President that scarred the sidewalk on North Elm Street. The light blue line is from the storm drain located on North Elm Street. The only shot that coordinates directly at the President that would cause a throat wound (A bullet shot through the windshield) is Black Line #1 at Z206/207. The approximate outline and position of the limo can be seen on the roadway. The "X" (covered by the yellow circle) found on the roadway within the sketch lines of the limo denotes the position of JFK at Z206-207. The yellow line represents a shot thru the windshield at JFK at Z224/225 (JFK blue circle).

The rifle shots at Z206/07 and/or Z224/25 thru the windshield to JFK's throat can **only** be accomplished by a sniper shooting from The South Knoll Sniper Position.

# THE SOUTH KNOLL AREA

**Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.**



The above photo was taken by Frank Cancellare of UPI approximately twenty seconds after the assassination. The Cancellare Photo shows the entire South Knoll Area where a shooter fired a front shot at the President.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO NOTE: AN ASSASSIN, IN ONLY A VERY FEW OF THE SOUTH KNOLL SHOOTING POSITIONS, WOULD BE ABLE TO FIRE A RIFLE WITH A PERFECT TRAJECTORY TO MATCH THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT WOUND. THIS SHOT WOULD HAVE TO ALIGN THROUGH THE BULLET HOLE IN FRONT WINDSHIELD AND

PERFECTLY ALIGN TO JFK'S THROAT. AT THESE SOUTH KNOLL SHOOTING POSITIONS, A SLIGHT REALIGNMENT OF THE ASSASSIN'S RIFLE MIGHT BE REQUIRED TO CREATE THIS PERFECT TRAJECTORY. ALSO, MANY FIRING POSITIONS AT THE SOUTH KNOLL AREA ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO CREATE A PERFECT TRAJECTORY EVEN WITH A SLIGHT REALIGNMENT OF A RIFLE. FURTHER, SOME OF THE POSITIONS AND TRAJECTORIES FROM THE SOUTH KNOLL DEFY THE LAWS OF PHYSICS AND CAN NOT MATCH A FRONT SHOT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT AT ANY POINT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. THEY WILL NOT BE EXAMINED IN THIS PAPER.

FURTHER, THE EXACT POINT IN THE ZAPRUDER FILM AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS INITIALLY HIT IN THE THROAT IS WELL DEBATED. THE VERACITY OF THE ZAPRUDER FILM HAS ALWAYS BEEN QUESTIONED. THE FILM HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY ALTERED. HOWEVER, THE VERY FEW IDEAL SOUTH KNOLL SNIPER POSITIONS (EVEN WITH RIFLE REALIGNMENT) MAKES THAT DEBATE MOOT. ONLY AT A VERY FEW SHOOTING POSITIONS IN AN EXTREMELY SMALL AREA ON THE SOUTH KNOLL WOULD AN ASSASSIN HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE AN ALIGNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT THAT COINCIDES WITH Z225. IN ORDER TO CREATE A PERFECT ALIGNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD BEFORE Z225 (Z207-Z225), THE ASSASSIN WOULD HAVE BEEN 1) EXPOSED FROM ADEQUATE COVER TO HIDE, AND 2) EVEN WITH RIFLE REALIGNMENT, INCAPABLE OF CREATING A PERFECT TRAJECTORY THAT MATCHES THE BULLET HOLE IN THE WINDSHIELD TO THE THROAT. NONETHELESS, IF A SHOT WAS FIRED TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT BETWEEN Z207 TO Z224, A SHOT TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT COULD NOT HAVE COME FROM HIS RIGHT HAND SIDE. THIS POINT WILL BE COVERED EXHAUSTIVELY IN THIS PAPER.

ALSO, IN THE VERY SMALL AND IDEAL SNIPER AREA ON THE SOUTH KNOLL, ONE POSITION MAY ONLY BE SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN THE OTHER. WITH THE REALIGNMENT OF A SNIPER'S RIFLE, A PERFECT TRAJECTORY CAN BE MADE FROM THESE PLACES. TO CONCLUDE, THESE POSITIONS FROM THE SOUTH KNOLL AREA CONFIRM: 1) A TRAJECTORY CAN MATCH TO Z224-225, 2) THE POSITION OF THE LIMOUSINE ON ELM STREET IS VERIFIED TO MATCH THIS TRAJECTORY AT Z224-225, 3) IN ADDITION TO Z224-225, A SHOT BETWEEN Z207 AND Z224 FROM THE SOUTH KNOLL WOULD ALSO CREATE A PERFECT TRAJECTORY TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT PASSING THROUGH THE BULLET HOLE IN THE WINDSHIELD, 4) A SHOT BETWEEN Z207 AND Z224 IS OBSCURED FROM THE RIGHTHAND SIDE OF THE PRESIDENT (BECAUSE OF THE STEMMONS FREEWAY SIGN) AND 5) THE BEST SNIPER POSITIONS ON THE SOUTH KNOLL ARE FOUND AT A VERY SMALL AREA NOTED AT SK1, SK2 AND THE RED OVAL POSITIONS IN THE CANCELLARE PHOTO.

THIS PAPER WILL CONFIRM THAT THE VERY BEST & MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SNIPER POSITIONS AT THE SOUTH KNOLL AREA ARE SK1, SK2 AND THE RED OVAL POSITIONS. REGARDLESS, THIS PAPER WILL PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT A FRONT SHOT TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT CAME FROM HIS LEFT HAND SIDE ON THE SOUTH KNOLL OF DEALE PLAZA.

ADDITIONALLY, IT IS CLEAR. THE TRAJECTORY TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BETWEEN Z207 TO Z225. WHETHER THE ZAPRUDER FILM IS ACCURATE OR ALTERED, OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE, WITNESS POSITIONING & TESTIMONY VERIFIES THE SOUTH KNOLL AS THE SNIPER POSITION USED TO HIT THE PRESIDENT IN HIS THROAT.

## THE SOUTH KNOLL ASSASSIN'S POSITIONS



**At the point of the black arrow and next to the red oval circle, an assassin's shot at President Kennedy would be well concealed with the shooter positioned and / or hiding in or escaping through the South Knoll Sewer Drain.**

This is the location of the South Knoll Sewer Drain that since the assassination in 1963 has been covered with blacktop. This drain is the same corresponding drain to the other sewer drain located on the North Knoll.

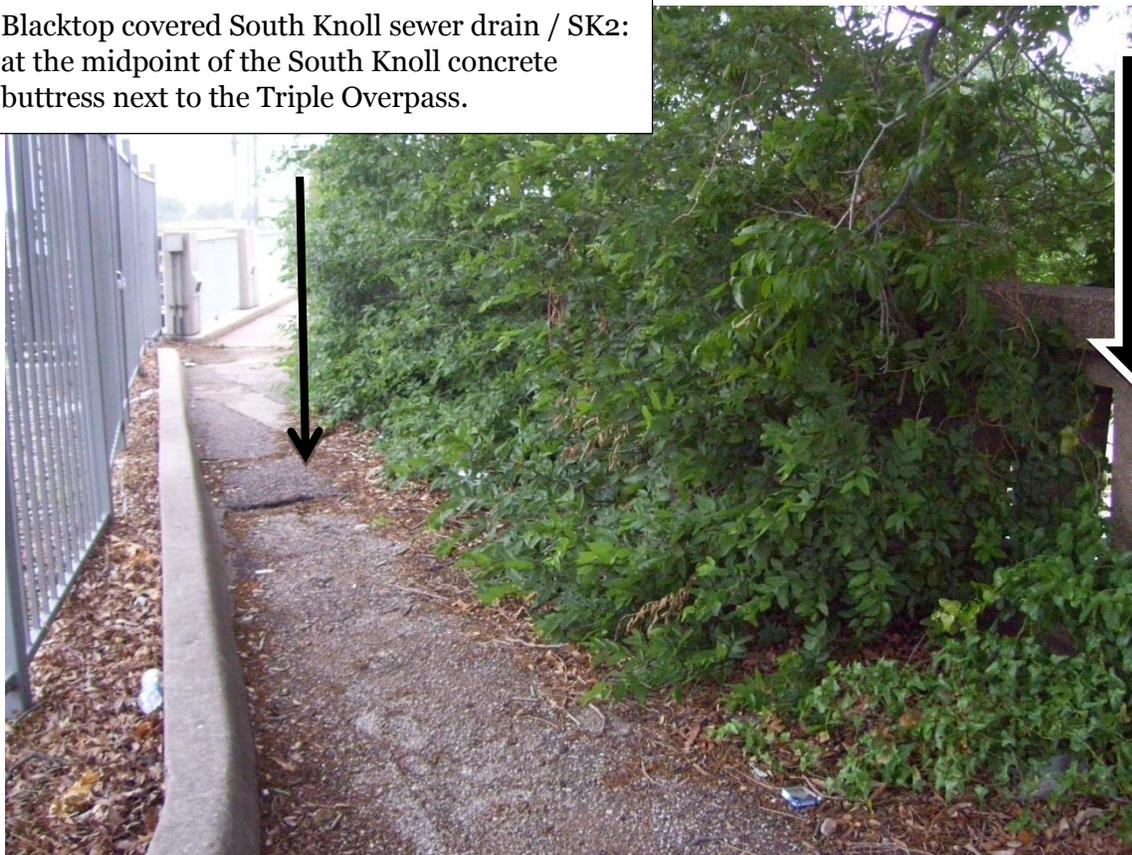


The Cancellare Photo, above (cropped), taken approximately twenty seconds after the assassination shows the entire South Knoll Area where a shooter fired a front shot at the President, through the windshield and causing the throat wound. The Red Oval is another possible shooting position. Also, the black arrow represents the position of SK2 at the sewer drain.

The photo below is of the South Knoll sewer drain (the SK2 position / black arrow on the previous page). The black arrow on this page points to the black top covered SK2 sewer drain.

The right most point of the Red Oval (reader POV) looking at the Triple Overpass from Elm Street.

Blacktop covered South Knoll sewer drain / SK2:  
at the midpoint of the South Knoll concrete  
buttress next to the Triple Overpass.



This location point in the photo below is found along the concrete wall buttressing the triple overpass. The location is nearly the midpoint of the concrete wall (from the sewer drain now covered with blacktop). The perfect angle would only exit here at blue arrow.



A shot at the first vertical orange arrow above would be well before Z207 when it is obvious that the President has not been hit at that point in the Z Film. This is verified not from the Z film, but from testimony, other photographs and film (Betzner & Willis Photos). The car above, with the horizontal orange arrow pointing at it, is head on to the midpoint of the South Knoll sewer drain making it a difficult, but not an impossible shot with realignment of the assassin's rifle.

This photo view above from the South Knoll sewer drain (at the same point as the thin black arrow/line on the last two pages) was taken by Attorney Douglas Weldon to illustrate the excellent shooting position for an assassin at SK2. However, this vantage point would not only require a rifle adjustment for a perfect trajectory, but it would need the shot to be fired through the windshield at a point in time earlier than z224-225 in order to hit the President in the throat. That is not a complete impossibility in terms of the speculation that the President was hit before Z225 (between Z207 to Z225). A thin black line in photo one above approximates the point at which the President would have been at Z224-225. The shot from this position (SK2) is nearly head on at that point. The shot required to hit the President from the South Knoll must be at a slight angle to enter at the right of the rearview mirror (reader POV) and to cross through the limousine to hit the President in the throat. If the President was hit before Z225, one can see by viewing the blue vertical arrow above that the slight angle through the windshield can be

achieved by a sniper. Also, the sniper could hide in the sewer drain immediately after the shooting or at least hide his rifle. A near perfect trajectory can be made at SK2.

While there is disagreement over whether the SK2 sniper position would be an ideal position, it is indeed possible that because the drain and the “drain area” covers nearly six feet or more at this location that a sniper with a change of rifle alignment or body positioning would be able to make this position an ideal shooting site. It is, however, not the “very best” shooting position for a well-trained sniper with time to study his sniper position thoroughly before he had to take his shot. SK2 is a very advantageous position because it may provide hiding or an escape.

**However**, the position is almost straight on to the limousine at a great many points which does not coordinate with the slight angle of the shot mentioned previously and necessary to create the throat wound from a South Knoll area shot. Also, the SK2 front throat shot fired through the windshield at this point would take place before Z224-225. An earlier shot than Z224-225 does not coordinate the timing and the necessary alignment of a shot to perfectly go through the windshield to the President’s throat according to the Z Film. But then again, with the Zapruder Film being compromised, the front shot from this position could have been taken here at SK2. For that matter, the shot could be taken at SK2, The Red Oval or SK1. The one place where the shot could not be taken is on top of the Triple Overpass because the sniper would have been seen by the witnesses on the overpass, and additionally, from the top of the overpass, achieving the perfect trajectory to the throat would be nearly impossible.

The most important point regarding the South Knoll Sniper is his cover and his escape. The vital point for the trajectory is whether a shot can be made through the windshield of the limousine to the President’s throat. Both points make the South Knoll Area the best area in the plaza for the front sniper to accomplish his deed. Finally, any shot taken from between Z207 to z225 completely invalidates a shot from the Grassy Knoll Area to the President’s throat on his immediate right hand side. This point will soon be presented and verified.

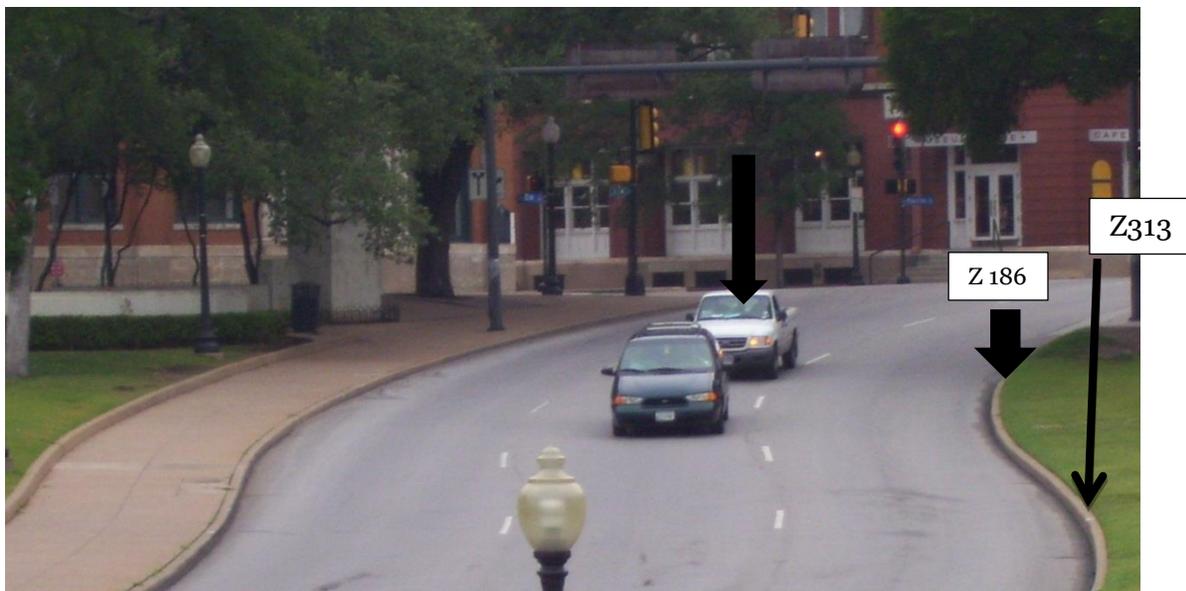
While this photo is obscured, it does present a great vantage point. It also affords the assassin the ability to change his rifle angle and trajectory to hit the President.



Above, this photo is directly at the location of the SK2 sewer drain. The branches obscure the automobile in the photo. The automobile is also in the wrong lane compared to the President's limousine, and much further down along Elm Street than where the President was hit in the throat. Nevertheless, this photo gives a good location for an assassin aiming at the orange arrow pointing to the automobile's front windshield.

FURTHER, with three possible and ideal locations located in such a short proximity to each other on the South Knoll (SK1, The Red Oval and SK2), the assassin, having studied his target before his shot was to be taken (perhaps a great deal of study time), would have chosen the position with 1) the greatest cover from being detected both before and during the assassination, 2) the best position for an escape from the scene of the assassination, and 3) at worst, an advantageous position to hide after the shot was taken or at least to hide his rifle.

The assassin, at SK1, The Red Oval or SK2, is well within an ideal range to shoot at the President from the South Knoll (200 yards or less). The positions give a perfect, nearly straight on position of the President for an angled shot through the limo windshield as the President sat almost motionless in his automobile. JFK was motionless at this point in time for a short, but significant period of time as he proceeded down Elm Street on a 3 degree angle of descent. After this author's visit to the South Knoll in Dealey Plaza, an unofficial timing was taken to determine how long the President might have remained at a perfect standstill optically for an assassin to take a shot at him. Automobiles travelling on Elm street that day (like the cars in the photo below) were used to identify street reference points that closely mark the limousine's position both that day and when the limousine would have appeared to be a stationary target travelling down Elm Street during the assassination. For this author, it was indeed strange to see a motionless figure of an auto appear to "freeze" in place as it travelled down Elm Street. Each car seems to be almost frozen in time on the street.



As automobiles travelled down Elm Street at the exact location of Zapruder Film frames 186 to 313, each and every automobile seemed to be suspended in a freeze frame for nearly 2 seconds (for nearly 36 Zapruder Frames). While this measurement is unofficial (the car speeds were unknown), it provided this author with enough time to register a stopwatch time of nearly two seconds of frozen frame position time. An assassin would have needed much less time to focus his rifle shot and deliver it. The large black arrow points to the possible limo position at the time of the throat shot. The thin black arrow points to a white painted marking of where it is proposed, by various tests conducted by a number of groups, congressional committees and agencies, to be the point where President Kennedy (cont. next page)

was hit in the head. It corresponds to Z313. One can see the almost perfect and time frozen trajectory as the car comes forward in the photo (on previous page). This, however, is not location SK1 or SK2. This location is closer to the point of the triple overpass (POV looking at Overpass from the JFK limo) where the concrete buttress begins connects to the bridge portion of the overpass and then begins to move southward. Nevertheless, this photo presents an indelible view. It does not however present the necessary angle that corresponds to the bullet hole in the windshield of the Presidential limo at Z224. That requires a shot further to the right (POV looking at cars moving down Elm). Those positions are at SK1, SK2 or The Red Oval.

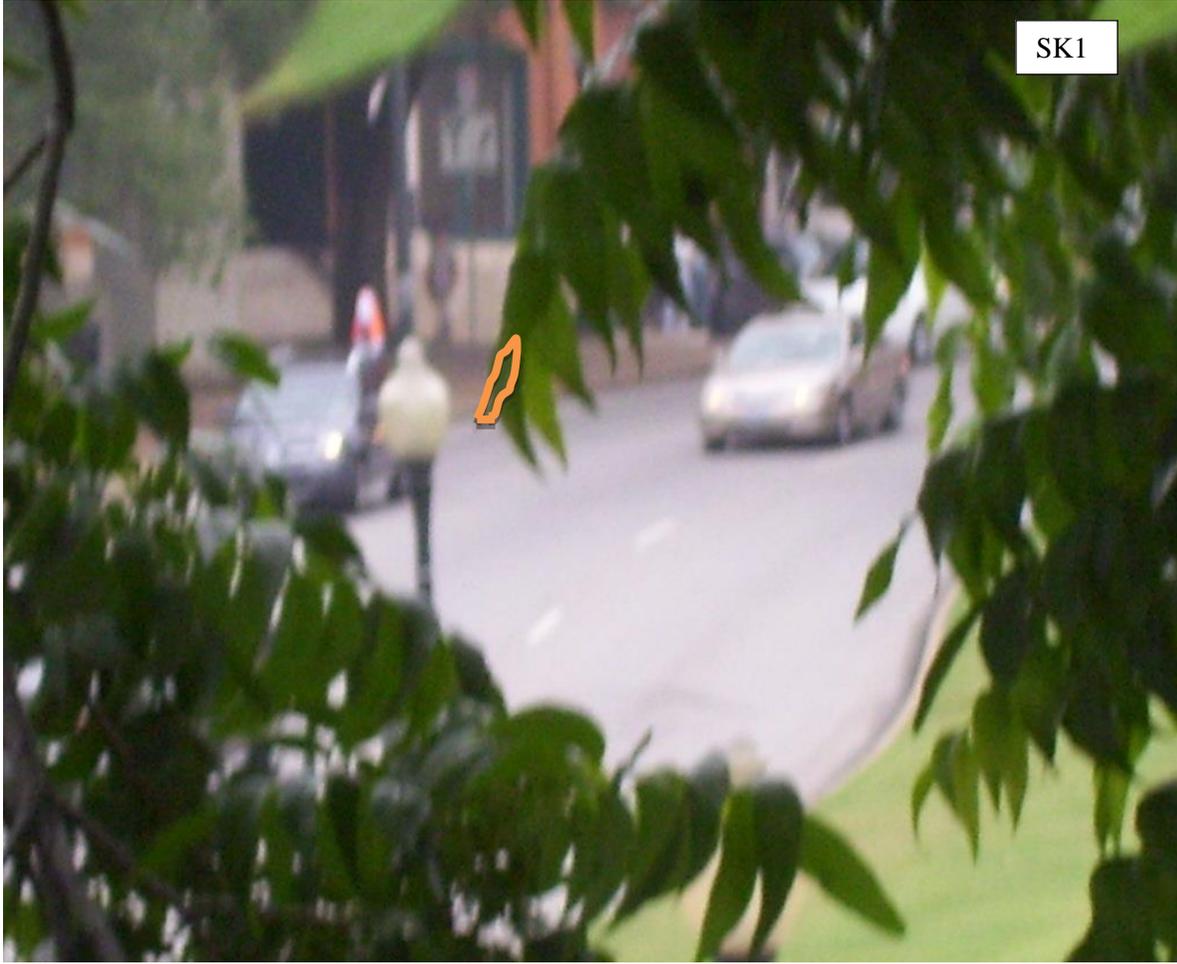
Finally, The Red Oval position while almost a perfect one for a shooter to hit the President in the throat is also the most exposed position. This point will be discussed shortly.



Above, this is the view from SK1 at the very end of the South Knoll concrete wall (extreme right, reader's POV to cars on Elm Street) buttressing the Triple Overpass. At this point, the vehicle in the photograph is located at the point where President Kennedy is about to go behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film (Zapruder Frame 200 / Z200). The auto is in the same lane on Elm Street as the Presidential limousine was on November 22, 1963. This photo illustrates that at Z200 President Kennedy not only could have been shot at the very instant that he went behind the Stemmons Sign in the Z Film, but also, an assassin had a near perfect shot through the windshield to his throat area for nearly 25 frames to Z225. The black arrow on the next page is the position that corresponds to the photo on this page (SK1).



The location above (in The Red Oval), is very exposed. It creates a greater difficulty for an assassin to escape or hide immediately after his shot was taken. However, shooting from a prone position or kneeling position at this point, and then to escape across the train tracks or to hide in the South Knoll Sewer Drain are great advantages here. Also, the assassin could have hid the rifle in the sewer drain after his shooting of the President and then walked either across the tracks or into the parking lot undetected. This is especially true when the Cancellare Photo was taken nearly 20 seconds after the final shot was taken at the President. Sadly, the Cancellare Photo is the only visible proof to be studied of the South Knoll. For all the South Knoll Shooting Positions including this one, the echo of a shot taken from the South Knoll resonates towards and near the North Knoll / Grassy Knoll Area north of Elm Street. That echo is a great acoustic deception that would cause potential witnesses to be diverted from seeing a South Knoll sniper immediately after the assassination while he was making his escape. The use of a silencer on a rifle, as believed by this author, would also keep an assassin well obscured here on The South Knoll, and would obviously create no sound.

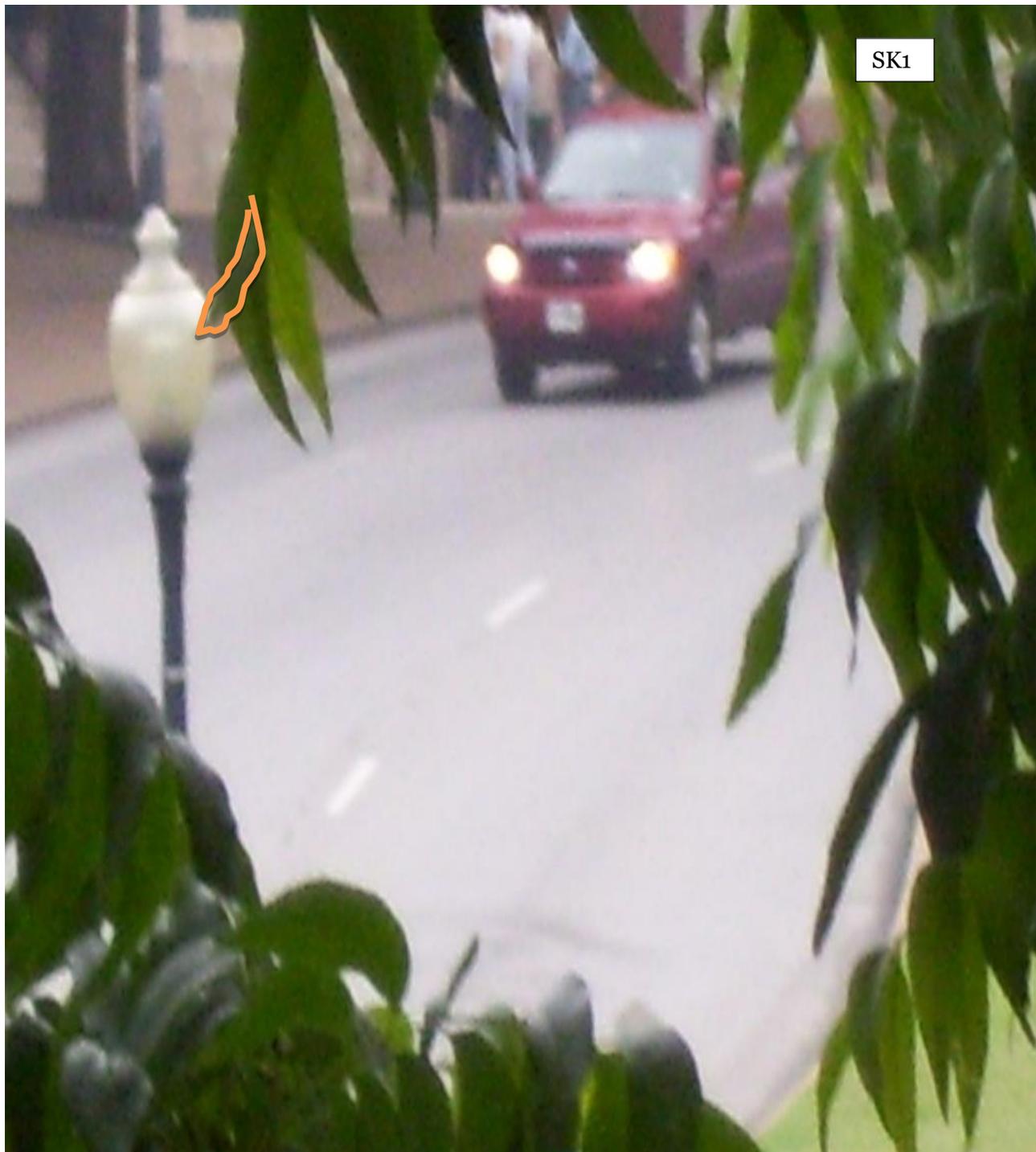


**This photo is slightly stretched adding some distortion. The outlined leaf in orange affords the reader greater perspective of the assassins shot at the President.**



**There is also some stretch distortion in this photo similar to the photo on the previous page and the next page. Nevertheless, the view for a throat shot through the windshield is ideal for an assassin. This is the SK1 position.**

SK1



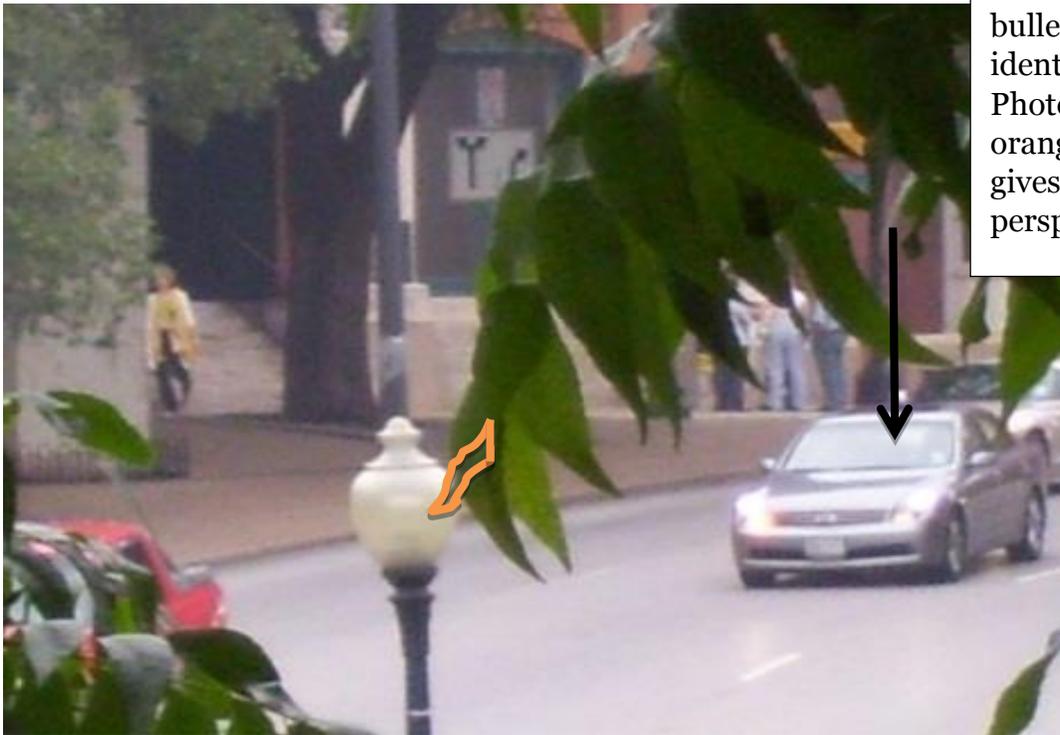
The SK1 shooting position is shown directly below on this page. It is a cropped version of The Cancellare Photo with a light black colored rectangle delineating a shooting area from the front that caused the throat wound (SK1). At the position to be labeled (SK1), the area in light black is very well camouflaged with brush and may have provided a small crawl space underneath the concrete wall buttressing the triple overpass. This position may have also provided access to the South Knoll sewer itself or any other accompanying sewer drain at that location.



The two photos on this page are blown up sections of the cropped Cancellare Photo with one showing a black (rectangle) outline and the other photo with a light blue circle outline. Both photos show a shooting location for the front shot through the windshield inflicting the throat wound.



It is important to again identify the SK1 shooting position from photos used previously in this paper. The long black arrow identifies SK1.



Arrow points to the bullet hole identified in Altgens Photo 5 & 6. The orange leaf outline gives a greater perspective.

This is the shooting view from SK1. It is the best shooting position from the South Knoll. The photo above identifies an almost perfect replication of where the Presidential limousine was located when the throat shot was taken from SK1. The shooting trajectory is near perfect. It is the shooting position that a well-studied assassin would have chosen to make his shot.

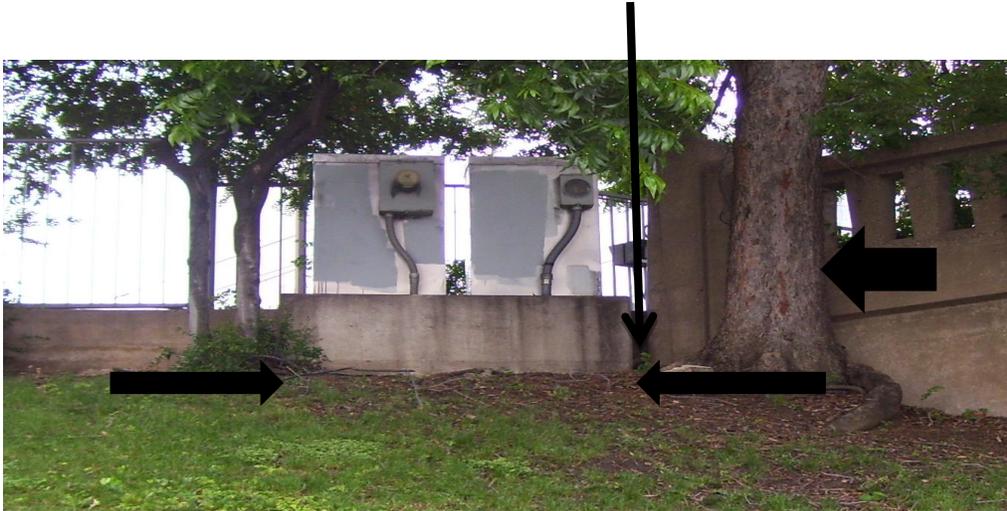


While this rectangular image is superimposed onto this photo with this car, it does give the reader an excellent perspective of how, with a very slight rifle realignment, a sniper could shoot JFK through his limousine's windshield at a near perfect trajectory. The perfect trajectory was achievable at some point between frames Z207 to Z224-25. While the trajectory lasts for only a few seconds, it affords any sniper the opportunity for a deadly shot.

This photo below illustrates the area of SK1 as it appears today (May, 2012)



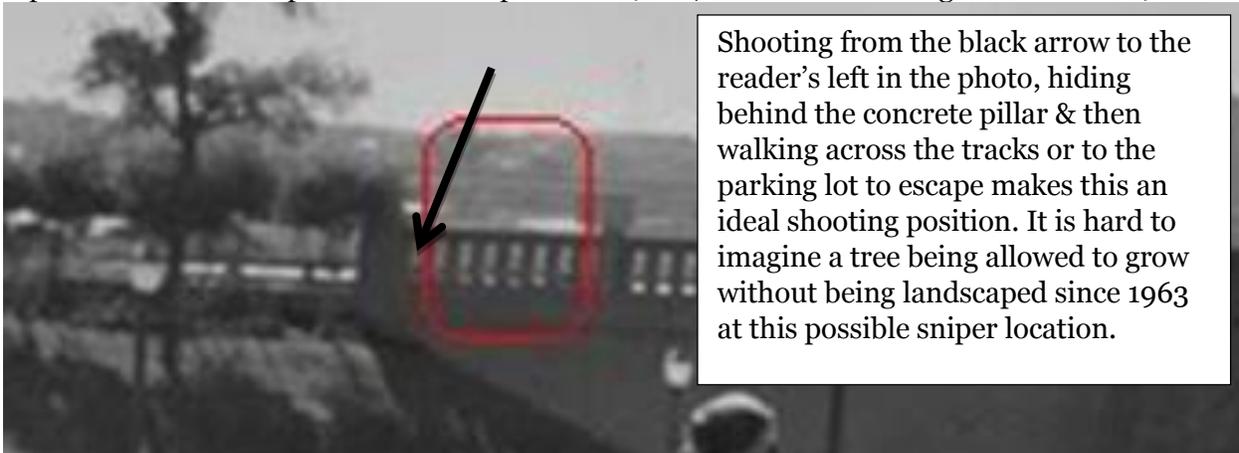
This is the front shooting area today with an electric box obscuring the shooter's position.



The thin vertical arrow points to a cleared out area below the concrete barrier wall. It could have been the sniper's nest or an escape /hiding area. The larger black arrows delineate the entire space from which a shooter (lying in the prone position and most probably right handed) could have located himself for the front shot to the President's throat.

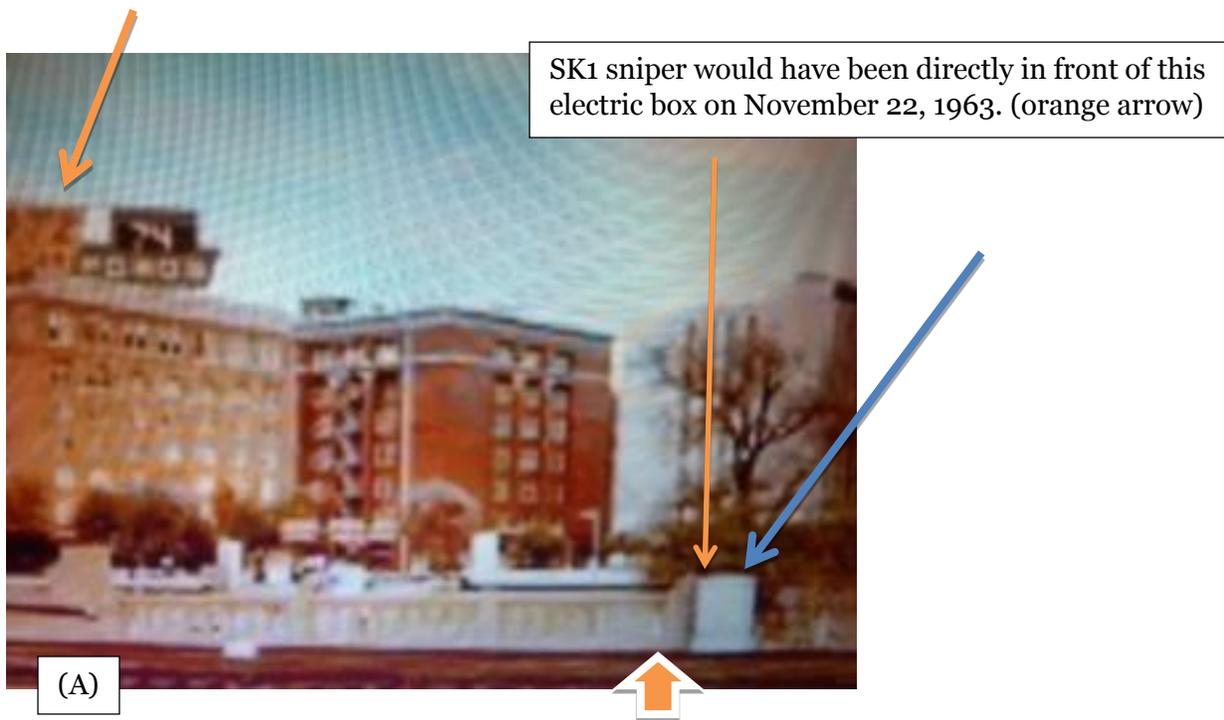
The position of the electric box on a new concrete platform is the exact position the shooter would have been located.

The tree at this area marked by a large black arrow above has grown unobstructed since 1963. It represents the closest point to the SK1 position. (Also, black arrow through the Red Oval)



This is the corner of the South Knoll where the concrete wall buttressing the triple overpass ends and also meets the NEW Electric Box built on a concrete platform facing the oncoming JFK Presidential Motorcade. The sniper has a near perfect shot angle and trajectory through the Presidential Limousine windshield to the President's throat. Doug Weldon's research work corroborates the fact that the Presidential Limousine is nearly a stationary target as it proceeds down Elm Street at a 3 degree topographic angular descent.





Directly behind the SK1 sniper position on the previous pages is a second electric box (blue arrow) that was at this site on November 22, 1963 (The Hertz Rental Car billboard is still on top of the TSB Building in the photo ~ angled orange arrow). This electric box not only would provide cover for a sniper at the SK1 position, but it would also be the ideal place to hide a rifle after the assassination shot to the throat from this position. An assassin could place his rifle here and walk away from the crime. Perhaps the box could have even been a hiding place. Additionally, the orange arrow outlined in white is the shooting position that is today blocked by a tree. Of all the positions on the South Knoll, this position has the best cover. It is the position just to the left of SK1 looking through the concrete buttress that connects to the top of the Overpass [letter (A)] ~The Men Who Killed Kennedy. As we can see, the position of where the large arrow pointing upward corresponds to where the large tree is located today. This position is exposed from the rear whereas the SK1 position is hidden both from the front and the rear (by the old electric box seen in the above photo).

The top of the tree leaves formation from the previous page.

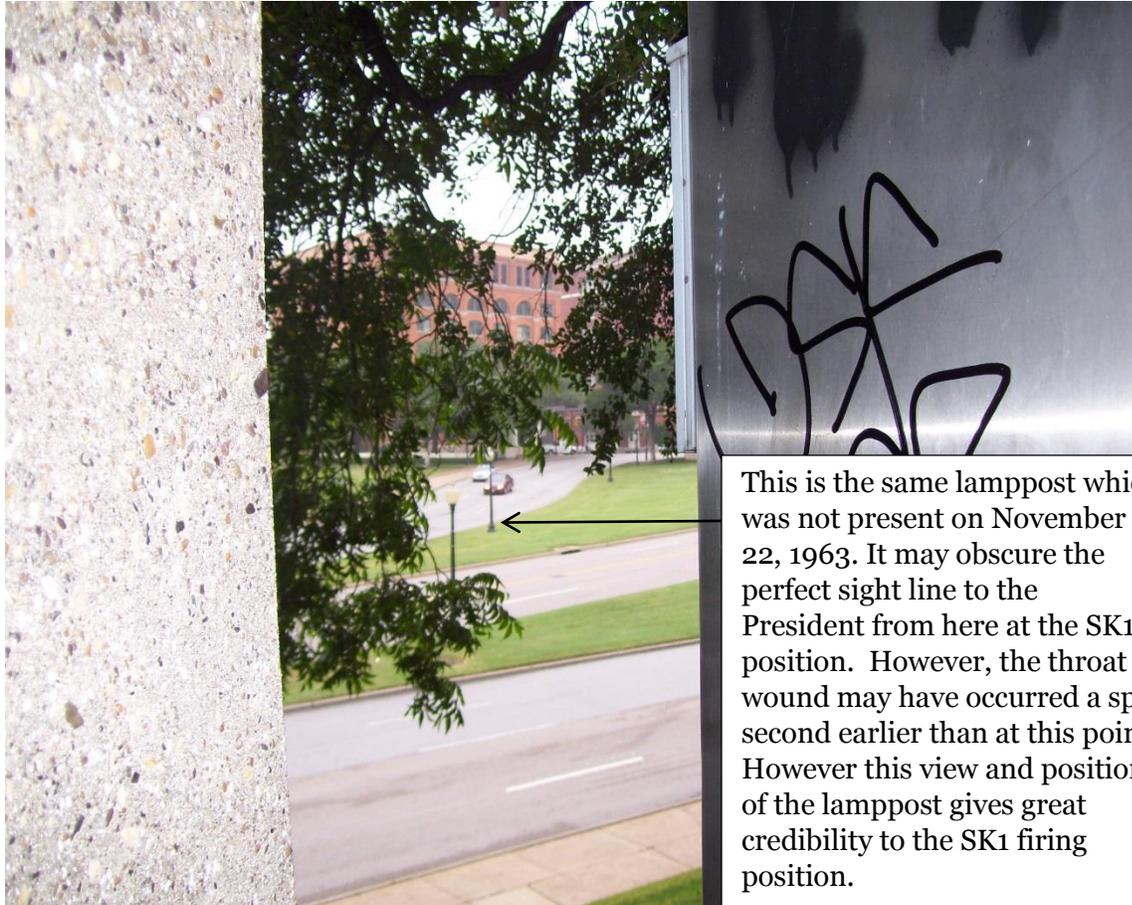


This is a zoomed in photo taken on the ground directly in front of the NEW Electric box built on the South Knoll at SK1. It provides a perfect shot to the President's throat. The horizontal black arrow on this photo points to two leaves which the black arrow on the previous page photo (Z2) is pointing at in an upward direction. (Page 49)

Photo taken from above the tree leaves formation.



This is a zoomed photo shot from the photo on the previous page (to avoid the tree branches). In all these photographs of this shooting position SK1 (at the newly installed electric box), the front rifle shot through the limousine windshield is ideal to hit the President in the head, face or as it became, the throat.

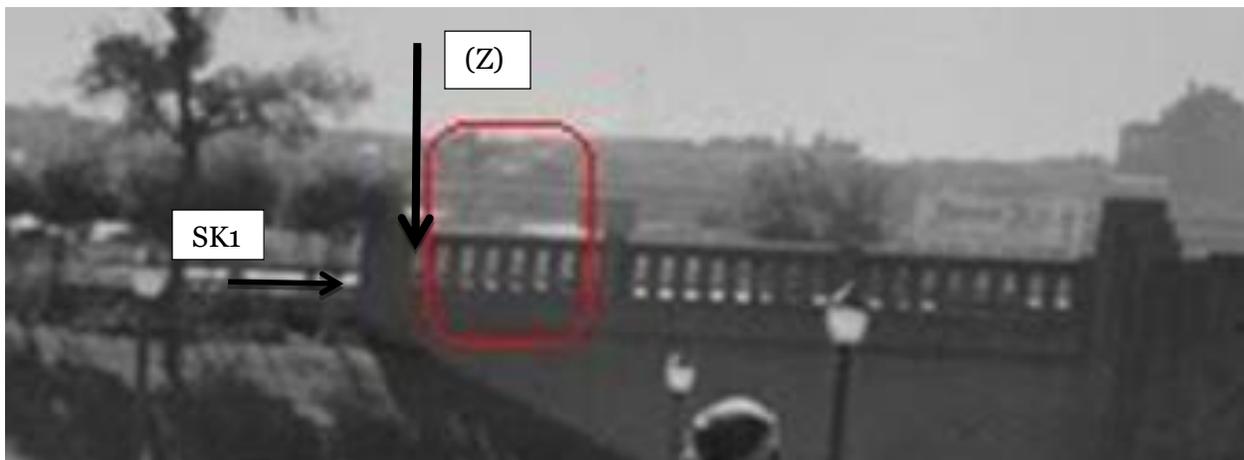


This is the same lamppost which was not present on November 22, 1963. It may obscure the perfect sight line to the President from here at the SK1 position. However, the throat wound may have occurred a split second earlier than at this point. However this view and position of the lamppost gives great credibility to the SK1 firing position.

**Again, this would be the sniper's view at SK1. Dark color car is just passed Z 225.**

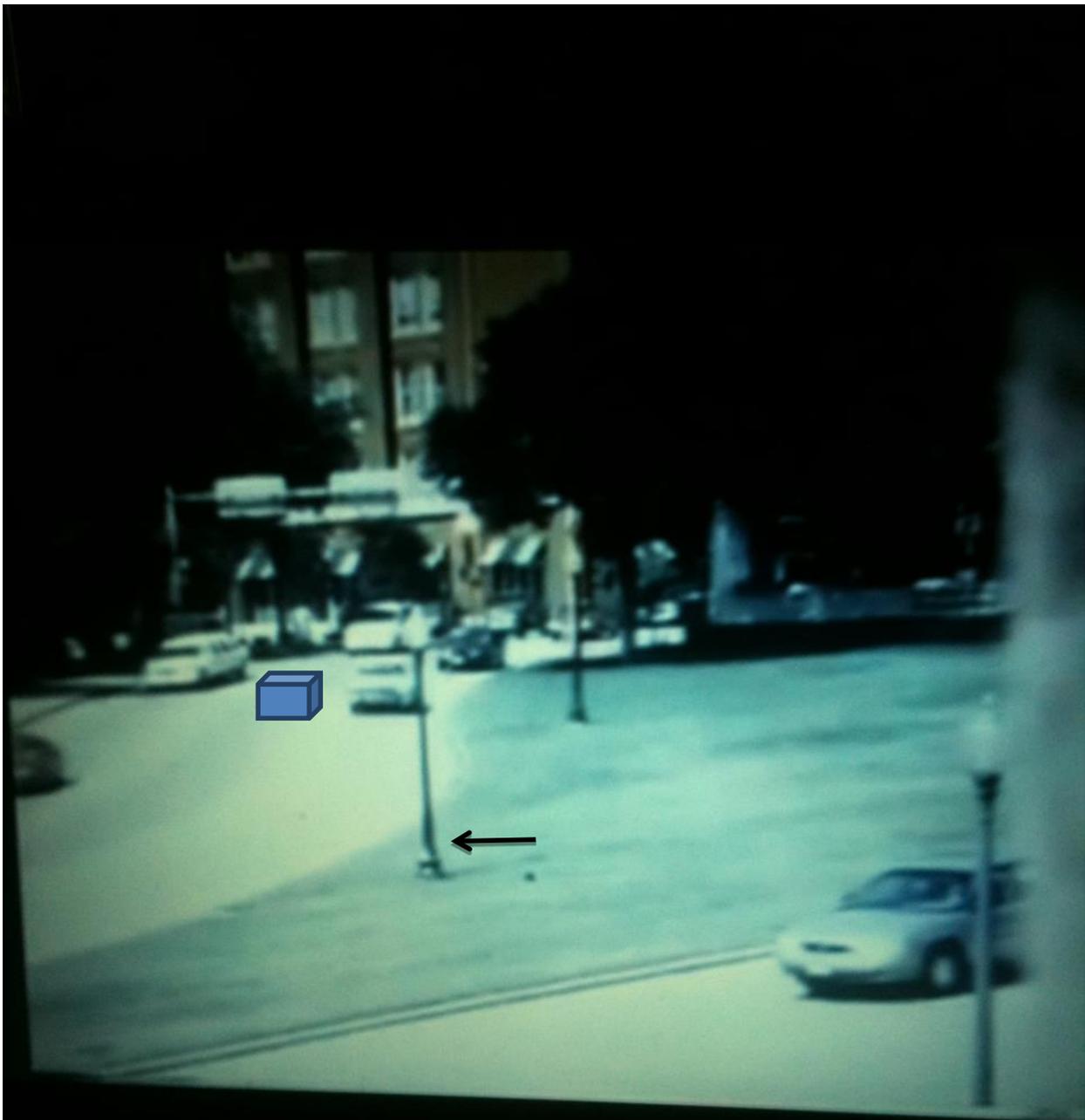


If, as it has been conjectured, that the lamppost that vertically dissects the dark color car in the above photo was placed there to obscure the front shot trajectory to the President's throat from SK1, then the ideal shooting position would be at the point just to the right of SK1 (Reader POV). It would be the position on the concrete buttress that is nearest to point (Z)/black vertical arrow & is blocked by the tree that has grown there today without being landscaped. That sniper position (Z) is completely hidden from view, and a sniper could dispose of his rifle in the "older" electric box behind him and walk away from the assassination undetected.





This is the sniper's position within The Red Oval (close to mid-section of The Red Oval). The black arrow points down at the approximate point at which the President was shot. The lamppost that obscures a direct view of JFK from this position was not erected on November 22, 1963. This sniper position affords a direct shot to the President that would have caused the throat wound. The trajectory also fits within Z200 to Z225 or Z207 to Z225. The only problem with the Red Oval firing position is that it is completely exposed. It would require movement by the sniper to immediately escape view after the assassination. Escape is not impossible without detection, but it is not the most ideal firing position.



This is a photo taken by Doug Weldon from the midpoint of the concrete wall that buttresses against the triple overpass. It was noted at the 1999 University of Minnesota JFK Assassination Conference that the new lamppost (post 1963 /small black arrow) was placed at the exact trajectory of where the assassin at SK2 would have shot the President in the throat through the windshield. (At the South Knoll Sewer Drain) As we see the geometric cube superimposed onto the photo at the point of the throat shot, the new lamppost would not obscure a rifle shot at this point or at any point from Z186 to Z225.



With this computer designed figure, this is the SK1 position sniper's view from between the electric box and the concrete wall.

Perhaps the best individual to have been questioned regarding a South Knoll shot was the man located at or on the flatbed truck in the Cancellare Photo. See black arrow



However, when we consult the Zapruder Film for another reliable view of the man and his positioning, the man/witness near the flatbed truck is missing.

The man in the flatbed truck is not seen here in the Zapruder Film when the assassination is at its most chaotic point, but he appears in the Cancellare Photo taken twenty seconds later seemingly unaffected. Did he duck from view during the assassination as a bullet flew over his head shot from behind? or was he photographically deleted from the photo?



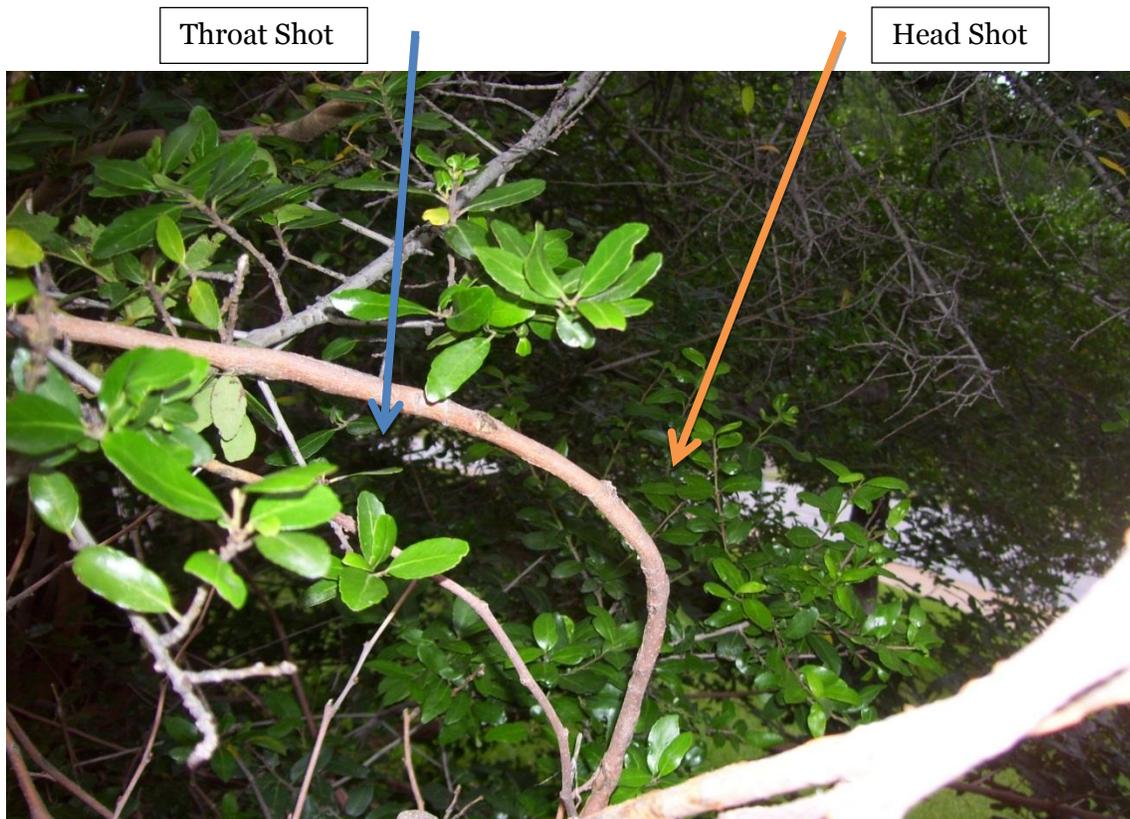
There is no evidence that the man moved during the assassination Z404 above. There is eyewitness confirmation of this man's position never changing during the assassination. He simply did not appear at Z404. In comparison with the Cancellare Photo, it does appear that the flatbed truck itself moved (Murder in Dealey Plaza) from one point in the Z Film to another point in the Cancellare Photo being taken. To these issues, the Zapruder Film's authenticity must be questioned.

**THE NORTH KNOLL SEWER DRAIN**



The North Sewer Drain Location is located at a near identical position as the south sewer drain at both north and south ends of the Triple Overpass (The North Sewer Drain being on the north side of Elm Street)

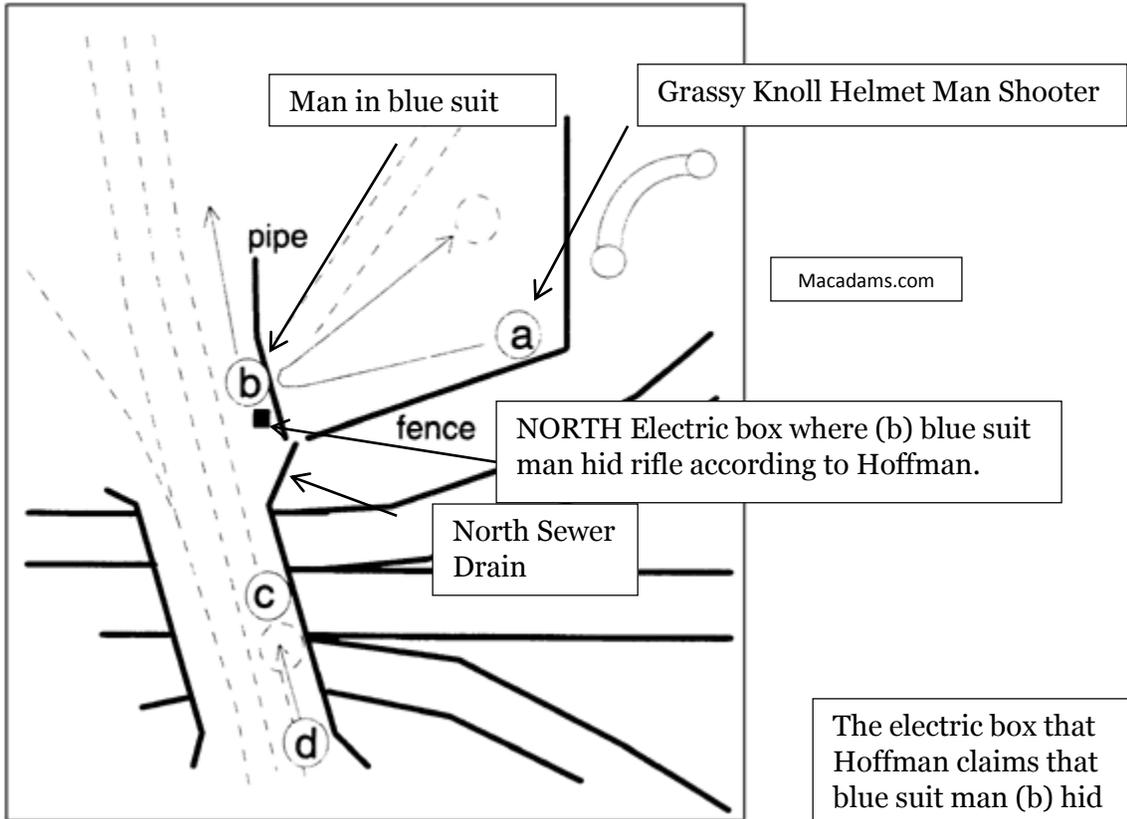




Why are the shrubs in front of this position allowed to grow uninhibited similar to the tree on the South Knoll near the New Electric Box? This is contrary to the other landscaped areas found in Dealey Plaza ~ Dallas' most visited tourist attraction. One might also wonder why the SOUTH / NEW Electric Box on the South Knoll (post 1963) is positioned where it is as well. The arrows above point to the positions that a sniper may have shot at the President. This location is a good sniper position because:

- 1) It is obscured from every possible witness viewpoint to the assassination (my personal viewpoint and my visit to this sight as evidence)
- 2) The North Sewer Drain provides excellent cover for this shot area. (described by many researchers)
- 3) The sewer system that is located below Dealey Plaza is connected to this point at the sewer drain. It also provides an excellent hiding spot for a sniper to wait to escape the plaza or even more daringly to crawl through the sewers as an escape.

However, witnesses on the overpass testify to the fact that no shot was fired from here nor did they see anyone hiding in or around the sewer drain in the immediate aftermath of the assassination (Mark Lane witnesses: Dodd, Simmons and Holland). The only other witness to this shooter would have been Ed Hoffman. Hoffman was located directly on the other side of the Triple Overpass railroad tracks on the west side of the freeway.



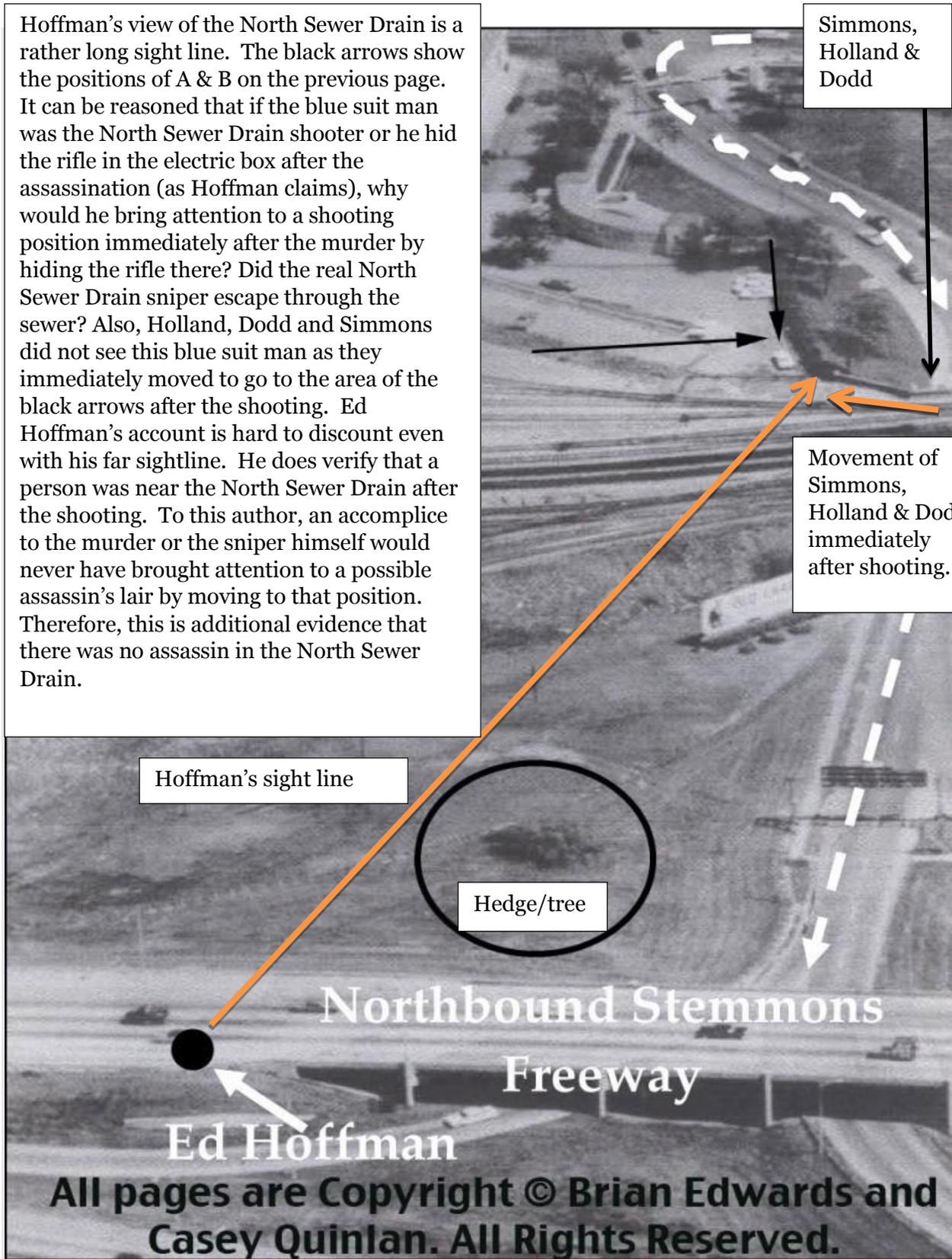
The electric box that Hoffman claims that blue suit man (b) hid Grassy Knoll sniper's rifle after shot from Grassy Knoll fence located to the right of Gordon Arnold (Reader POV to Elm Street)



Jfkassassinationforum.com

The walking direction of Holland, Simmons and Dodd's movements immediately after assassination.

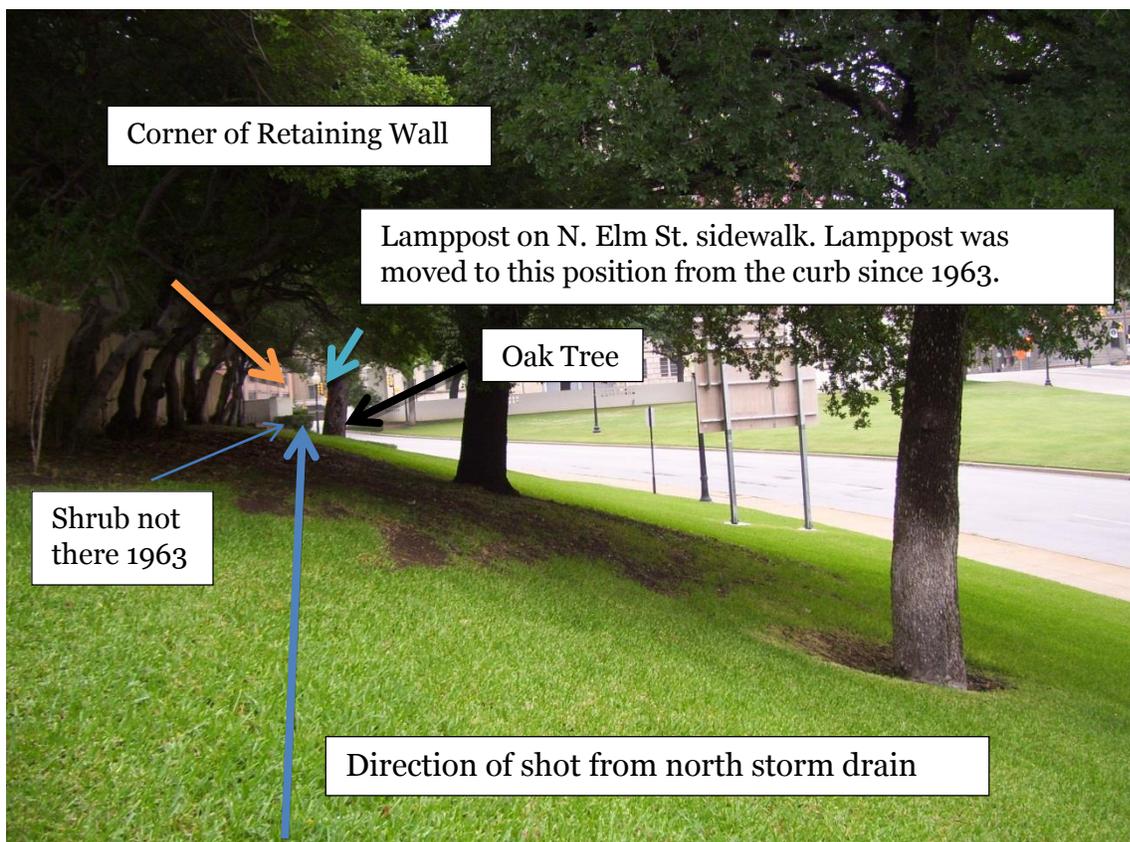
Hoffman's view of the North Sewer Drain is a rather long sight line. The black arrows show the positions of A & B on the previous page. It can be reasoned that if the blue suit man was the North Sewer Drain shooter or he hid the rifle in the electric box after the assassination (as Hoffman claims), why would he bring attention to a shooting position immediately after the murder by hiding the rifle there? Did the real North Sewer Drain sniper escape through the sewer? Also, Holland, Dodd and Simmons did not see this blue suit man as they immediately moved to go to the area of the black arrows after the shooting. Ed Hoffman's account is hard to discount even with his far sightline. He does verify that a person was near the North Sewer Drain after the shooting. To this author, an accomplice to the murder or the sniper himself would never have brought attention to a possible assassin's lair by moving to that position. Therefore, this is additional evidence that there was no assassin in the North Sewer Drain.



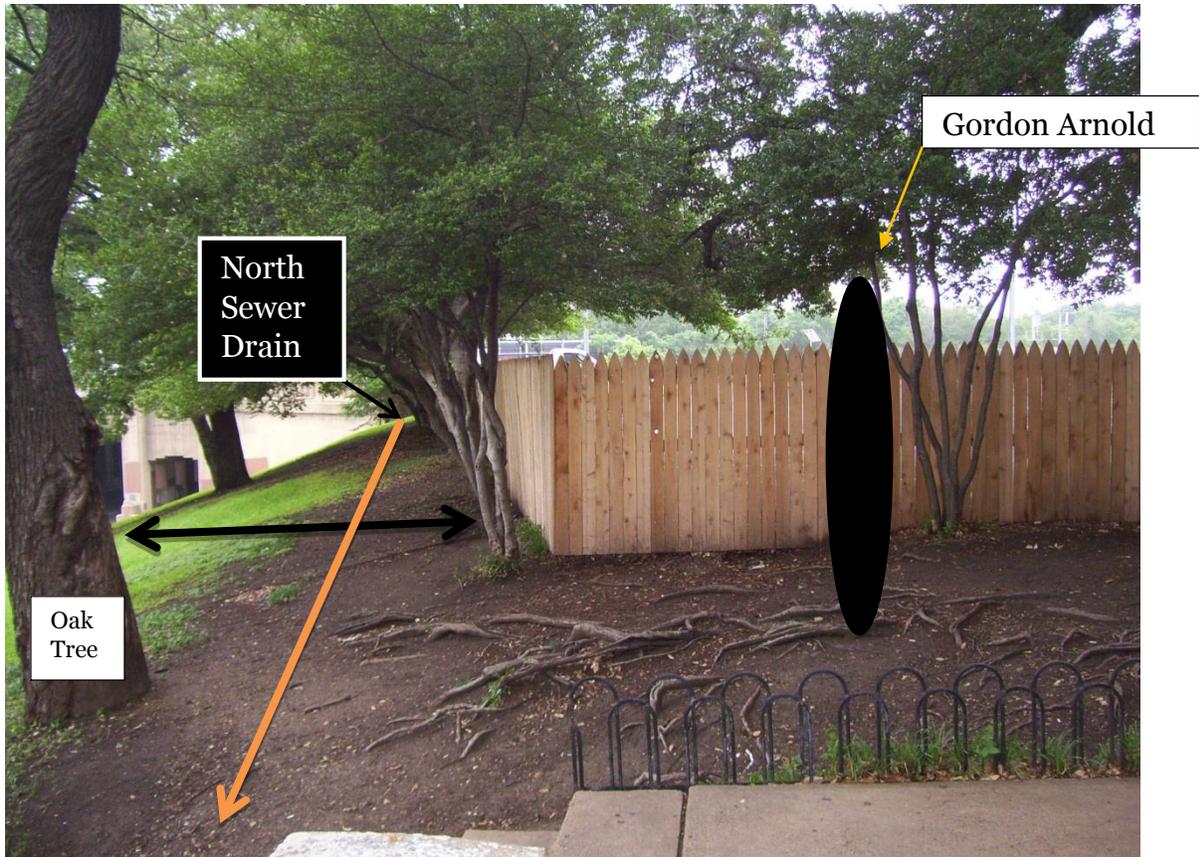
All pages are Copyright © Brian Edwards and Casey Quinlan. All Rights Reserved.

The current view to Elm Street from INFRONT of the North Sewer Drain directly aligned to the center position of the drain. This position illustrates five points regarding a throat shot from this vantage point.

- 1) The shot is obscured by a tree (a much smaller tree in 1963)
- 2) The Lamppost could have obscured a shot. (however, moved to this position since 1963)
- 3) Shrub was not there on November 22, 1963.
- 4) The Newmans and the two women in the Bronson 3 Photo standing near the lamppost may have obscured a clear shot to the President's throat.
- 5) Witnesses Gordon Arnold and African American Man / BDM may have been hit or would have noticed this shot.

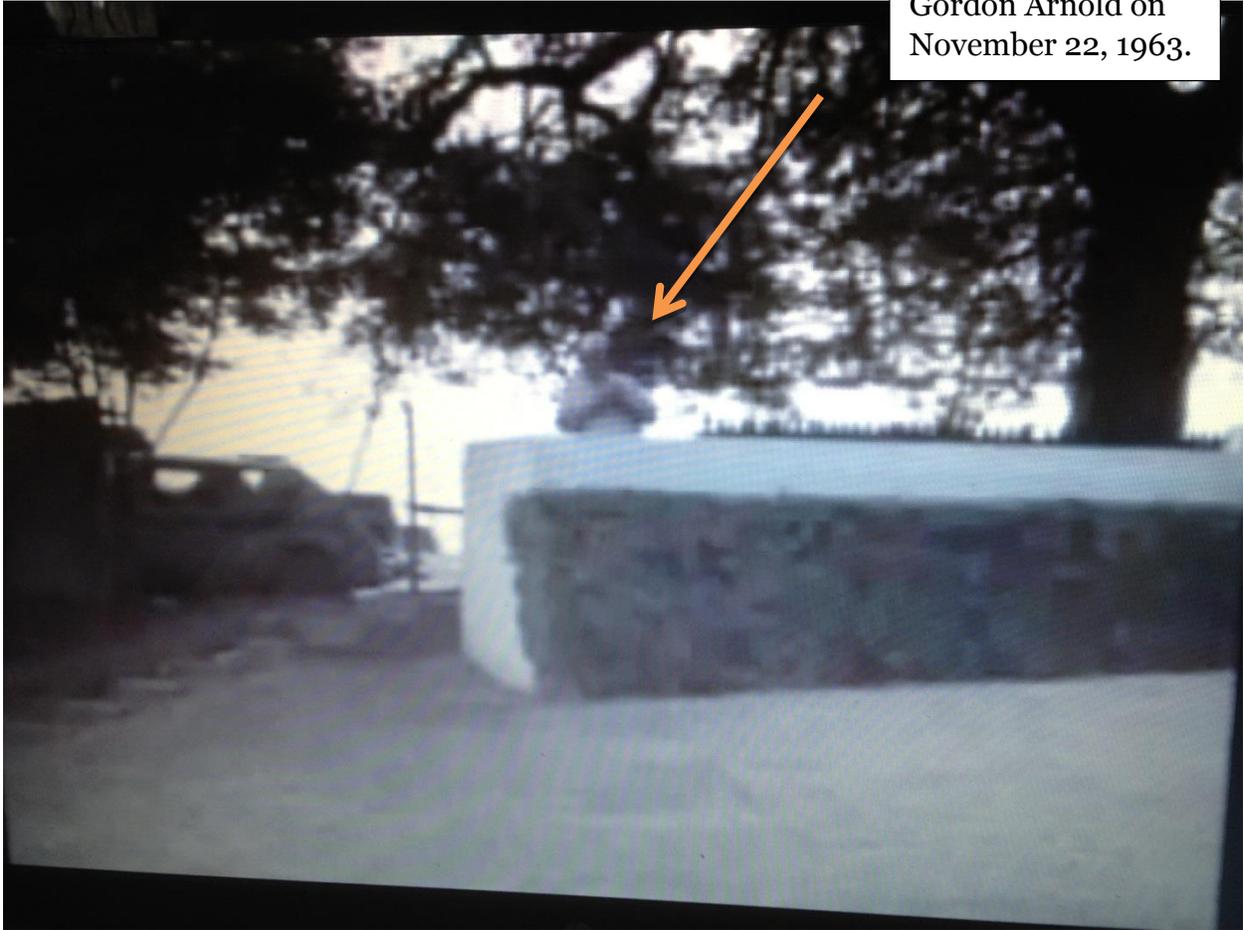


**Photo taken from in front of the bushes/trees at North Sewer Drain.**



If Gordon Arnold (as he has given videotaped testimony) was standing at the point of the vertical black oval (Arnold facing towards us in the photo here), then it is difficult to believe that he would not have noticed a rifle shot passing him on his right hand side (orange arrow) passing between the oak tree and the wooden fence (diagonal black arrow line). The shot would have been taken from the north storm drain located at the point of the small black arrow at the very end of the orange arrow.

Gordon Arnold on  
November 22, 1963.

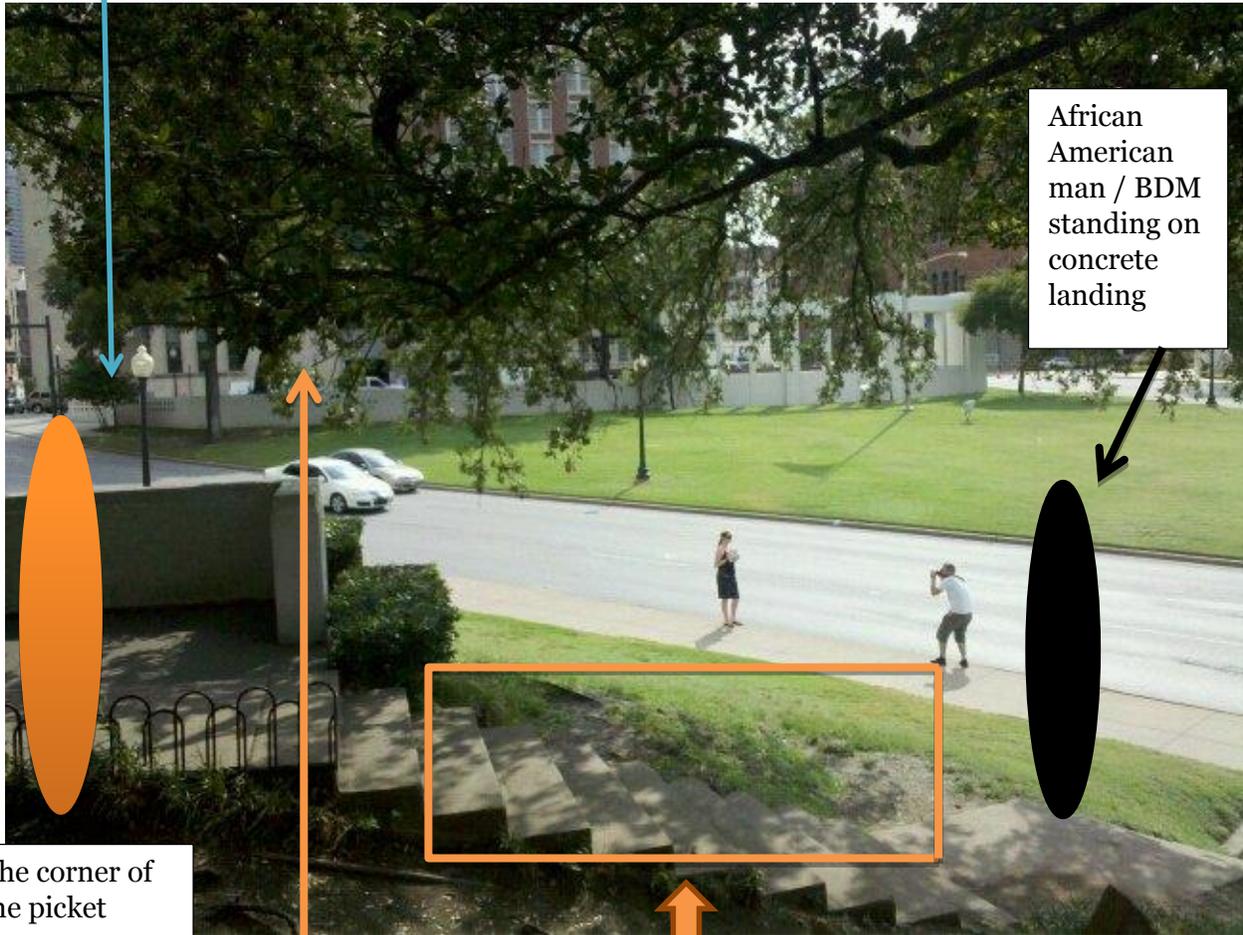




The black circle is the approximate location of where a shot from The North Sewer Drain would have passed by Gordon Arnold. The orange figure is Gordon Arnold. From this vantage point, a shot from Arnold's left would have been possible to hit the President at Z313 (black line).

Ed Forum / Mike Rago post discussion 8/2/12

Gordon Arnold's  
Position 11/22/1963.

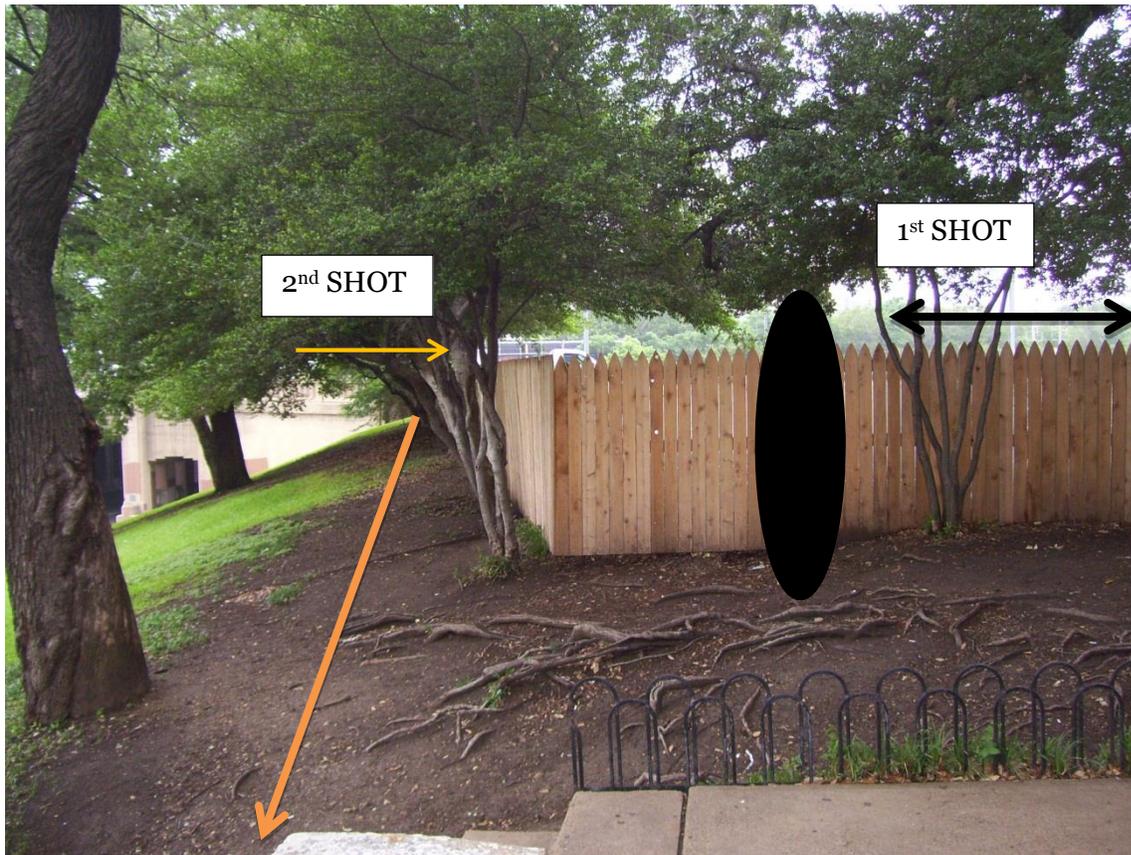


African  
American  
man / BDM  
standing on  
concrete  
landing

The corner of  
the picket  
fence – orange  
arrow

The area that the bullet would  
have had to pass by both  
Gordon Arnold and the  
African American man  
undetected.

With Gordon Arnold facing us (black oval), Arnold claims in his testimony that a rifle shot came from behind him on his left (near his ear) followed quickly by a shot taken at his immediate right. According to Arnold (black oval below), this occurred when President Kennedy was shot in the head at Zapruder frame 313. However, Arnold would have definitely been distracted in some way if a bullet had passed him near his midsection to his feet coming from the North Sewer Drain (orange arrow) before the Z313 shots. Nevertheless, Arnold never gave any interview or testimony that a bullet passed by him until after the President approached Z313. In fact, Arnold testifies that he “panned his camera down along Elm Street” towards Z313 as the President came along on Elm Street. At no point, did Arnold say that a bullet had been fired near him until the President came immediately into his view (photo on next page)





This is the point at which Gordon Arnold said that a bullet came by his left ear and struck the President / Z313. (Frame 313 documentary)

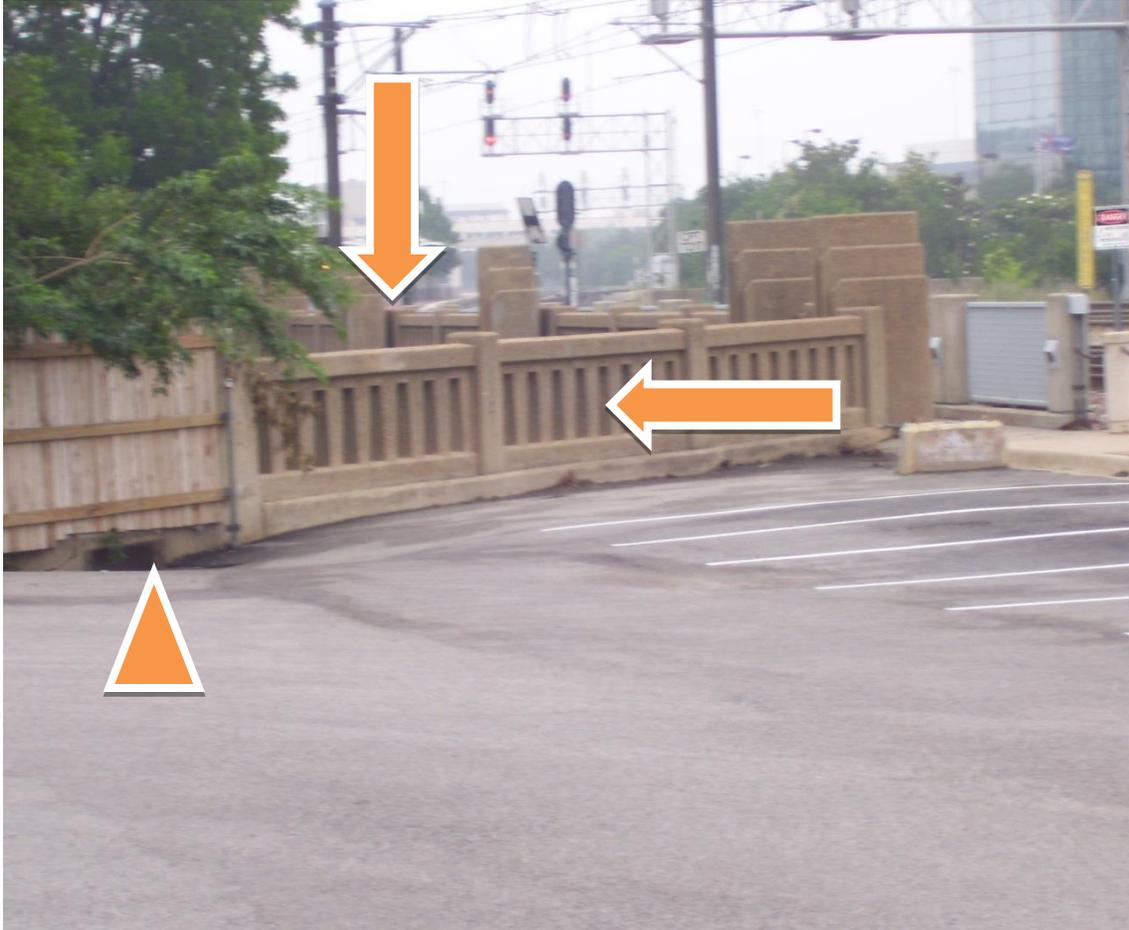


Also, if President Kennedy was hit in the throat from a rifle shot from this point of view (the North Sewer Drain), it could not have occurred before Zapruder frame 225.

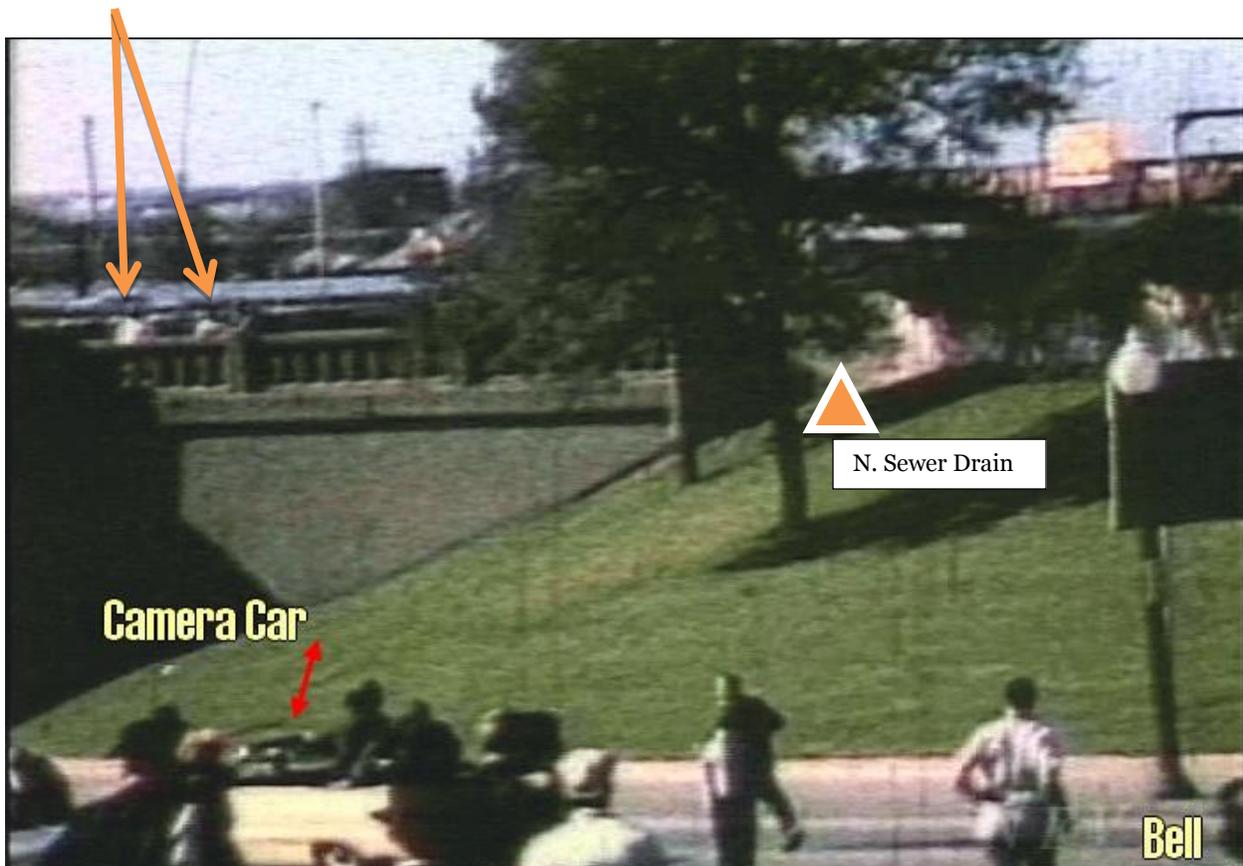
If the shot did occur before this time, the angle for such a shot would have been completely obscured by the concrete wall on the Grassy Knoll (Willis #5 Photo)

Also, and very important to note, the angle for an assassin to fire a rifle shot at the President from the North Sewer Drain would have required the shooter to fire a shot that would have been at an upward angle from the North Sewer Drain to the President and would have been over the President's head at Z225.

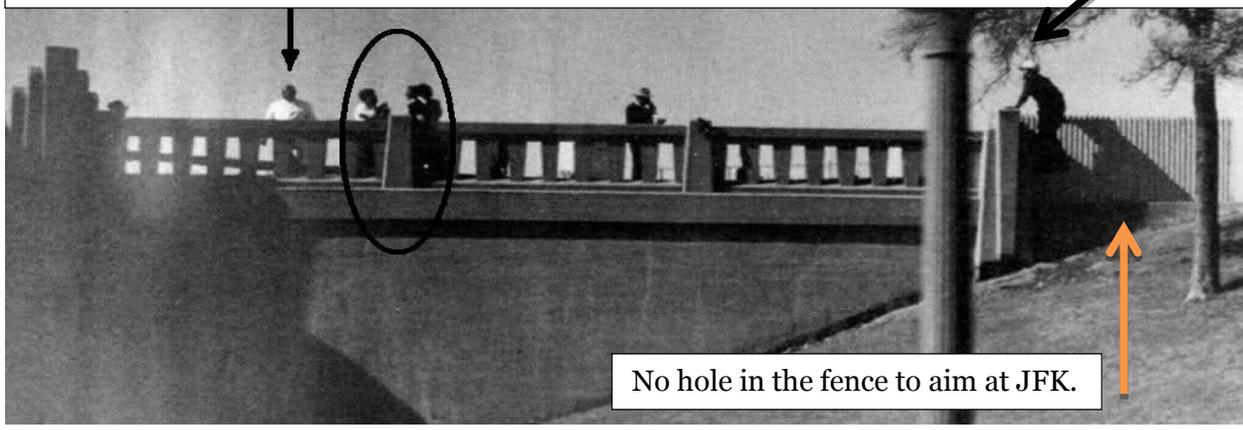
While valid, these points do not completely rule out a shot from the North Sewer Drain.

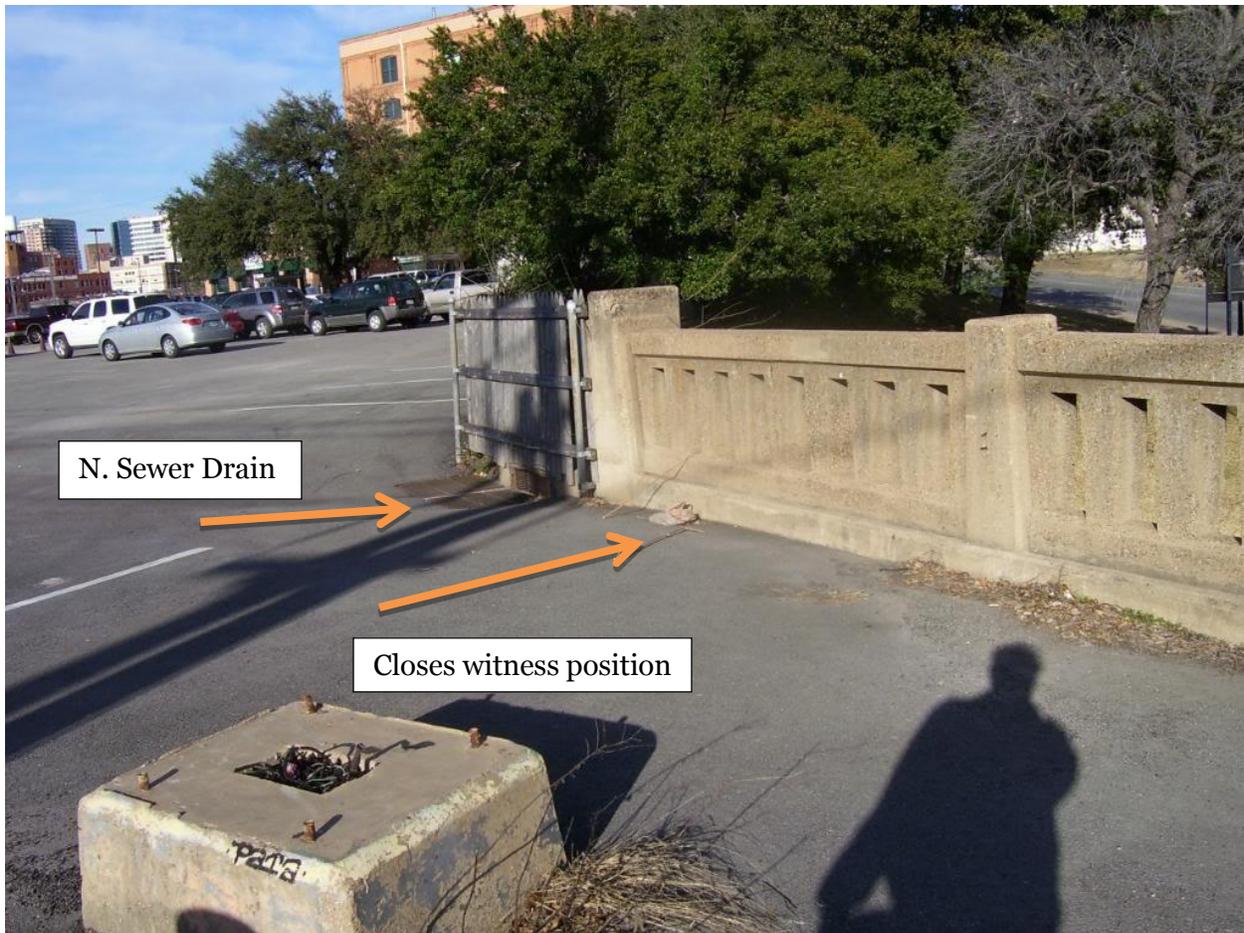


Also, to the previous point, Overpass witnesses (vertical arrow downward) R.C. Dodd, Sam Holland, James L. Simmons and Patrolman J. W. Foster stated that no shooter was present at the their position on the Triple Overpass (at their left and their POV left looking at Elm Street), nor was there a shooter at the concrete wall that buttressed the Triple Overpass (horizontal arrow), nor was there a shooter at the location of the North Sewer Drain as they all walked to the parking lot behind the picket fence at the Grassy Knoll immediately after the assassination (as the President drove below them through the Underpass). None of the witnesses saw any person getting out of the North Sewer Drain as they walked to the parking lot (triangle above); nor did they see anyone hiding in the North Sewer Drain as they walked by it. Also, witnesses standing at the concrete buttress did not see nor did they react to a shot fired from the North Sewer Drain (photos on the following page). Finally, an assassin may have crawled from the sewer drain trying to escape the scene of the crime, but the size of the sewer is very small, and it would have been very difficult for a man to crawl through it to escape. But, it is not impossible.



Also, as the camera car following JFK chased after the President's Limousine (Bell Photo), the witnesses (orange and black arrows) never moved from their close proximity to the North Sewer Drain. They never reacted to a shot fired from their immediate left. Even as Officer Haygood reached the North Sewer Drain area, these witnesses still did not move. Holland, Dodd and Simmons had already passed the North Sewer Drain at this point moving towards the parking lot behind the Grassy Knoll. Haygood had not reached his position below (45 degree black arrow) before they passed this area (Holland testimony). No witness saw a sniper here at the orange arrow outlined in white at the North Sewer Drain.





<http://s876.photobucket.com/user/ollievec75/media/jfk045.jpg.html#/user/ollievec75/media/jfk045.jpg.html?& suid=136663480548103873829263905709>

The photo above definitively illustrates how close witnesses were to the North Sewer Drain.



The real question to ask here is that if a sniper could NOT crawl through the sewer drain to safety at The North Sewer Drain, then the sniper would be forced to hide there. With all the people descending on the area (including a police officer / Officer Haygood /going immediately to the North Sewer Drain area), a sniper simply hiding in the North Sewer Drain dangerously put himself at risk of being discovered. If a sniper had planned out his shot from this position, the risk of discovery here would have made this shooting position a very poor one.

Further, Ed Hoffman's testimony requires a very tight time frame of actions that were not witnessed by anyone but him. These other witnesses were at a very close proximity to this area. For a sniper to walk towards this area, hand off his rifle to another individual, the rifle being broken down and placed into an electric box and then the said individual walking away, it is difficult to believe that none of these witnesses in the same proximity did not see this turn of events. Nor is it easy to believe that none of these witnesses including Officer Haygood noticed the said individual walking away dressed as a rail worker (according to Hoffman) or hiding in the sewer drain.

Below, this is the view TODAY, that the sniper would have of the Presidential limousine if he were standing in the North Sewer Drain and firing the wooden slant in the fence located there (previous photo / page). While the throat shot from this vantage point is extremely difficult, the FATAL HEAD SHOT that blew out President Kennedy's rear portion of his skull and brain is ideal.

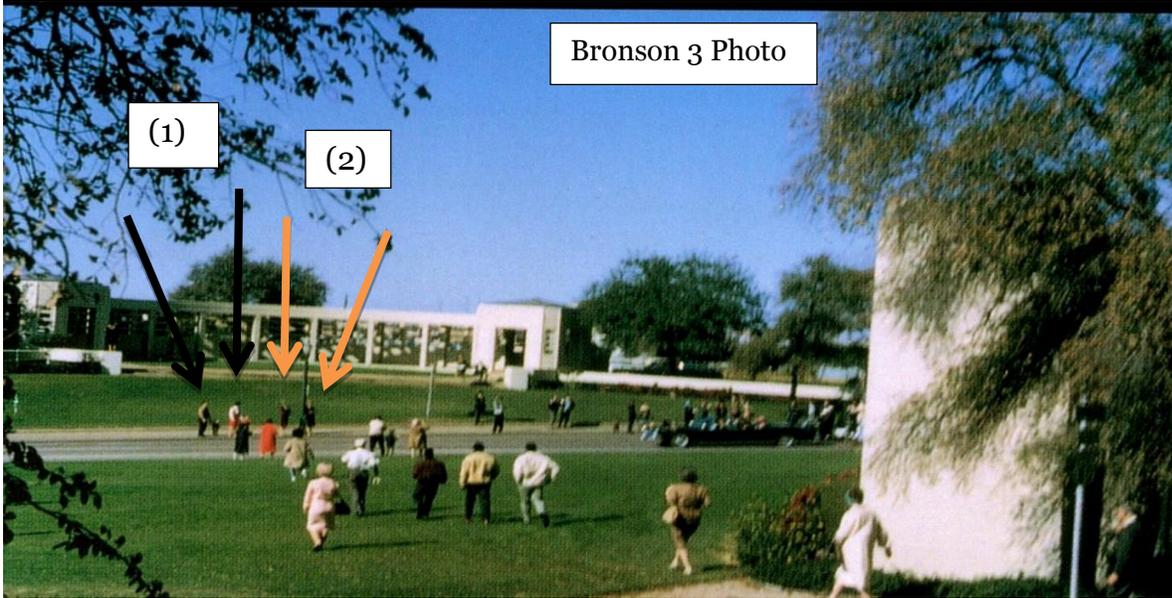




Above is the view today from just in front of the shrubs at the North Sewer Drain position. The small black arrow is the Z313 (Zapruder film frame 313) location of the HEAD SHOT from the front into the President's right temple and exiting from the rear portion of his skull sending the President flying back to his left. It is an ideal location because the three men on the Grassy Knoll sidewalk would not have obstructed this shot. But what is more puzzling is that both the North Sewer Drain Area and the South Knoll Area are TODAY obstructed by man-made objects and man-made neglected landscaping (To this point, the actual and identical South Knoll Sewer Drain is filled with macadam and not in use). However, the rest of Dealey Plaza is immaculately cared for by landscapers and updated regularly. This author believes that the reason for this to be happening TODAY is because the ACTUAL SNIPER LOCATIONS AT THE NORTH SEWER DRAIN AND SOUTH KNOLL are being obscured for a reason. It is an illogical set of circumstances to think otherwise.



While this photo illustrates a difficult, but not an impossible shot for a front shot to the throat, The Bronson 3 Photo and The Willis 5 Photo, on the next two pages present an almost insurmountable obstacle to overcome to make the throat shot from the North Sewer Drain position.



The Newmans (1) and the two women (2) near the lamppost almost completely obscure a front shot from the North Sewer Drain. Also, while Bill Newman testified that the “shots” came from “over our heads”. **Bill Newman did testify on television immediately after the assassination that he believed that the first shot at the President was the one that caused JFK to “jump up in his seat”. Then he said, “I don’t know who was hit first.” That is a strange comment because in the Z film, first, Kennedy is obviously hit first before Connally, and second, if Bill Newman stated in his first interview(s) that there were two shots (with one being the fatal head shot) then how could he be questioning “who was hit first.” (?)**

Nevertheless, Bill Newman said about the **FIRST SHOT AT THE PRESIDENT**, “I think it came from the same location (both the first and third shot came from behind Bill Newman).” Newman stated that both of the shots came from behind him on “knoll”.

**Bill Newman is a very powerful witness to the JFK Assassination. He stood only 10 to 15 feet from the President at the moment of the fatal head shot. Bill Newman had no link to any government agency nor any possible conspirators. He had simply brought his family to Dealey Plaza to see the President that day. Bill Newman said in interview, “I think it (first shot) came from the same location (as the 2<sup>nd</sup> and fatal head shot).” The “it” that he is referring to is the first shot that hit the President in the throat. The “same location” that he is referring to are both of the (2) shots that hit the President which he says came from behind him at “the same location” on the “knoll”. The only doubt from Newman is that he says “I think it came from the same location.” It is a doubt, but it is very hard to refute his claim....HOWEVER,**

**This is an interview of the Newmans on television.**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggKineOWIww&NR=1&feature=endscreen>

This is a first and second interview in the studio with Bill Newman and his wife Gayle at WFAA TV with Jay Watson (the Newmans change seating after 1<sup>st</sup> interview);

(1)<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggKineOWIww> (Bill is interviewed twice about the shots) & (2) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3fPpLegSn1k>

In the both interviews, Jay Watson stands and then pulls in a chair to sit, but Bill & Gayle Newman exchange seats. Why did Watson have to re-create for television his movement to pull in a chair to the interview? He did it twice. Was Watson attempting to create television scenarios that could be spliced together and used for some other purpose? It appears to be very odd behavior. But it does seem to be choreographed.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpsUD1TXK7M>

During the above interview, Bill Newman states that he bases his belief that the first shot at the President came from behind him because:

Newman states in the interview, “I base that (the first shot) primarily on the third shot, from what I saw of the side of the President’s head coming off, and from the sound of

the rifle, the report of the rifle.” Both Bill & Gayle Newman state that the first shot sounded like a “firecracker”. Gayle Newman said that she thought both a firecracker going off and the President rearing up in his seat were both a “gag” by the President. She stated that the whole thing was a “gag” by the President. (The questionable comment in this interview by Newman is that he said that there were 3 shots not 2 shots like in the earliest Watson interviews.)

Further, Bill Newman was 10 to 15 feet from the President when JFK was hit at Z313. His testimony is vital to this paper, this case and the conspiracy being proven.

Unfortunately, Bill Newman makes two statements that discount his eyewitness testimony. The first one is (noted above) where he says that he bases his testimony of the direction of the first shot at JFK from the wound that he witnessed to the President’s head coming from the third shot. It is not an a priori statement of fact from Bill Newman that the first shot came from behind both he and his wife, in and of itself. His reliance on where the third shot came from to locate in his mind and words where the first shot came from lends his testimony to being questionable.

Second, in interviews years later, Mr. Newman states that the first two shots came as, “(he pounds his fist twice) boom, boom, like that.” (Jesse Ventura; TruTv interview) He infers that the shots came one on top of the other in time and sound. Then, in the same Ventura interview, Bill Newman states that a third shot was fired when the presidential limousine came right in front of his family Z313. In his initial interviews on November 22, 1963, he repeatedly stated that there was only two shots.

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4srCA\\_Pe5FU](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4srCA_Pe5FU)

Unfortunately, in comparison with her husband’s testimony, Mrs. Gayle Newman, during her first interview immediately after the assassination, stated that JFK was hit with the first shot and Governor Connally was hit by the second shot. She then stated that JFK was hit in the head with a third shot. When Gayle Newman is interviewed in a complete interview, she is alone and holding her son James who has removed his jacket. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3fPpLegSn1k> Bill Newman stated in another television interview take with Jay Watson on that day of the assassination that he wasn’t sure who got hit first. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggKineOWIww> One can tell that it is another take of an interview because both Newman and his wife have exchanged children and one of his children has removed his jacket.

[Many years later, Bill Newman stated that the first two shots, (“boom, boom... from Ventura interview) hit both JFK and Connally] Bill Newman bases his initial statement of the first shot location on the third shot location. However, a second shot hitting Connally in his back is impossible from the “knoll” area. Unfortunately in a later interview at WFAA-TV in the office area of the station and not in the studio, Bill Newman stated unequivocally that he had only heard two shots and not three: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3fPpLegSn1k> Newman states that one shot hit the President, then there was about “ten seconds” and then the second shot hit the President. During the office area interview, the commentator Jay Watson stated again immediately to Bill Newman that he had heard three shots. As the interview moved

back to the studio, Gayle Newman is interviewed. She has switched children with her husband and she is now holding James who has removed his jacket (James). Gayle Newman states that she heard and saw three shots. The first shot hit Kennedy, the second shot hit Connally and the third shot hit Kennedy in his head.

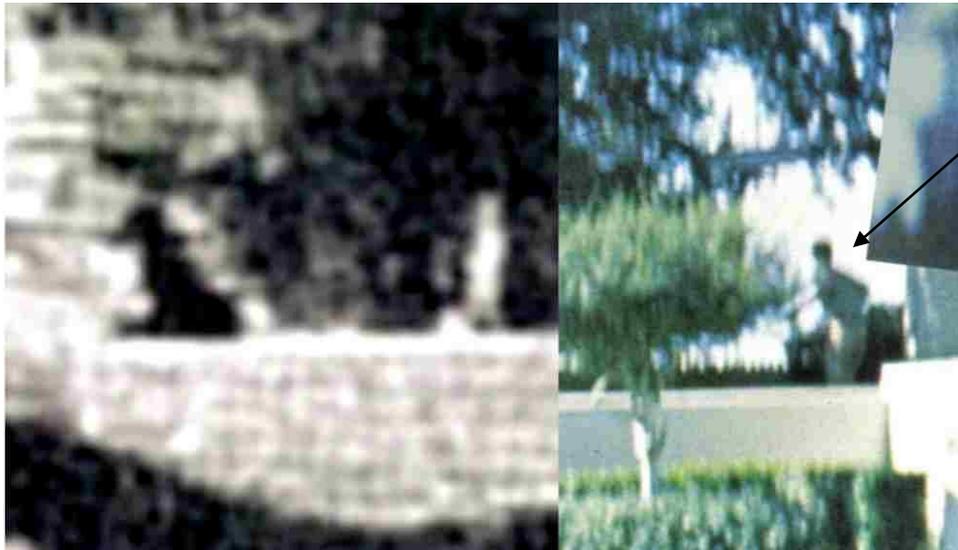
Unfortunately, in two separate interview years later (neither being the Ventura interview), Bill Newman again in both interviews discusses the third shot being at the JFK's head, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QItg7eEJCxU> & <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpsUD1TXK7M> even though he only discusses two shots at his interviews on the day of the assassination.

The most difficult part of Bill Newman's testimony is that he states that he used the third shot hitting the President in the temple as a reason for stating that the first shot came from the same location as well. He uses the third shot to justify where the first shot "**must have come from**" that day. It isn't as if he is absolutely sure that the first shot came from the knoll area. He just thinks it did because of where and what the third shot did to the president's head when it hit him in the temple.

**Author's note:** The interviewing techniques of Jay Watson of WFAA TV that day are suspicious. The repetitive method that Watson employed were very strange. For example, Watson said three times to Bill Newman that he (Newman) was under the viaduct, that there were shots from different directions, that Newman was on the grass (Newman corrected him that they were on the curb) and that there were three shots fired at the President. {Did Watson try to confuse Newman or the audience inferring that Newman was James Tague? Or was Watson confused himself? But his confusion never changed during his interviews which is very odd} All the time Newman was stating that there were only two shots at the President. Watson seemed to be discouraged in his facial demeanor every time Newman corrected him that he had only heard two shots. Watson also seemed to be discouraged each time Newman corrected him that he and his family were on the curb of Elm Street. What is more striking is the facial expression of grave disappointment by Watson each time Bill Newman stated that the shots fired at JFK came from **ONLY behind him and nowhere else**. This point along with the repeated interviews of Newman at the station and asking them the same questions with the same inferences and leading guidance towards an answer that he (Watson) wanted seems to illustrate that Watson was looking to elicit a response from the Newmans rather than affording them the opportunity to tell their story. Perhaps he was repetitively interviewing them and suggesting responses to get the Newmans confused so that he could guide them into a different answer or to discredit them completely (?) Please watch the interviews to discern your own opinion.

In another examination of Bill Newman's words in his TV interviews, it appears that he states that JFK was looking over to his right hand side after he was hit by the first shot ~ as Newman states, "To see who shot at him." In the TV docudrama Trail of Lee Harvey Oswald, Newman is asked to point and draw a blue line to and surrounding the position where he believed that a shot was fired at the President. Newman drew a half moon at an area to the direct behind where Abraham Zapruder was filming. Neither Zapruder nor his secretary Marilyn Sitzman stated that a shot came from either their own left or right hand side behind them. However, immediately after the fatal shot was fired at JFK, Jean Hill testified to the Warren Commission that after the assassination she

watched a man running from the Texas School Book Depository towards the picket fence area. This would have been behind Zapruder and Sitzman and where Newman stated he heard shots coming from. This may be a red herring, but this photo below shows another man in a plaid shirt running behind the picket fence from the concrete structure behind Zapruder and Sitzman immediately after the fatal head shot was fired.



From Towner  
photo 3 (cropped)  
Ed Forum /  
Mike Rago post  
7/17/12

The only person watching this area at the time was Lee Bowers in the railroad station house. He saw cars behind the wooden fence both before and after the assassination.

Mr. BOWERS - Third car, which entered the area, which was some seven or nine minutes before the shooting, I believe was a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet, four-door Impala, white, showed signs of being on the road. It was muddy up to the windows, bore a similar out-of-state license to the first car I observed, occupied also by one white male.

Mr. BALL - What did it do?

Mr. BOWERS - He spent a little more time in the area. He tried-he circled the area and probed one spot right at the tower in an attempt to get and was forced to back out some considerable distance, and slowly cruised down back towards the front of the School Depository Building.

Mr. BALL - Then did he leave?

Mr. BOWERS - The last I saw of him he was pausing just about in--just above the assassination site.

Mr. BALL - Did the car park, or continue on or did you notice?

Mr. BOWERS - Whether it continued on at that very moment or whether it pulled up only a short distance, I couldn't tell. I was busy.

Mr. BALL - How long was this before the President's car passed there?

Mr. BOWERS - This last car? About 8 minutes. BOWER'S WC TESTIMONY

Did the man that Jean Hill saw running and the man in the plaid shirt running behind the wooden fence after the assassination get into the "third car" that Lee Bowers saw almost immediately at the time of the assassination, and did they just drive away? This could be the front sniper who hit the President in the throat area.

Lee Bowers may have described the man in the plaid shirt in his testimony:

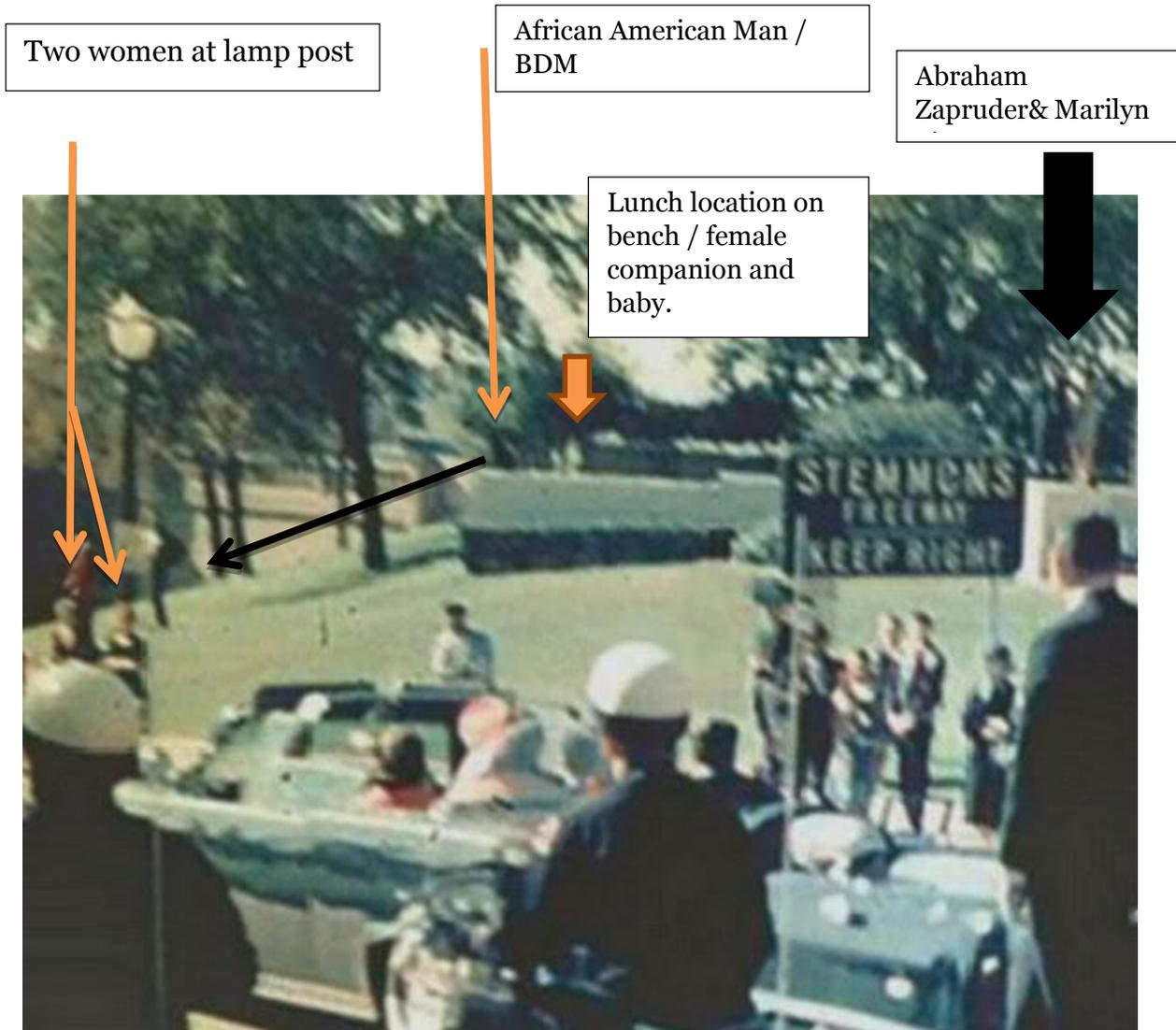
“The third car was a 1961 or 1962 white Chevrolet Impala four-door and it arrived at approximately 12:22 p.m. (172) Bowers said the license on the third car was like the out-of-State license on the first, with six black numbers on a white background. (173) That car, too, was very dirty.(174) The man in it was a white male about 30 years old, with long, dirty blond hair, wearing a plaid sports shirt.(175)”  
<http://jfkassassination.net/russ/jfkinfo4/jfk12/hscawtns.htm>

Additionally, Only Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig described a “white” car in the area after the assassination took place. He described a “light colored) white (station wagon) on Elm Street directly in front of the Grassy Knoll after the assassination. He said also that the car looked white and appeared to have a Texas license. (285)There was a man coming down from the Grassy Knoll area and got into the car. The man was white and in a light tan shirt. The driver had dark skin color. Who were these men?

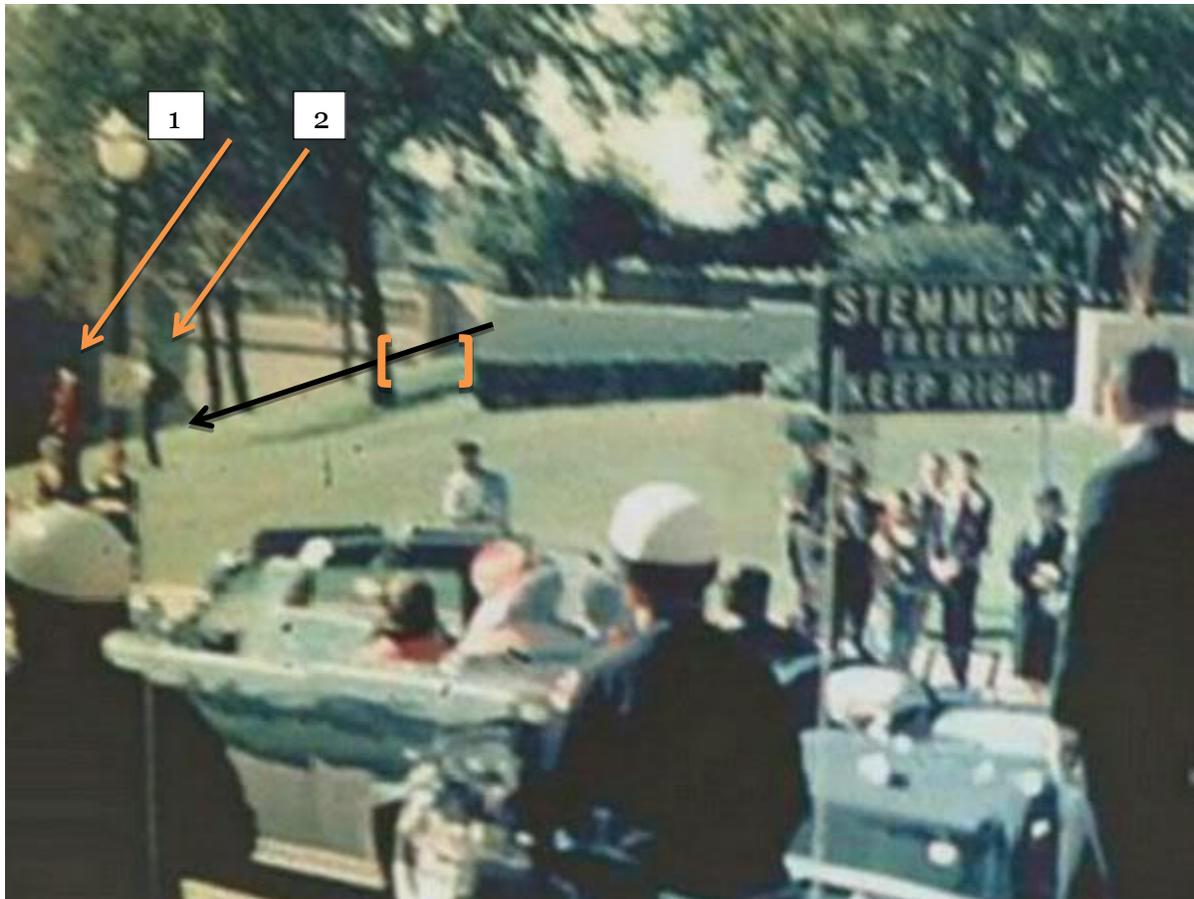
The movement of these individuals near the wooden fence and the Abraham Zapruder / Marilyn Sitzman testimony present an interesting scenario that may lead to identifying the front shooter who hit the President in the throat.

If this shooter was located to Zapruder’s immediate left or right (Zapruder’s POV/perhaps five feet or less), it seems highly unlikely that the sniper would have been able to hit the President immediately before Z207 without Zapruder & Sitzman noticing and with the Stemmons Sign obscuring the President. Also, while this sniper may have been afforded the opportunity to hit the President at frames immediately before Z224 or Z225 (perhaps Z222 to 223 for that matter), **the angle of the shot would have been one that it would have ripped through the side of the President’s neck (entering from JFK’s right) rather than just entering his throat with a small bullet hole entry in the front (as testified to by the Parkland Hospital doctors / less than a 3 – 5 mm hole).**

Also, if the shooter was stationed where Bill Newman positioned where he believed a front shooter was at the time of the first shot (1986 Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald / Zapruder’s immediate left or right), the sniper may have had a front shot at the President, with the angle at the President as JFK was facing his right (JFK POV) and the sniper would have been able to hit the President at a moment (Perhaps Z205 or 206) before JFK disappears behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Z Film. The only disputing testimony towards this hypothesis is that neither Marilyn Sitzman nor Abraham Zapruder saw anyone to their left or right shooting a rifle, nor did they see anyone running behind the wooden fence from their immediate right before the assassination. However, after the assassination, Marilyn Sitzman testified to Josiah Thompson that the African American Couple (BDM/Man Three and the Woman with Baby) ran behind the wooden fence directly to her right. This hypothesis requires further study to overcome Sitzman’s and Zapruder’s testimony at the very least. Also, Charles and Beatrice Hester stood to Zapruder’s and Sitzman’s left POV during the assassination (on the slope of ground), and they did not believe that a shot was fired near Zapruder & Sitzman. They claimed that the shot may have been coming from the Depository Building from what they heard. They saw no one in a plaid shirt. Nevertheless, it is all very intriguing eye witness testimony due to the movements of the car testified to by Lee Bower and the photograph of the man in the plaid shirt.



Above, in the Willis Photo, the two women identified are located at the lamppost. The so called Black Dog Man (BDM) is located at the concrete wall. It is this author's contention that BDM is really the African American man who was eating lunch with his female companion behind the concrete wall (large arrow). The black arrow shows the man's movement as the President emerges from behind the Stemmons Sign (at this point in this photo, the President is behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film). The African American Man during this time frame, beginning with the photo above, walks to his position with the other two men on the concrete platform as the President approaches all of them. The African American Man had to walk approximately 3 feet to the concrete steps and then walk 10 steps to the concrete landing to stand. As JFK came down Elm Street, the entire sequence took 6 seconds. Try walking 13 feet in 6 seconds. You will have a great deal of time to compose yourself from the walk before your 6 second deadline expires.



Only two men (1 & 2) can be seen in this photo at the concrete platform. The African American Man / BDM could have easily been hit by a bullet fired from the North Sewer Drain as he made his way to the concrete platform (black arrow) to join the other men and as the President came out from behind the Stemmons Sign (orange brackets). However, neither the African American Man / BDM, nor any other witness close to him, nor either of the women on Elm Street, nor the Newmans attest to the fact that a bullet came past any of them as the Presidential limousine approached all of them (as JFK immediately passed from behind or near the Stemmons Freeway Sign). It was not until the limo was directly in front of all of them at Z313 that any of these witnesses gave testimony to the fact that a bullet was fired at the President. At that point (Z313), the President had already been hit in the throat. Also, at Z225 (if the Z film is authentic), the President is already hit in the throat as the Dark Complexion Man raises his hand in the air. Could the DCM have been raising his hand to signal snipers? Yes, but if the DCM was signaling the North Sewer Drain sniper, all other shooters from the wooden fence area on the Grassy Knoll are to be discounted as the throat shot snipers. While not impossible, the North Sewer Drain sniper position is not the most ideal in terms of cover and escape for a sniper.